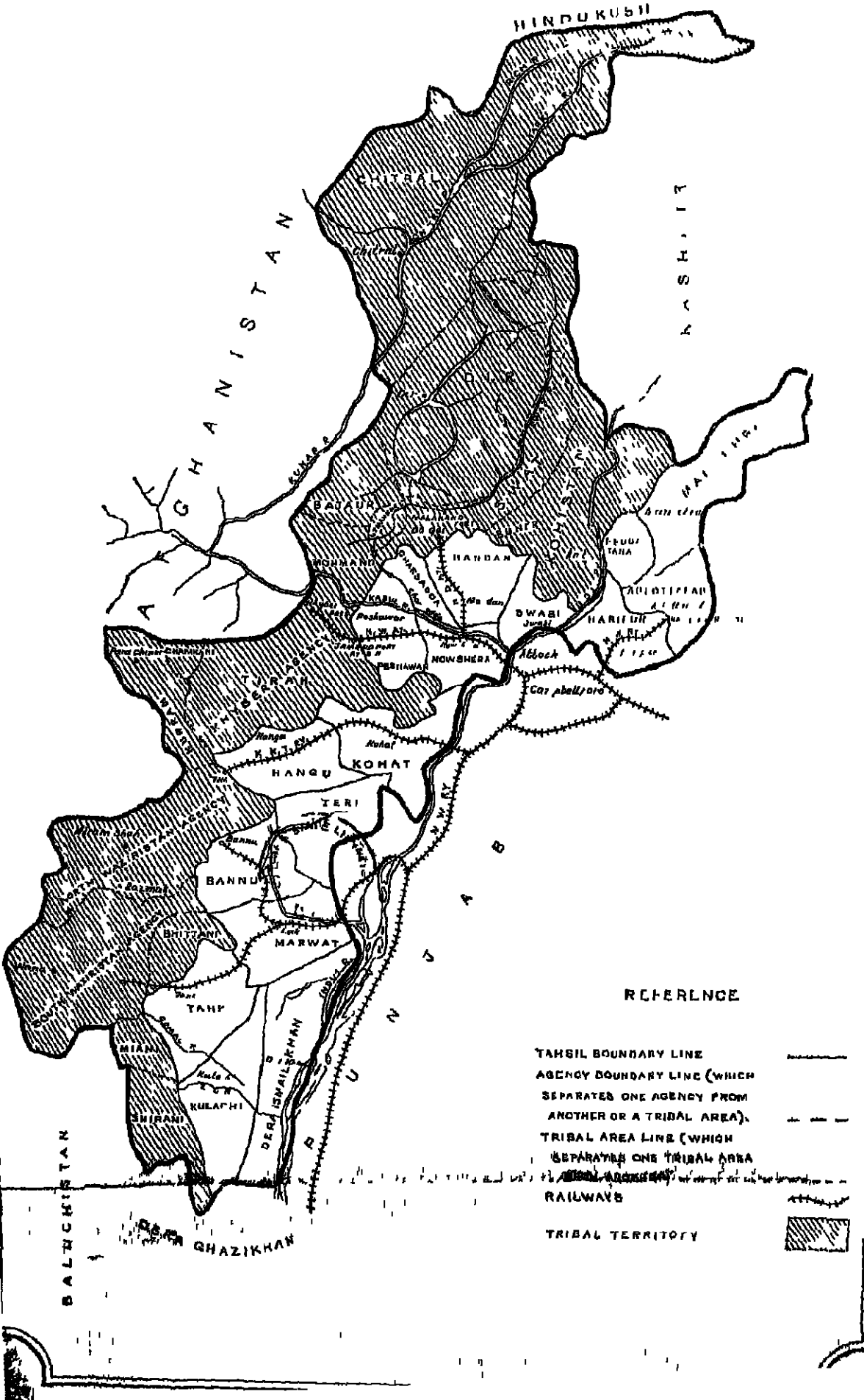


THE
NORTH WEST FRONTIER
PROVINCE
Scale 1 inch = 32 Mile



REFERENCE

- TAHSIL BOUNDARY LINE
- AGENCY BOUNDARY LINE (WHICH SEPARATES ONE AGENCY FROM ANOTHER OR A TRIBAL AREA)
- TRIBAL AREA LINE (WHICH SEPARATES ONE TRIBAL AREA FROM ANOTHER)
- RAILWAYS
- TRIBAL TERRITORY



CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931

VOLUME XV

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

PART I—REPORT

PART II—TABLES

BY

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and

A D. F DUNDAS, I C S

1933

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INTRODUCTION.

This report deals with the statistics of population, both enumerated and estimated, of the North West Frontier Province, as it was on the 26th February 1931. The Province may roughly be divided into two parts, *viz.*, the regularly administered districts within the borders of British India and the trans border tribal tract under the political control of the Chief Commissioner* in his capacity of Agent to the Governor General. The trans border tract is almost exclusively inhabited by various independent Pathan tribes who owe no direct allegiance to any sovereign or settled government. No statistical information regarding its internal condition or its inhabitants is forthcoming, though much literature on the subject is available, and the population data contained in the tables is based on estimates made by the Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners concerned, as distinguished from the regular enumeration conducted in the five settled districts and in the posts and military areas situated in tribal territory. This report may therefore be taken to be to all intents and purposes a discussion of the statistics of the five settled districts. Beyond giving the estimated population of the trans-border area, little attempt has been made to elucidate with regard to it the various subjects that are usually discussed in a Census Report.

The present
Census.

2 This is the third census that the Province has undergone since it was constituted in October 1901, the first having been conducted on the 10th of March 1911 and the second on the 18th March 1921.

Five previous enumerations of the districts now included in the North-West Frontier Province were conducted under the orders of the Punjab Government before the historic province of the Punjab was divided into two administrations, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. The first Census in order of time was taken on the night between the 31st December 1854 and the 1st January 1855, for British Territory only on administrative grounds. It was followed by the enumerations of the 10th January 1868, 17th February 1881, 26th February 1891, 1st March 1901, 10th March 1911 and the 18th March 1921. All but the last two were carried out under the orders of the Punjab Government. In the Census of 1881, the operations were for the first time carried out on a scientific basis with due attention to detail and a mass of information was collected on various subjects, connected with the growth of population, its intellectual and functional development, and its religious and racial distribution, by the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson whose report has since become a classic in the literature on the subject. Ever since 1881 Census Operations have been undertaken regularly every ten years and they have been conducted with the care and thoroughness which is associated with Indian Censuses.

Previous
enumerations.

3 The only changes which have taken place in the political divisions of the Province during the last decade are that in 1928 the "Malakand tract" (approximately 20 square miles) was transferred from Swat Territory (Malakand Agency) to the Peshawar District, and two transfers of small areas of unpopulated hill land took place in 1922 and 1926 respectively on the tribal border of the Kohat District, involving a nett loss to the district of four square miles. Otherwise the dimensions and boundaries of the Province are as they were in 1921. They comprise the five settled districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan as well as the Trans Frontier territories bounded on the north by the Hindu Kush mountains, on the south by Baluchistan, on the east by the borders of British India and on the west by Afghanistan. The figures for area differ with successive surveys. In 1921 the total area of the settled districts was shown as 13,419 square miles, while the tribal tract was estimated to have an area of approximately 25,000 square miles. Figures received in 1931 gave an approximate total of 14,263 square miles for the districts and 22,095 square miles for the tribal areas beyond the administrative border. Amendments subsequently received give nett reductions of five square miles in the districts and 770 square miles in Tribal Territory.

The scope of
the present
Census as
compared with
the previous
ones.

4 Captain G. L. Mallam, I. A., was Census Superintendent from the 1st April 1930 to the 8th April 1932, when he was compelled to abandon the work on transfer to Kabul. During his period of office he was deputed, in addition to

Procedure
adopted for
taking the
Census.

*Since 18th April 1932, the Governor

his Census duties, as Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda from the 15th May to 6th September 1930, as Special Magistrate, Dera Ismail Khan from the 17th September to 4th November 1931, and as Additional District Magistrate, Peshawar in January 1932. From the 8th April to 27th July 1932 the Deputy Superintendent, K. Sultan Muhammad Khan, was in charge of the operations. On the 28th July 1932 Mr A. D. F. Dundas, I. C. S., was appointed to complete the writing of the report. The difficulty of the work has thus been considerably increased by lack of continuity.

The procedure adopted for taking the census was practically the same as on previous occasions.

and
notions
number-

5 The Provincial Census Code, based on the Imperial Code of the Census Commission, was issued in two parts. Part I, concerned with the procedure for enumeration, was printed and published both in English and in Urdu. Part II, Compilation and Tabulation was prepared only in English. Part I was issued to Deputy Commissioners and Political Agents, and Part II to Deputy Commissioners only, under whose general supervision the census operations in each area were to be carried out.

eration of
age and
n
isters

6 The first step taken by the local officers was to prepare the General Village and Town registers, showing in rural tracts by Tahsils a complete list of all the villages, the number of houses and the number of workers available for enumeration, and in urban tracts the Administrative Divisions of Towns together with the approximate number of houses in each unit as well as the number of persons qualified to act as Enumerators and Supervisors.

sub
visions

7 Sketch maps of villages and towns were then prepared and with their help villages and towns were divided into Blocks, forty to fifty houses on the average going to a Block, and the Blocks grouped into Circles which contained ten to fifteen Blocks a piece. Circles were arranged into larger Administrative Divisions called Charges which comprised about ten Circles each. As a rule existing revenue estates and Kanungo's circles were followed in fixing the charge and circle boundaries. Boundaries were first fixed roughly and then readjusted after the completion of home numbering. In strictly military areas no house-numbering was done.

reus
ancy.

8 The Block was in charge of an Enumerator, the Circle of a Supervisor and the Charge of a Charge Superintendent, the general supervision of the Census Operations being entrusted to the Tahsildar in the Tahsil and to the Deputy Commissioner in the District. In the trans border territory, made up of the five agencies and the tribal tracts under the political control of the Deputy Commissioners of the adjoining districts, only the British posts and military areas were enumerated on the General Schedule, the bulk of the population of the trans border tract being only a rough estimate from the returns maintained by the various Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners of the fighting strength of the tribes under their political control, on the assumption that there are four women and children to each fighting man, the distribution by sex being taken to be the same as for the Muslim population in the adjoining areas of British Territory.

9 Altogether 94 Charge Superintendents, 1,212 Supervisors and 14,518 Enumerators were appointed for an enumerated population of over 2,470,000 persons. In 1921 there were 125 Charge Superintendents, 1,157 Supervisors and 13,332 Enumerators. In both years the bulk of the persons appointed were officials of the revenue staff. In the case of rural areas there was more other staff available for supervision than the revenue staff. In towns and cantonments most of the staff was taken from other departments. Marauding classes, and in some cases charge supervisors also were appointed from among Municipal Commissioners and leading land-owners.

house
numbering.

10 After the preparation of the village and town registers, the division of the districts into Blocks, Circles and Charges, and the appointment

and numbers were painted in red in some conspicuous place on the door post or house wall and the limits of Blocks, Circles and Charges were finally determined

11 The training of the staff for house numbering and the forming of blocks and circles was completed by the 15th October 1930. Further training of the staff for enumeration was carried out in the first-half of October and throughout December. Detailed instructions for the Census Staff were given in the Provincial Census Code, and those for the Enumerators were also printed on the cover of the enumeration book which was issued to each Enumerator. The District Census Officer explained the instructions for filling up the Schedules to the Charge Superintendents who trained the Supervisors, the latter in their turn instructed the enumerators as to how the 18 columns of the General Schedule were to be filled up.

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12 The enumeration book consisted of a cover, a Block List and a sufficient number of the General Schedules. The cover explained the method in which the schedule was to be filled up, the Block List gave the list of the houses in the Block, while in the General Schedule was to be entered all the information relating to the population living in the Block collected by the Enumerator. From the time the Preliminary Enumeration began, up till the night of the 26th February when the final Census was to be taken, the closest supervision was exercised by the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents over the work of the Enumerators under them. The District Census Officers, the Tahsildars, Secretaries of Municipalities and other officials deputed for the purpose checked most of the entries made in the Schedule.

13 Preliminary enumeration in rural areas was made from the 1st to 26th February 1931, and in towns from the 16th to 26th February. The final census was taken on the night of the 26th February 1931. Entries relating to persons who had died or left the place since the preparation of the Preliminary Record, were scored through, while necessary particulars for new births and fresh arrivals were entered so as to make the final record correspond with the facts actually existing on the night of the final Census.

F

14 The Census was synchronous throughout the Province except in certain areas, which were considered unsafe at night on account of the disturbed condition of the border, or where snow and long distances involved rendered it impossible for the Enumerators to visit all the houses in their Blocks by night. The preliminary record for these tracts was checked either on the afternoon of the 26th or the morning of the 27th February. The areas so treated included the Kagan Valley in Hazara and certain outlying tracts in Bannu District.

A
S
U

15 Special forms called the Household Schedules were distributed to the heads of European and Anglo Indian families, who were requested to enter the necessary particulars relating to their families in the columns provided for the purpose. Brief instructions for filling up the various columns had been printed on the form and a Specimen Schedule attached thereto. The Schedules were written up on the Census night and collected by the Enumerators concerned on the following morning. The arrangement did not prove satisfactory in practice. Experience of previous years had in fact proved that it was unlikely to do so, but a sufficient number of European enumerators could not be made available. In future enumerations even more careful instructions should be printed on the schedule, asking subjects in particular to refrain from facetious entries which are not understood by those on whom the task of tabulation and compilation fall.

I
S

16 The same arrangements as in 1921 were made for the enumeration of travellers by rail or road and of persons attending fairs, but fortunately no big gatherings had to be dealt with on the Census night. Of these, railway passengers are obviously the most important. The railway Census was carried out under the direction of the Civil Authorities as a part of the district Census Operations, the local railway officers co-operating with the district officers and supplying the necessary staff of Supervisors and Enumerators. All the railway

'

prevent their double enumeration. This arrangement works much better than the system of enumeration passes in the case of railway travellers, who are naturally more careful about their tickets than they are likely to be in respect of enumeration passes.

17 The incoming and outgoing passengers were enumerated by the Station Staff specially deputed for the purpose, while a special staff of enumerators travelled in trains on the Census night and prepared enumeration record in respect of travellers who had not been counted finally before they embarked. At about six o'clock on the morning of the 27th February every train was finally enumerated at whatever station it happened to be, and every passenger whose ticket was not stamped "censused" was brought on the record. In the case of all other travellers enumeration passes were issued, when they were finally enumerated.

attitude of the
public towards
census

18 With the political situation in the North-West Frontier Province still incompletely restored after the unsettling events of 1930, it might be supposed that the atmosphere would have been inimical to an operation requiring as an essential factor for its success the co-operation of all classes of the population whatever their political convictions. News was indeed received that the All-India Congress Committee had instructed its local bodies to boycott the Census. But no such boycott was for a moment attempted in this Province. On the contrary, all communities (and particularly the minority communities) in this Province were more than usually alive to the political significance of the present Census, and to the necessity for obtaining an accurate record of the strength of their communities.

provisional
totals

19 On the morning of the 27th February after the Final Census was over, the Enumerators of each Circle collected the Household Schedules, if any, issued to the European and Anglo Indian residents of their Block, totalled up the entries in their Blocks, noted the population of their Blocks by sexes as well as the total number of occupied houses on the Abstracts provided for the purpose and handed them over to the Supervisor, who, in his turn, prepared his Circle Summary from these Abstracts and sent it on to the Charge Superintendent, who compiled a similar Summary for his charge and submitted it to the headquarters of the District, Tribal Tract or Agency concerned, and reported direct to Peshawar by wire. Except in the case of the Malakand Agency all required totals were received by the 31st March. The Malakand totals were delayed by snow on the Iowrai pass, but were received on the 6th March. The Provincial totals for the Province were wired to the Census Commissioner on the same date. A tabular statement showing provisional totals by districts, agencies and tribal areas was at the same time despatched to the Census Commissioner by post.

tabulation of
slips, and
slip copying.

20 The method of extracting and tabulating the information on the Schedules was the same as in previous years, namely slip copying, sorting and tabulation. Slip copying for Peshawar District and all trans frontier posts was done in the central office in Peshawar, in Dera Ismail Khan it was done at the district headquarters and in the remaining three districts in tahsils. This was the first time that slip copying had been done elsewhere than at Peshawar. In Dera Ismail Khan the work was carried out under the supervision of the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, and in the tahsils of Hazara, Bannu and Kohat under the respective Tahsildars, Office Kanungos worked as record keepers, and field kanungos, and in some places senior Patwaris, as supervisors. The Central Office, Peshawar, was under the superintendence of the Deputy Superintendent of the Census, assisted by two Census Inspectors. The work began in March 1931 and was completed by the 15th April.

21 The entries relating to each person enumerated on the Schedule were transcribed on to a slip measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ " X 2". The colour of the paper designated the religion, and symbols of varying shapes printed on the slips the sex and civil condition (married, unmarried or widowed), the other entries in the Schedule being copied in columns provided for the purpose. Slip copying was finished by the end of the second week of April and then the next stage of Tabulation work, *viz.* Sorting, was taken in hand.

22 Sorting was carried out in the central office at Peshawar. The staff was the same as that employed on slip copying, but was strengthened by the drafting in of a sprinkling of persons from Dera Ismail Khan and the tahsils of other districts who could provide additional local knowledge. In the making up of boxes for sorting, twenty-five to thirty-five thousand slips were put into the two boxes on which each sorter had to work. In 1921 eight to ten thousand slips were put into each box. The slips were arranged in pigeon-holes according to the particular detail sorted for, then taken out of the pigeon hole, counted and tied up in bundles of a hundred each. Each Sorter had to sort the Slips in his boxes for all the tables in turn, a special English knowing Sorter being employed for European Slips and another for Infirmary Slips. As soon as the sorting of slips in one box was completed it was checked by the Supervisor while the sorting of the Slips in the other box was being proceeded with by the Sorter. The result of each sorting was entered in the Sorter's tickets provided for the purpose and these tickets were, after check and scrutiny, made over to the Compilers.

Sorting

23 The next stage was the extraction of district and area totals from the sorter's tickets and the preparation of the Tables. This stage of the operations, known as "Compilation" was entrusted to a special staff under the direct supervision of the Deputy Superintendent. The entries in the Sorter's tickets were posted in the compilation registers and two of the most intelligent compilers were told off to tabulate the results into the form of Imperial and Provincial Tables. Sorting was started on the 18th April 1931 and completed on the 31st May. Compilation was completed by the end of August. All the Imperial and Provincial Tables for the Province were submitted to the Census Commissioner for India for approval by the 31st December 1931.

Compilation.

24 The final charges for the printing, binding and distribution of the Census Report are not yet available, but the total expenditure in connection with the present Census is not likely to exceed Rs 90,000. Expenditure in 1930-31 was Rs 27,170-14-7, and in 1931-32 Rs 46,105 5-11, a little over Rs 16,700 is expected to cover the printing, distribution and other charges remaining for the current year. The total expenditure on the 1921 Census Report was given in the corresponding paragraphs of the Introduction as Rs 42,000. This is, however, a misleading comparison, since on the present occasion the pay and census allowance combined of the whole staff has been debited to Census expenditure, while in 1921 the allowance only of the officers and staff deputed was debited to Census, while pay was debited to the departments from which the personnel was borrowed. The expenditure on printing charges has increased from Rs 13,814 in 1921 to Rs 18,210 in 1931, an increase of 32 per cent. This is mainly due to the revised rates of pay in the printing establishment since 1921. If the pay of the Superintendent is excluded from the total expenditure, as was done in 1921, the increase in expenditure is from Rs 49,562 to Rs 53,410, an increase of about 8 per cent. This increase compares favourably with the general increase of about 25 per cent which has taken place in the pay of staff since 1921.

Cost of Census

25 The Census Superintendent is greatly indebted to M Sultan Muhammad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations. This officer was of the greatest assistance to Captain Mallam in the work of Compilation and Tabulation and held charge of the office of Superintendent from the 8th April to 27th July 1932. When the time came for the actual writing of the report, his experience and painstaking thoroughness were invaluable. The Census Superintendent wishes to thank also all Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Divisional Officers, District Census Officers and their staffs, especially Patwaris and Kanungos for their willing assistance in many arduous and tedious tasks, and in addition all those many private persons who gave ungrudging and honorary assistance.

Acknowledgments.

CORRIGENDA TO REPORT

Chapter	Reference	For	Read
Chapter I	Para 11, line 18	<i>After size</i>	<i>Insert (,) comma</i>
	Page 5, Density	Para 3	13
	Page 5, Density of districts	Para 4	14
	Para 13, line 2	29	129
	Para 13, table North-West Frontier Province Districts	971	179
	Para 13, Bombay (including Aden)	371	173
	Para 15, lines 7 and 8	<i>After (is and trans</i>	<i>Insert (— —) two dashes</i>
	Para 17, line 6	Reconsilable	Reconcilable
	Para 19, table column 1	291513	291523
	Page 14, line 21	Was	Were
	Para 21, line 2	66880	668,880
	Para 23, line 7	3381	31,381
	Page 18, line 10	<i>After recorded</i>	<i>Insert () full stop</i>
	Para 26, table (2) all ages	100	100
	Para 27, line 10	<i>After under</i>	<i>Insert which</i>
	Para 27, line 58	<i>After favourable</i>	<i>Insert for</i>
	Para 33, line 2	<i>After do not</i>	<i>Insert (,) comma</i>
	Page 27, line 5	<i>Between Peshawar and Shukkadu</i>	<i>Insert (—) dash</i>
	Para 37, Mugind heading	District	Districts
	Page 29, line 9	Name	Same
	Para 43, line 5	91	1911
	Table 1 A Column 6, Bannu	083	683
Chapter II	Page 12 line 21	26 to 19	19 to 26
	Para 54 heading of table	Add	Added
	Subsidiary-table 1 column 13, Hazara.	99	199
	1-A last line column 2	2300	2830
	1-A line 7 column 2	9604	96048
	1-B line 8 column 6	+ 1681	+ 1681
	Para 70 line 7	6	1.6

CORRIGENDA TO REPORT

Chapter	Reference	For	Read
Chapter III	Para 73, line 4	In	Of
	Para 82, line 39	After servants	Insert () comma
	Page 60 (foot note) line 2	Instances	Instance
Chapter IV	Para 85, line 10	VI	V A
	Para 98, line 2	25	125
	Para 93, Table 1 (40-50	5	- 5
	Para 96 table Swathi column 2	305	303
	Para 98, line 9	1908	1925
	Para 100, line 11	234	282
	Subsidiary table III Khatri column 5	102	10
	V A, line 1 column 26	31	35
Chapter V	Para 106, line 6	105	125
	Para 107, line 9	Religious	Religions
	Para 107, line 9	Religious	Religion
	Para 113, line 1	District	Districts
	Page 81, line 6	After fifteen	Insert () full stop
Chapter VI	Para 122, line 2	5	144
	Para 123, line 12	Before Hindus	Delete ()
	126, line 16	Age groups	Age-groups
	Page 92, line 1	Sikh	Sikhs
	Para 133, Table Heading column 2	20-30	20-30
	Para 140, table (1921) column 2	1,029,024	1,022,024
	Subsidiary table IV all religions, column 13	117	1617
	Trans-Indus Departments column 3	68	648

REPORT ON THE CENSUS

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, 1931

CHAPTER I

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

SECTION I—GENERAL

1 In the Census Reports of 1911 and 1921, and in the *Imperial and District Gazetteers* very full accounts are given of the physical and geographical features of the North West Frontier Province, and it is therefore not considered necessary to repeat any such description here

2 The area and external boundaries of the North-West Frontier Province have not altered since the Census of 1921. The greatest length of the Province is 408 miles, and its greatest breadth 279 miles. The Survey of India recently recorded the total area as approximately 36,356 square miles, a figure which must be assumed to be more accurate than those given at previous censuses, when survey figures were not available

3 The scheme of political and administrative divisions remains the same as in 1921. There are two main political divisions —

- (1) the Trans Frontier area, (containing the five political agencies known severally as the Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies and the district "Tribal Areas"), the inhabitants of which are subject only to the political control of the Chief Commissioner in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General, and
- (2) the five regularly administered districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan

The present Census is concerned with the five administered districts only, nothing more than a rough estimate of the population of the trans-frontier area (outside British posts) having been attempted

4 A few minor territorial changes have occurred since the last Census, affecting the Peshawar and Kohat Districts only. In 1928 the "Maland tract" (approximately 20 square miles) was transferred from Swat territory (Malakand Agency) to the Peshawar District, and two transfers of small areas of unpopulated hill land took place in 1922 and 1926 respectively on the tribal border of the Kohat District, involving a net loss to the district of 4 square miles. Apart from the above, district boundaries remain the same as they were in 1921

5 For various statistical purposes, India is divided into "natural" as well as administrative divisions. These natural divisions are distinguished mainly by geographical features, climate and rainfall. The North-West Frontier Province

which extends southwards beyond the boundary of the Province through the Punjab Districts of Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, and covers a large portion of the Western Punjab. Without disturbing the general scheme of natural divisions as applied to India as a whole, it is convenient also to subdivide the North-West Frontier Province itself into local natural divisions, and to group the Provincial statistics accordingly. In doing so, we have made use of the same natural features as were employed in the scheme adopted at the last Census. These natural features mark the boundaries of administrative divisions, and are described as follows —

- (1) the cis-Indus district of Hazara,
- (2) the narrow strip between the Indus and the hills, containing the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and
- (3) the mountainous tract between these district and the border of Afghanistan, containing the agencies and tribal areas, which are outside the scope of the Census.

the meaning
of the term
population

6 Before proceeding to a discussion of the statistics which form the basis of this report, it is necessary to explain what is meant by the Census term "population". The criterion is the same as in previous censuses. All persons, who were enumerated as alive and present within the five administered districts, and in the trans-frontier posts between 7 p.m., and midnight on the 26th February 1931, come within the definition. The population enumerated includes visitors as well as residents, civilians and non-civilians, and persons of Indian as well as of British and British Indian nationality. In short, the Census population is once again the *de facto* population.

non-
synchronous
cases.

7 The Census in the North-West Frontier Province was synchronised with that of the rest of India, except in a few areas, which owing to their remoteness or inaccessibility were non-synchronously dealt with. In the Kachin Valley in the Hazara District, the final enumeration was dispensed with altogether owing to the mountainous nature of the country, deep snow and the difficulty of travel. Again, in a few border villages in the Bannu District, where the enumerators could not move about at night with safety, the final Census was taken on the afternoon preceding the Census night. But the Census of these areas though theoretically "non-synchronous", was actually so nearly synchronous as to be unworthy of any special consideration apart from other areas. The population returned therefore may be considered in these cases also as the *de facto* population.

the actual
resident, nor-
mal and
actual popu-
lation

8 The classification of the population on a *de facto* basis is, theoretically, an accidental one and less suited to administrative requirements than a *de jure* basis of classification by place of normal residence. In practice, however, a judicious selection of the Census night so as to avoid large-scale movements of population probably secures a distribution substantially equivalent to a *de jure* classification. Moreover a *de facto* classification by actual residence has the advantage of simplicity, while a strict *de jure* classification by normal residence presents innumerable complications. Normal residence, for instance, is inevitably limited, in India at any rate, to a given point of time. In the North-West Frontier Province, which is subject to extremes of climate, the normal population is affected to a large extent by seasonal migrations. The broad grazing grounds in the plain between the Indus and the hills are occupied in winter by Pothohar tribes, who return to their mountain homes across the border for the summer. There are also considerable (and ever increasing) movements of the regular population of the Province between the plains and the hills at the beginning and end of the hot weather. Considering therefore the difficulty of defining "normal residence", when it is subject to variation at different seasons of the year, it seems doubtful if even a strict *de jure* classification would achieve much more than is actually achieved by a *de facto* classification based on a judiciously timed Census, — namely a distribution which is normal for the Census night only. At the same time, on the basis of the information obtained from each person enumerated, various adjustments from the *de facto* classification are possible, in order to distinguish between those details in the picture which are variable and those which are comparatively constant. Statistics of birth place (Imperial Table VI) enable the number of immigrants, or persons born outside the area dealt with, to be deducted from the *de facto* or actual population leaving approximately the resident population, who have not emigrated. Again, after the number of emigrants from the area dealt with has been ascertained by obtaining figures of

those persons, born in the area in question, but enumerated elsewhere at the time of the Census, then if the actual population is diminished by the number of immigrants, and increased by the number of emigrants, the result is approximately the "natural" population, that is, the population which would exist, if there had been no migration at all.

It must be remembered that these adjustments from a *de facto* basis are only approximations, and that they give no exact indication as to how far the "actual" population represents the "normal" population which must largely depend on conditions prevailing at the time when the Census was taken. So far as the present Census is concerned, it may be said that conditions in the North West Frontier Province, on the 26th February 1931 were normal, except in a few areas, to be noticed later on, where the figures for population were influenced to a small extent by the political situation.

9 It is natural to claim for each enumeration a degree of accuracy no less than that attained at previous censuses. Growing experience in the organization of a Census, and the spread of education among the public should lead to increasingly accurate results. Much however depends upon the thoroughness with which the preliminary arrangements for the enumeration are made, and the degree of reliance which can be placed on the enumerators and supervising staff. While expressing my fullest confidence in the work of the staff engaged in the present Census, I will endeavour to suggest some means by which the accuracy of their work may be objectively tested. It will be remembered that the word "enumeration" covers a wide field when applied to an Indian Census—a field as wide as the 18 columns of the General Schedule, which demand a variety of personal information regarding the status, extraction and occupation of every human being. It is obvious therefore that the accuracy of the different kinds of information collected will vary with the knowledge of the persons enumerated on the subject matter of the enquiry, and with the ability of the census staff to check the answers given. For this reason it is convenient to leave remarks on the accuracy of special classes of statistics to those paragraphs in this report in which these statistics are discussed, and to deal here with the accuracy of the general figures for population only. It would be some test of the accuracy of these figures to consider in what proportion they stand to those returned at previous censuses. As will be seen later, the percentage increase in population during the decade 1921—1931, when conditions were normal, is almost identical with the percentage increase from 1901—1911, an equally normal decade. The intervening decade 1911—1921 is unsuited for the purpose of comparison, as it contains two strikingly abnormal features in the Great War and the influenza epidemic, which were directly responsible for a low percentage increase. In a Province in which there has been practically no industrial development, a comparison between the two decades 1901—1911 and 1921—1931 is not altogether unjustified and the result when considered in relation to the growth of population during the last 50 years, indicates that, taken as a whole, the figures for 1931 may be considered as reliable. While it would be idle to claim absolute accuracy for Census statistics, when this is seldom claimed for other kinds of statistical data collected in India from similar sources, yet it is impossible to do more than guess at the amount of error. In the course of a lengthy discussion on this subject in the Punjab Census Report for 1921, Mr S. M. Jacob, I. C. S., remarks—"As a working hypothesis, therefore, I have assumed that the mean error for the totals by religions and sexes by each territorial division is 1 per cent." The question of the accuracy of the returns for 1931 will be further discussed in the chapters on religion and sex, but in the meanwhile we consider Mr Jacob's conclusion worthy of mention, as it is based on 17 years' intimate experience of Punjab statistics. If for the North-West Frontier Province statistics in 1931 we can claim no greater accuracy, we need admit no less.

SECTION II—AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

10 In Imperial Table I in Part II of this volume statistics are given relating to the area and the population of the North West Frontier Province, and of its natural divisions and districts. In Provincial Table I at the end of the volume similar statistics are given for tahsils. Subsidiary Tables I and II at the end of this chapter exhibit the mean density per square mile, and classify the

11 In area, the North West Frontier Province is almost the smallest

Natural division	Area in square miles
Hazara	3,009
Trans Indus districts	10,509
Agencies and tribal areas	22,898

District	Area in square miles
Dera Ismail Khan	3 1/2
Hazara	3,009
Kohat	2,703
Peshawar	1,677
Bannu	1,098

Province in India, only Ajmer Merwara, the Andamans and Nicobars, Delhi, and Coorg being smaller. With a total area of 36,356 square miles, it is a little more than half the size of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind and Aden), about three fifths of the size of England and Wales, one and a half times the size of the Irish Free State and about one third of the size of New Zealand. From the statement in the margin it will be observed that the three natural divisions form 8.3, 28.9 and 62.8 per cent respectively of the total area of the Province. The areas of districts are given in the next statement, which shows the five districts arranged according to size. Dera Ismail Khan, the largest, being just twice the size of Bannu, the smallest. The areas are those communicated by the Survey of India.

ulation.

12 The total population enumerated in the North West Frontier Province on the night of the 26th February 1931 (including non synchronous areas) numbered 2,471,527 persons, of whom 1,360,453 were males and 1,111,074 females. The enumerated population was the *de facto* population in the five administered districts and in trans-frontier posts only. The general population of the trans frontier area which was not enumerated has been estimated at 1,015,337 persons. This figure divided arbitrarily between the sexes in the same proportion as in 1921 resolves into 1,167,712 males and 1,045,125 females. Combining the estimated with the enumerated population, the total population shown for the North

Province	British territory	State	Total
Madras	49,718,611	6,751,730	56,470,341
Bengal	50,121,550	673,316	50,794,866
United Provinces	19,109,763	1,209,070	20,318,833
Bihar and Orissa	31,590,156	4,643,450	36,233,606
Punjab	23,590,651	4,910,000	28,500,651
Bombay	22,259,977	1,160,081	23,420,058
Central Provinces and Berar	15,473,628	2,478,519	17,952,147
Burma	14,665,618		14,665,618
Assam	8,622,251	625,600	9,247,851
North West Frontier Province	2,435,076	2,259,288	4,694,364
Baluchistan	463,509	405,107	868,616
Delhi	636,246		636,246
Ajmer Merwara	560,292		560,292
Coorg	163,089		163,089
Andamans and Nicobars	29,463		29,463

West Frontier Province amounts to 1,651,364 persons, of whom 9,18,165 are males and 7,33,199 females. This total population is only slightly less than that of Scotland in 1921, while the enumerated population above is almost as much as that of Wales in the same year. When compared with other provinces in India, the total population of the North West Frontier Province (both estimated and enumerated) stands tenth on the list out of a total of fifteen provinces as shown in the margin. Though smaller in area than her next door neighbour Baluchistan, the North West Frontier Province has a considerably larger population.

Natural division	Population
Hazara	670,117
Trans Indus districts	1,754,959
Agencies and tribal areas	2,259,288 (mainly estimated)

The population of the three natural divisions is given in the margin. These contribute 14.3, 37.5 and 48.2 per cent. respectively to the total population of 4,694,364.

The manner in which the enumerated population is distributed over various administrative divisions is indicated in the margin. "Trans frontier posts" comprise the population of all British posts (excluding "khassadar" posts) and of the bazaars immediately dependent on them, situated in agencies and tribal areas across the administrative border. In view of the imminent elevation of the five settled districts to full Provincial Status as a separate Province, care has been taken to provide separate statistics for the new Province in all Census tables under the heading "North West Frontier Province Districts". The total enumerated population referred to the heading "North W

Administrative divisions	Population
N W F P Districts and Trans frontier posts	2,471,52
Districts	2,425,07
Hazara	670,11
Peshawar	974,32
Kohat	216,27
Bannu	270,30
Dera Ismail Khan	274,06
Trans frontier posts	46,45

Corrigenda to para. 13

Page 5 for para "3" read para "13"
 In line 2 for "29" read "129"
 In the table North West Frontier Province districts for "971" read "179"
 Bombay including Aden for "371" read "173"

Countries outside India	Density per square mile	Provinces of India	Density per square mile
Belgium	654	Bengal	616
England and Wales	649	United Provinces	442
The Netherlands	544	Madras	328
Germany	332	Punjab (British territory)	214
Japan	25	N-W F P Districts	971
Austria	199	Bombay (including Aden)	371
France	184	Rajputana	88
Spain	107	Kashmir State	43
United States	32	Baluchistan (district and administered territory)	9
New Zealand	118		

Corrigendum to para. 14.

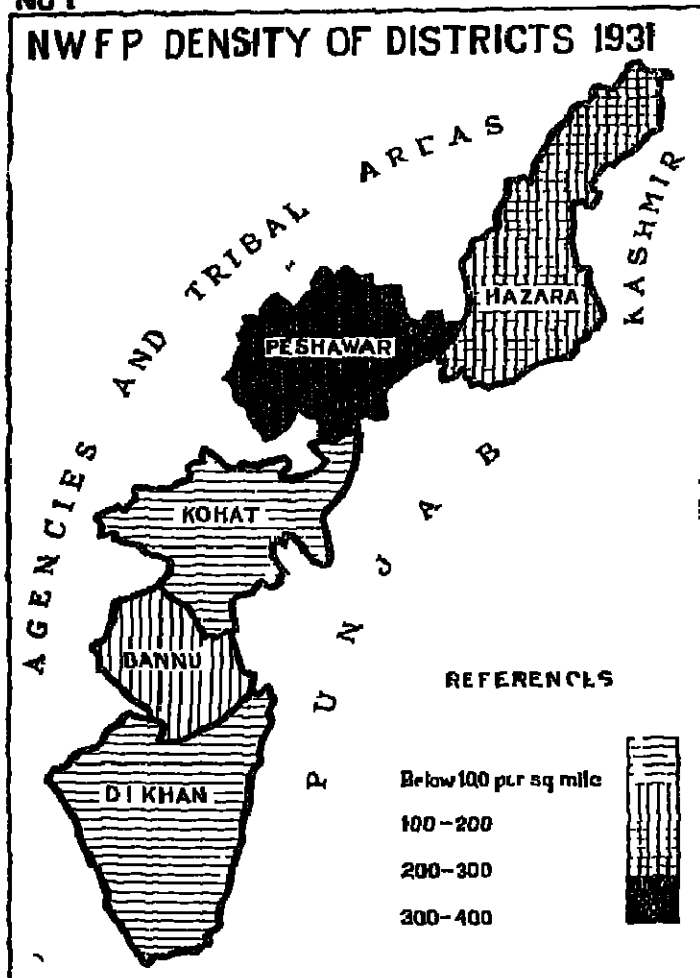
Page 5 for para. "4" read para "14".

Peshawar	369
Kohat	88
Bannu	139
Dera Ismail Khan	79

discussion to a brief analysis of economic causes leading to the variation in density between different administrative divisions. In an agricultural Province these causes must be mainly agricultural.

*Note—As the general population of the trans-frontier area is outside the scope of the Census altogether, it receives no further attention in this report.

No 1



Districts	Percentage of total area cultivated	Density
Peshawar	51	369
Bannu	40	159
Dera Ismail Khan	10	79
Hazara	27	123
Kohat	19	88

But the reasons for variations in density from one district to another will be obvious as soon as figures for rainfall and irrigation are taken into consideration. We know, for instance, that in the Dera Ismail Khan District there are wide tracts of cultivable land entirely dependent for cultivation on an uncertain rainfall, while in Hazara, if the proportion of cultivated area is less than that in Dera Ismail Khan, cultivation is comparatively assured by a high and constant rainfall. Similarly, in the Peshawar and Bannu Districts, the cultivation of large areas of land is assured by an effective system of canal irrigation. It is obvious that a small area with an assured cultivation can support a higher density of population than a much larger area in which the cultivation is uncertain. We should be able therefore to establish a relationship between density on the one hand and irrigation and rainfall on the other, and this relationship should be a much clearer one than that between density and the mere extent of cultivation. Limiting our discussion first to the density of each district per square mile of *cultivated* area, figures for which are shown in the

District	Density per square mile of cultivated area		
	1931	1921	1911
Hazara	910	806	856
Peshawar	739	641	667
Kohat	467	441	498
Bannu	323	326	303
Dera Ismail Khan	267	277	302

same order. This is illustrated in the

To quote from paragraph 20 of the Census Report of 1921, "The climate, the customs of the people, the trading centres, the location of military stations, the establishment of industries, the means of communication and the existence of forest reserves, all affect the growth of population, but no one of them is half so important as the nature and extent of agriculture, which is dependent, in its turn on the fertility and configuration of the soil, cultivable and cultivated areas, rainfall and irrigation." In the following analysis of the agricultural factors influencing the density of the population, we would draw a distinction between (a) the extent of cultivation and (b) the intensity of cultivation in relation to density. In the marginal table the five districts are arranged according to the extent of cultivation, *i.e.* according to their respective proportion of cultivated area. The same statement contains figures for population density. It will be seen at once that, except in the case of Peshawar, there is no obvious connection between these two sets of figures. In Dera Ismail Khan, for instance, the percentage of the total area cultivated is higher than that of Hazara and Kohat, although the Dera Ismail Khan District supports the lowest density of population in the whole Province.

marginal statement for the last three censuses, we find that the districts fall into a geographical order from north to south. If the urban population is next eliminated, the districts, when arranged according to the density of the *rural* population per square mile of cultivated area fall into the next table which also includes

Districts	Rural population per square mile of cultivated area	Average rainfall	Percentage of total area irrigated
پشاور	504	43.8	9
شاهوار	575	12.2	29
کوت	396	16.1	12
بٹنام	277	10.8	11
علاء اسماعیل خان	212	9.8	4

figures for the average rainfall, and for the proportion per cent of the total area in each district which is irrigated. We can now see distinct relationship between these two sets of figures. The Hazara District which enjoys the highest average rainfall, supports the highest density of rural population. Next in order of density of the rural population comes Peshawar District, with the highest proportion of irrigated land, but with a very much smaller rainfall than that of Hazara. Kohat District has a higher average rainfall than Shahwar, but a very much smaller area available for irrigation. Bannu and Allahabad Districts fall naturally into order according to their average rainfall, and the proportionate area of each available for irrigation. We conclude from this that irrigation and rainfall are the most important agricultural factors influencing the density of the rural population in the North-West Frontier Province. These factors operate to afford an assured cultivation to limited areas of land, but they also promote the development of agriculture in these areas by means of intensive cultivation. There is thus a clear distinction between the intensity of cultivation and the extent of cultivation in relation to density.

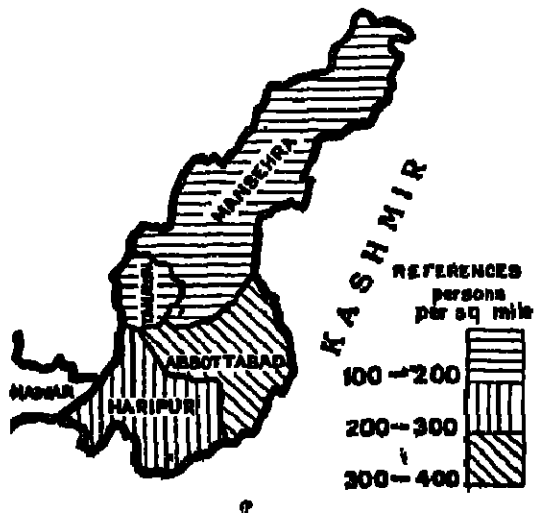
15 We will now carry our enquiry beyond the district to the next smaller

Tahsil	Rural population per square mile of cultivated area	Average rainfall	Percentage of total area	
			Irrigated	Cultivated
Abbottabad	1,171	43.81	2	33
Bagh	1,045	24.63	3	10
Rawar	744	12.25	33	47
Shehri	710	35.61	2	20
Spur	702	27.21	5	38
Shehri	682	16.60	8	26
bi	560	27.59	19	60
rsadda	558	13.40	56	69
ru	554	10.80	26	51
lan	453	21.55	39	63
at	412	16.27	5	17
	307	19.09	1	22
Ismael Khan	237	12.51	12	30
	220	9.80	2	14
chi	176	8.68	2	23
vat	168	11.18	6	50

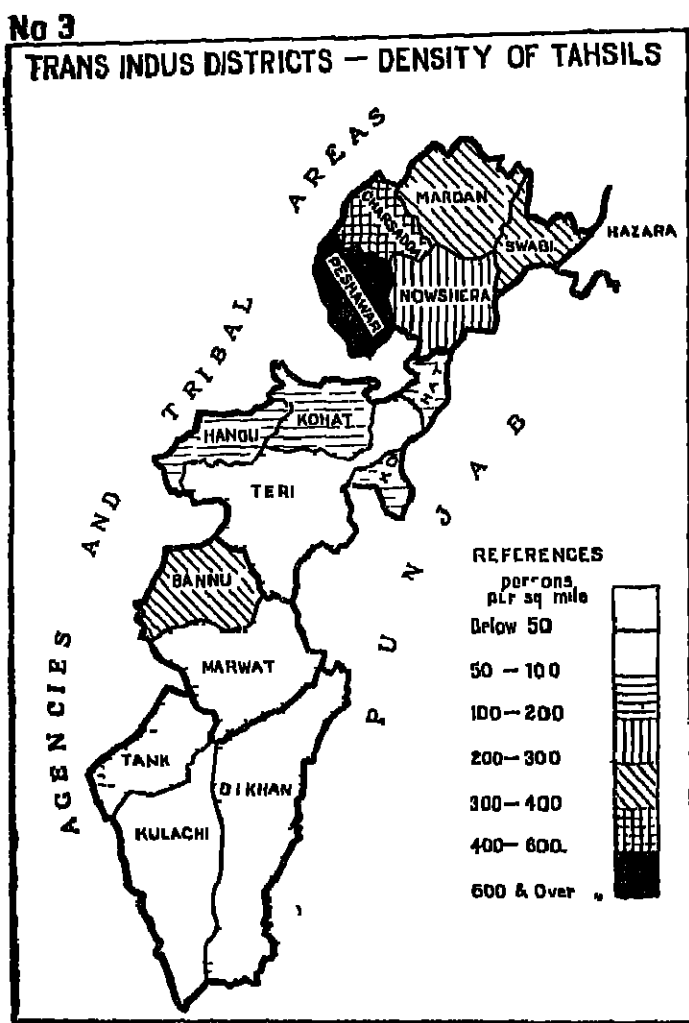
administrative unit, the Tahsil. The density of the population in each tahsil is shown in diagrams Nos 2 and 3 separately for each natural division, cis and trans Indus. In the marginal table, the tahsils have been arranged, as in the case of districts in the previous paragraph, according to the density of the rural population per square mile of cultivated area. In the same table figures are shown for the average rainfall, proportionate area under irrigation and the proportionate area cultivated. It will be observed

Density tahsil

2 HAZARA DISTRICT—DENSITY OF TAHSILS



that, as in the case of districts, the tahsils group themselves in a general, though not an exact, order from north to south, and that there is a noticeable relation again between the figures for density on the one hand and those for rainfall and irrigation on the other. There is no apparent relation, however, between density and the proportion of cultivated area or the extent of cultivation. In dealing with tahsils, it will be of interest to enquire what other economic causes, besides agriculture, have a bearing on density. To facilitate discussion, we have divided the tahsils in the above table into three groups which may be distinguished by the following characteristics of economic import-



- (1) A marked tendency on the part of the rural population to combine other occupations with agriculture,
- (2) the rural population exclusively agricultural, and
- (3) the lack of economic resources either for whole time agricultural occupation or for the combination of other occupations with agriculture

The first group contains the whole of the rural population of the Hazara District which is known to engage extensively in domestic service and to follow a variety of other occupations in addition to agriculture. It includes also the rural population of the Peshawar and the Nowshera Tahsils where the proximity of large towns and cantonments encourages the emergence of occupations supplementary to agricul-

ture. The Tahsils in the second group, on the other hand, possess such obvious facilities for intensive cultivation of the land, and are comparatively so far removed from the main centres of urban and commercial life, that the rural population find no inducement to engage in any other occupation but agriculture. The Tahsils in the third group, however, lack not only facilities for intensive cultivation, but also the requisite conditions for the encouragement of other than agricultural occupations. We are left therefore with the conclusion that the distribution of the population among the various administrative divisions is very largely affected by economic causes, among which the most important are those which contribute to intensive cultivation of the land. But we have noticed at the same time the existence of another factor of economic importance, which is likely in future to have an increasing influence on the density of the population in the North West Frontier Province, and that is a tendency on the part of the rural population to combine other occupations with agriculture.

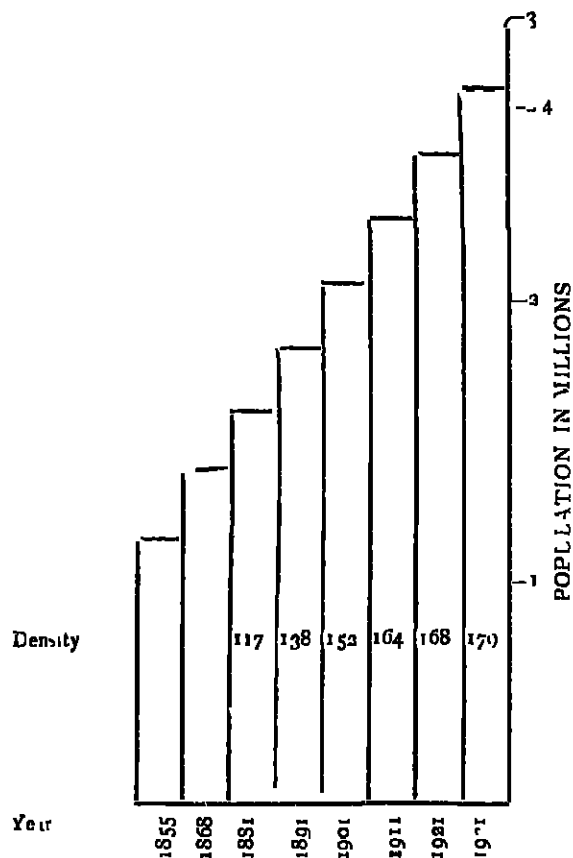
SECTION III—VARIATIONS IN POPULATION AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES

Fluctuations in population at various censuses.

Year	Population (districts)	Increase per cent	Inter-censal period
1855	1,144,047		
1868	1,339,366	17	1855—1868
1881	1,575,943	17	1868—1881
1891	1,857,319	17.9	1881—1891
1901	2,041,534	9.9	1891—1901
1911	2,196,933	7.6	1901—1911
1921	2,251,340	2.5	1911—1921
1931	2,425,076	7.7	1921—1931
		112	1855—1931

16 Since annexation by the British in 1849, the North West Frontier Province has been censused eight times, the first five times as part of the Province of the Punjab, and the last three times as a separate Province. The statement in the margin shows the population

No 4



returned at each Census, and the intercensal variations. While the figures in this statement have been adjusted to allow for the main differences in the area covered by each Census, no adjustment has been made for the progressive increase in the accuracy of the enumeration at each successive Census. Such an adjustment would have to be based largely on conjecture, but it is important to analyse in some detail the evidence available regarding the accuracy of previous enumerations.

17 A noticeable feature of the statement given above is the large difference between the percentage increases in population up to the Census of 1891, and the percentage increases after that Census. As recent enumerations must be deemed to be generally more accurate than earlier ones, we would be justified in regarding all enumerations prior to 1891 with considerable suspicion. The first two censuses of 1855 and 1868 are known to have been conducted with much less thoroughness and attention to detail than are required by a modern Indian Census. The third Census of 1881, though the first to be conducted on modern scientific lines has been regarded by succeeding Superintendents of Census Operations in the Punjab as less accurate than the Census of 1891. In the Punjab Census Report of 1891 a portion at least of the exceptionally large increase in the Hazari District is definitely attributed to better enumeration. With these considerations in view we may now turn to a brief survey of the broad facts of history in their relation to the probable progress of the North West Frontier Province during the last eighty years.

The accuracy of the earlier censuses.

In the year 1849, when the North West Frontier Province, then part of the Punjab, was annexed by the British, the anarchy and confusion of Sikh Rule were followed by the establishment of peace and order under a strong government, and it is natural to assume that the population at first responded to the changed conditions with an abnormally high rate of increase. The figures given above for the North-West Frontier Province, lead us to believe that this period of abnormally rapid growth lasted as long as 40 years, i.e. from 1849 to 1891, and that the decennial rate of increase rose from 13 per cent in the intercensal periods 1855—1868 and 1868—1881 (13 years each) to 17.9 per cent in the intercensal period 1881—1891 (ten years). All these rates of increase in population are considerable both with our knowledge of political and economic conditions in the North West Frontier Province during the 40 years prior to the Census of 1891, and with the rates of increase recorded after that Census.

Punjab (British Territory excluding the North West Frontier Province)	
Intercensal period	Percentage increase
1855—1868 (13 years)	14.1
1868—1881 (13 years)	7.0
1881—1891 (10 years)	10.0
1891—1901 (10 years)	7.4

A glance at the figures in the margin will show that the decennial rates of increase in the Punjab (excluding the North-West Frontier Province) up to the year 1901 never exceeded 11 per cent and that the immediate impetus given to the growth of population by the establishment of British Rule ended in 1868, or 20 years after the date of annexation. There is little reason to believe that the progress of the population

in what is now the North West Frontier Province between 1855 and 1868 differed materially from that of the rest of the Punjab, is no permanent tribal immigrations of any magnitude occurred from across the border during this period.

The history of the five districts of the North-West Frontier Province after 1868, apart from measures necessary for the protection of the frontier, may be summarised in the gradual elaboration of the public services under an organised Government, and particularly in the development of agriculture by means of canal irrigation. Nature having provided facilities for irrigation within the reach of the majority of the inhabitants, and a fairly constant rainfall, famine was almost unknown, but with a population predominantly agricultural and strongly influenced by conservative tribal customs, with very few economic resources capable of rapid development, and with the peace periodically disturbed by the depredations of transborder tribes, progress was inevitably slow. After 1868, therefore, we would expect the population to increase at a slowly diminishing rate, as peace and security gradually came to be associated with normal conditions of life. It is all the more difficult therefore to account historically for the continued rise in the rate of increase recorded by the Census from 1868-1891, and for the drop of 50 per cent in 1901. On the other hand, our doubts as to the accuracy of the enumerations prior to 1891 receive further confirmation from the following facts showing conclusively that agricultural conditions in the North-West Frontier Province were actually more favourable to a rapid growth of population after the year 1891 than they were before that year. Of the three main canals under Government control in the North-West Frontier Province (all in the Peshawar District) the Lower Swat Canal was opened in 1867, but it was not until 1903 that the largest area on record (176,316) acres was irrigated by this canal. The Kabul River Canal, constructed in 1903, did not reach its largest area on record (51,328 acres) in 1901. Finally the Upper Swat Canal, opened in 1911, irrigated its largest area on record (209,000 acres) in 1929. It is clear from the above that the history of canal irrigation in the North-West Frontier Province had hardly commenced by the year 1891, and that the full effect on the growth of population could only have been realised some years later.

The uneven rate of increase followed by the population of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province up to the Census of 1891 has been the subject of much speculation in past Census Reports which makes inference and informative reading. We are of opinion, however, that as each new Census throws the past progress of the population into clearer perspective, the variations at the earlier Censuses, which seem to defy any historical explanation, will be increasingly attributed to the inaccuracy of the enumerations prior to 1891.

Having thus cleared the ground, we may venture the opinion that in the course of the last 80 years the decennial rate of increase of population in the North-West Frontier Province has never far exceeded 10 per cent, the maximum figure during the same period in the Punjab. If the population increased at its maximum rate between 1849 and 1868, the rates of increase between 1868 and 1891 would have to be adjusted in proper perspective with the rates recorded after the Census of 1891, which was, in fact, the first really accurate Census. We are now in a position to judge the present trend of population with particular reference to the last two decades 1911-1921 and 1921-1931, which need to be examined in more detail.

SECTION IV—CONDITIONS OF THE DECADE 1911-1921

1891 .

18 The two halves of the decade 1911-1921 present a striking contrast. The first five years formed a period of general advancing prosperity under conditions favourable both to the public health and to agriculture. The Frontier, long accustomed to disturbance, remained surprisingly tranquil. Even the Great War and the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey, which created an anxious situation in 1915, left the peace, outwardly at any rate, still unimpaired. But the material advancement of the Province received a rude setback during the last half of the decade which was crowded with events among the most remarkable in the history of British Frontier Administration. As a prelude to the coming storm, the years 1916 and 1917 brought a marked decline in the public health due to the exceptional virulence of malaria and a succession of poor harvests which

generally caused prices to soar. In 1918 the deadly influenza epidemic wrought sudden havoc among the population whose vitality was already weakened by ill health in the two previous years. Accompanying this scourge came two bad harvests, and 1919 saw the resources of the agriculturist severely strained. In the same year the 3rd Afghan War broke in upon the peace of the Frontier, which had been so successfully maintained during the four trying years of the Great War. Though hostilities with Afghanistan lasted only a few weeks they set in motion a wave of disturbance and lawlessness which swept the full length of the Frontier and left the settled districts in a state of unprecedented insecurity and alarm. In 1920 the military operations against the Mahsuds and Razis in Waziristan were marked by the severest fighting in the annals of Frontier warfare. By the end of the decade the situation in this area was still uncertain, and efforts to restore equilibrium elsewhere on the border had not met with complete success. In the meanwhile the peace of the Province was being threatened from another quarter. The agitation set on foot in India in connection with the Rowlatt Bill awakened in the Pathan of the settled districts a new political consciousness, which found early expression in disloyal intrigues with hostile Afghan agents in Peshawar City, and in the creation of a general atmosphere of antagonism to Government throughout the Province. A wild and unscrupulous agitation culminated during the hot weather of 1920 in what is known as the "Hijrat" movement. Several thousands of the inhabitants of the Peshawar District, and lesser numbers from the other districts, of the Province migrated *en masse* into Afghanistan, only to return a few months later after untold hardships in a state of utter destitution. This strange exodus and its bitter sequel are described in the following extract from the Provincial "Season and Crops" Report for the year 1920-21—

"Owing to the mischievous agitation of certain politicians, a large number of agriculturists left their homes for Afghanistan during the hot weather of 1920 leaving their crop to wither for want of irrigation. The people took considerable supplies of food grains with them and sold the rest at cheap rates to dealers. A few months later most of them returned penniless. In many cases dealers were induced to return some of the grain to these misguided people, but many more had to buy grain to live on and speculators have been able to force up prices in consequence. The result of all this has been that there are practically no stocks of grain in the Province either for food or seed and the population is dependent on imports from other parts of India."

Immediately on the return of the disillusioned emigrants arrangements were undertaken by Government to resettle them in their homes and to give them a fresh start.

The events just described coincided with a severe drought which lasted throughout the agricultural year 1920-21. In this year, the total sown area was 24 per cent below normal, and as much as 42 per cent failed to ripen owing to lack of rain, the total failed area was actually 44 per cent above the normal failed area. To quote once more the "Season and Crops" Report for this year—

"The high prices of food-grains prevailing throughout India owing to the failure of the rains have been accentuated by local causes. The produce of the staple food-grains of the Province was less than half the normal. In the tribal areas adjoining the Province the crops failed entirely with the result that some tribes migrated almost bodily into the settled districts and the others took all their food supplies from there, as the export of grain from Afghanistan was restricted, if not entirely prohibited. The quantity of cereal exported to South Waziristan alone was 1,336,532 maunds, principally wheat, while the entire wheat crop of the Dera Ismail Khan District, whence these supplies were drawn, amounted only to 501,297 maunds. Cotton alone has fallen in price, partly owing to imports from Afghanistan and partly because, owing to the shortness of the crop, the local spinning factories did not find it worth their while to start work."

Such then were the conditions under which the Census of 1921 was taken.

19 The passage of events so deeply affecting the domestic and economic life of the Province was bound to leave its mark on the statistics of population. The rate of increase dropped from 7.6 per cent during the decade 1901—1911 to 2.5 per cent during 1911—1921. The vital statistics of the decade show that, although in every year, except 1918, the number of births registered exceeded the number of deaths, the net result as reproduced in the margin—was

Growth of
population
during the
decade 1911—
1921

1911—1920	Persons	Males	Females
Births	668 880	370 516	298 364
Deaths	618 451	326 978	291 473
Difference	50 429	43 538	6 841

an excess of only 50,429 births over deaths. The Census of 1921 recorded an increase of only 54,107 persons (47,214 males and 7,193 females) in the actual population enumerated. This comparatively small progress was

due to a combination of the events described in the last paragraph but of these events the one which far outstripped all others in the powerful influence it exercised on the growth of population both directly at the time and indirectly on the birth-rate for many years afterwards was the influenza epidemic of 1918. The importance of this epidemic makes it desirable to give here a few essential details in regard to its effect on the five settled districts of the North West Frontier Province.

influenza
rate of

20 The two statements in the margin illustrate the devastating effect of the

Year	Death rate	Birth rate	Loss per mille	Chief cause
1907	33	70	3	Plague
1918	65	28	37	Influenza
1921	31	27	4	Cholera and fever
1924	30	27	3	Plague and fever

Annual death rate with main causes of death compared with birth rate (decade 1911—1920)

Year	Death rate from					Birth rate
	All causes	Fever	Influenza	Cholera	Plague	
1911	22	16 3		01	1	31
1912	23	14 0		08		31
1913	23	17 2		05	01	31
1914	24	17 6		10	03	30
1915	22	16 6		1	15	30
1916	28	22 3		09	01	32
1917	25	23 0			01	30
1918	65	18 1	42 3	01	15	25
1919	27	20 0	1	0	001	25
1920	22	16 6		001	3	25
1911—1920	25 2	19 3	4 2	4	1	30 5

Death rate from influenza during the year 1918

Age	Per mille (1911 population)	
	Males	Females
0—1	33 04	27 19
1—5	16 17	10 61
5—10	20 06	12 54
10—15	27 95	27 19
15—20	37 70	16 11
20—30	15 34	41 25
30—40	41 37	52 03
40—50	46 04	54 39
50—60	57 67	64 15
60 and over	73 93	90 55
Total all ages	30 70	43 52

devastating. In the second statement illustrating this paragraph it will be seen that there was a marked drop in the birth rate in the year 1918 and subsequent years of the decade 1911—1920, and in a later paragraph it will be noticed that this decline in the birth rate, continued into the following decade

Year	Death rate	Birth rate
1901—1910	22 5	31 3
1911—1920	25 2	30 5
1921—1930	22 6	26 8

1911—1930. A bird's eye view of destruction both in actual and potential life caused by the influenza epidemic can be obtained from the birth and

three intercensal periods as given in the margin. While the death rate returned to normal during the last decade, the birth rate not only failed to recover, but continued to fall alarmingly.

SECTION V—CONDITIONS OF THE DECADE 1921—1931

21. The decade opened on a disturbed Frontier. The border tribes stirred into active unrest by the 3rd Afghan War of 1919 had hardly emerged from the shattering experience of frontier warfare under modern conditions, and large hostile elements among them, particularly in Waziristan, were a serious menace to the peace of the settled districts. But paradoxical as it may seem, this period of disorder brought with it a distinct though fleeting prosperity to the North West Frontier Province. Although the inhabitants of the border districts are the first to suffer from any widespread tribal lawlessness, they have much to gain from the military operations which Frontier unrest calls into being. At such times, when a variety of military necessities arise, contractors reap a rich harvest and the unskilled labourer finds ready employment and a high wage. To the Pathan of fighting age times of unrest call up memories of a princely pay earned in princely idleness, guarding with a government rifle and the prestige of his race some lonely spot on a winding frontier road. At such times, too, Police, Frontier Constabulary, Scouts and Militias open their ranks to a flood of Pathan recruits seeking adventure and honourable employment in the service, which family tradition has taught them to covet from their boyhood.

General.

In the midst of this somewhat artificial prosperity the agriculturist was facing difficult times. The drought which had proved such a severe setback to agriculture during the year 1920-21 continued late into the following year, and produced a damaging effect on the first autumn crop of the decade. But thereafter climatic conditions made a rapid change for the better and for the next two years the Province enjoyed a succession of excellent harvests.

In the meanwhile the situation on the Frontier was rapidly improving. In February 1922, the ratification of the peace treaty with Afghanistan was received with relief by the great majority of the clans, and by the end of that year good progress had been made with all tribes, except the Mahsuds and Wazirs, in the process of reconciliation and in the restoration of the old relations of confidence and friendship which existed before the Great War. In this year too the construction of the Khyber Railway, which had been started in 1921, was continued without serious opposition from the tribesmen in that area. In Waziristan pacification proceeded slowly but surely. In 1922 some sections of the tribe still remained aloof, if not openly hostile. Early in 1923, as part of the new "forward" policy, Razmak was occupied by troops, and a vast programme of road construction began. Since then Waziristan has never "looked back." No sooner had the roads been constructed than their civilising influence on the backward population of a hitherto inaccessible tract became rapidly apparent. During the remainder of the decade, the area of effective control was gradually extended into the heart of this inhospitable and mountainous country, and maintained by the construction of posts at strategic points garrisoned with troops and Scouts, and by the recruitment from among the tribesmen themselves of a large force of Khassadars or tribal police who co-operated with keenness and loyalty in the arduous task of road protection.

If the Mahsud and Wazir tribesmen had much to gain from the new policy in Waziristan, the harassed inhabitants of the neighbouring districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan had immeasurably more. By the end of the year 1923 these two districts had passed from four years of continuous exposure to the savage depredations of trans border raiders, into a long and hitherto unbroken period of security and peace.

While the danger from external aggression was thus happily averted, other influences were at work among the people of the border districts, which were destined to give rise to a serious political upheaval at the end of the decade. The report of the Frontier Enquiry Committee of 1922 disclosed a sharp division of opinion among Hindus and Muslims in regard to the future progress of the Province towards constitutional government, which produced a tragic sequel in the communal riots of September 1924 in Kohat. In the next year a movement advocating the immediate extension of reforms to the Province was adopted without a division in the Legislative Assembly. The year 1927 was marked by a further outburst of communal feeling, for which the agitation over the "Rangila Rasool Case" and the realization by the Muslim of his economic

dependence on the Hindu, were largely responsible. Communal tension, however, soon disappeared in the general agitation over the reforms which was roused into activity again by the arrival of the Simon Commission in 1928.

When the members of the Commission reached Peshawar in the autumn of 1928, they found excellent relations existing between Government and the tribes, especially in Waziristan. But the Commission's visit was hardly over, when the outbreak of Civil War in Afghanistan once more cast a gloom over the Frontier. The flight of ex-King Aminullah, the brief reign of Bacha-i-Saqao and the fortunes of the then Sardar Nadu Khan in his fight for the Afghan throne were followed both in the settled districts and in tribal territory with the closest interest, but, as both the tribesmen and the people of the border districts loyally identified themselves with Government's policy of non-intervention in Afghan affairs, these remarkable events passed without any serious effect on the general tranquillity of the border. Towards the end of the year 1929, however, the border districts became once more the scene of unusual internal activity. Frontier extremists, in open alliance with the Indian National Congress, began to preach a doctrine of revolution and independence, coupled with adherence to the Congress campaign of Civil Disobedience. This agitation came to a head in the serious riots in Peshawar City in April 1930 which were followed by further revolutionary outbreaks all over the Province. Repressions among the trans-border tribes of the unrest in the border districts was only to be expected. Though these were in some instances of a violent nature, particularly in the case of the Afidis who, on two occasions during the following summer invaded the Peshawar District with armed *lashkars*—they were fortunately short-lived. By the autumn of 1930 the situation had been effectively restored, and the Census was taken on the 26th February 1931 under generally normal conditions, except that a number of the leading agitators were still in jail, and the blockade of the Afidi tribe which had been maintained throughout the winter had not yet been lifted.

From the point of view of public health, the first half of the decade left much to be desired. A heavy mortality from cholera and malaria in 1921 reflected a low vitality—a probable legacy from the influenza epidemic of 1918. To the same cause we must attribute the continued fall in the birth rate to its lowest ebb in 1922. With healthier conditions in 1922 and 1923 the birth rate started to recover rapidly but its complete recovery was impeded by ill health in 1924, and 1925, though a healthy year, still saw no further recovery. But the second half of the decade with five years of uninterrupted good health restored to the people their normal vitality, and the complete recovery of the birth rate in 1928 was a welcome sign that the Province was free at last from the baneful effects of the influenza epidemic.

Agricultural conditions, which had been encouraging up to the end of 1923, took an unfavourable turn in 1924, and for two years there was a run of rather poor harvests. 1926 brought some improvement, but the autumn crop of that year was severely damaged by wind and rain in August. In 1927, though the wheat crop was good, the general outturn was below the average, and in 1928 serious damage to the wheat crop from acute atrophic shrivelling spoiled an otherwise favourable year. Throughout the agricultural year 1928-29 the rainfall was inadequate, and the total area harvested was 5 per cent below the normal for the decade. The autumn and spring crops in the year 1929-30 were both good and marked a considerable improvement as compared with the preceding three years. But by this time the fall in the general level of prices of food grains had become the outstanding feature of the agricultural situation, money was scarce owing to a movement to hold up stocks in the hope of a recovery of the market, and the deepening of the world depression, accompanied by an inadequate rainfall led to a large decrease in the areas sown both for the autumn crop of 1930 and for the spring crop of 1931. The combined outturn of these two crops was considerably smaller than that for any other agricultural year in the decade. The decade 1921-1931 thus closed under the shadow of an universal trade depression and a catastrophic fall in prices, and the outlook for the agriculturist was a gloomy one indeed.

22 Over the whole decade, the number of births registered in the five districts of the Province amounted to 603,870 as compared with 668,820 during the previous decade, and the number of deaths registered was 508,261 as compared with 618,451 in the previous decade 1911-1920. The natural increase (i.e. excess of total births over total deaths registered) was thus 95,609 as

against 50,429 in the decade 1911—1920

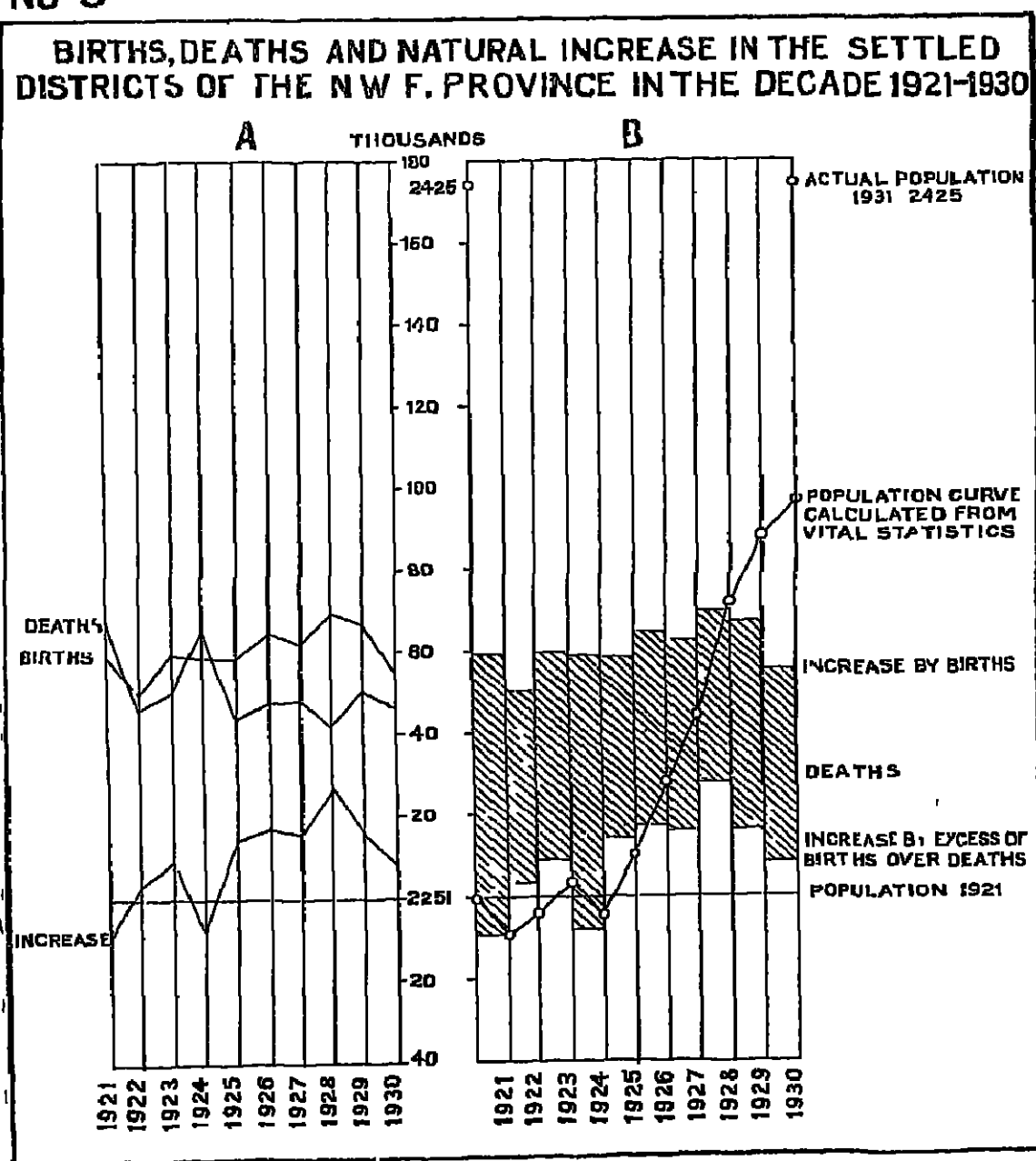
The Provincial birth and death rates for each year of the decade are given

Birth and death rates per <i>mill</i> of Population, 1921—1930		
Year	Birth rate	Death rate
1921	27.0	31.3
1922	33.4	21.0
1923	37.4	23.6
1924	26.6	30.7
1925	26.6	19.6
1926	29.9	21.6
1927	29.0	21.9
1928	32.3	19.1
1929	30.0	33.9
1930	25.4	31.7

in the margin with diagrams illustrating vital statistics and the natural increase in population. These diagrams should be also studied in conjunction with the description of public health during the last decade in paragraph 24 below.

As compared with other provinces in India, both the birth and death rates in the North West Frontier Province are low, particularly the death-rate. In 1922 the birth-rate

No 5



was actually the lowest in India, and for the first four years of the decade it remained the lowest, except for Coorg. But the North-West Frontier Province birth rate then started to recover, and in 1928 it was higher than Coorg, Burma, Bengal and Assam. The death rate for the North West Frontier Province was the lowest in India in 1928, and was the lowest, except for Burma in 1922, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

The table in the margin shows how the natural increase during the last

Natural increase, 1921—1930			
	Persons	Males	Females
Births	607,870	340,177	267,693
Deaths	508,761	275,160	233,601
Natural increase	99,109	65,017	34,092

which is likely to defy a complete solution until the equality of the sexes is fully recognised, and old prejudices against publishing the births of female children disappear. That these prejudices exist in their strongest form among the Pathan population of the trans Indus districts is evident from the marginal figures which

Decade, 1921—1930		
	Number of female births to 1,000 male births	Number of female deaths to 1,000 male deaths
Hazara	860.07	800.15
Trans Indus districts	730.81	815.10

according to the Census, was 31,611. Unfortunately figures showing the balance of migration in each district are not available at the present Census, but it seems certain that the large difference between the natural and the actual increase in females in the Peshawar District cannot be attributed entirely to immigration, and must be due mainly to the failure to register the full number of female births.

decade is distributed among the sexes. From this table the small number of female births and deaths registered (particularly births) as compared with the male is at once obvious. This well known feature of the vital statistics of the North West Frontier Province has been noticed in previous Census Reports, and presents a problem show that, in the non-Pathan Hazara District (cis Indus), female births and deaths are much more fully recorded. Moreover, in the Peshawar District, the natural increase of females during the whole decade was only 15,151 as compared with 12,560 in the Hazara District, while the actual increase of females in the Peshawar District,

m of
teration
tal
dies.

23 The area under registration of births and deaths in the North West Frontier Province in 1921 was the whole of the five settled districts, with the exception of Feudal Janawal (Amb and Phula States), and the Konsh, Bhogarmang and Kagan Valleys in the Hazara District. During the decade, the registration area was extended to the Konsh and Bhogarmang Valleys in 1928, but at the time of the present Census the population of Feudal Janawal and of the Kagan an Valley numbering 57,785 persons (3,381 males and 54,404 females) was still not subject to registration.

The system of registration has been dealt with to some extent in previous Census Reports and needs only a brief description here. In most municipalities and cantonments the system is based on bye-laws framed under the Municipal and Cantonment Acts, many of which have been revised during the last decade. In these urban areas therefore it may be assumed that registration is fully accurately carried out under proper supervision. But in rural areas and in those urban areas which are not either municipal or cantonment areas, the system is based on an old Punjab Government Circular (No. 8 of the 18th April 1892) which seems in many respects unsuited to modern conditions. Registration in these areas, which depends on periodical reports made at police stations by petty village officials is known to be far from satisfactory. That there is some lack of co-ordination in the system of registration in the North West Frontier Province is evident from the fact that the Provincial birth and death rates published by the Public Health Department exclude cantonments and the European and Anglo Indian community. As the Public Health Department also use a definition of urban and rural areas which is different from that adopted by the Census, there is no real conformity between the vital statistics contained in this report and those of the Public Health Department. In spite of these defects, however, the existing vital statistics do reflect with considerable accuracy normal fluctuations in the health of the Province. Their error is limited to omissions of births and deaths, and as deaths are more widely known than births, more births are probably omitted than deaths. But, even so, the error is generally constant, and does not affect the accurate recording of periods of good and ill health.

the health.

24 The health of the Province was maintained at a high level throughout the

decade. Of the total number of deaths recorded, 80.2 per cent were due to malarial fever, 3.3 per cent to plague, 1.0 per cent to cholera, 0.7 per cent to small pox and 14.8 per cent to other causes. Interest will be added to the following brief account of the health conditions of the decade if constant reference is made to the diagrams relating to vital statistics given in paragraph 22 above.

1921 opened the decade with its most unhealthy year. Malarial fever and cholera, which were prevalent in epidemic form, contributed 24.9 and 2.0 respectively to a total death rate of 31.2, the highest recorded (apart from the influenza epidemic of 1918) since 1908. Cholera was responsible for many more deaths during this one year than during the whole of the rest of the decade. The prevalence of disease was probably due to a severe drought which lasted from the spring of 1920 to the autumn of 1921, reducing the agricultural population to a state bordering on famine, the Province was suffering also from a low vitality since the devastating epidemic of influenza in 1918. To the same causes may be attributed the low birth rate of 27.0. The year ended with a loss of 4 per mille in population, resulting from the excess of the death rate over the birth rate.

1922 is described as an exceptionally healthy year, though the birth rate fell to 23.4, the lowest recorded in the Province since 1893. It is difficult to attribute this low birth rate to any exact cause beyond ill health in the preceding year which accentuated the already reduced vitality of the population. Bumper harvests and freedom from disease in epidemic form produced a low death rate, 21.0, the lowest for many years.

1923 proved to be another healthy year, during which the Province was entirely free from all epidemic diseases except plague, which only contributed 1.7 to a total death rate of 23.6. In response to the cumulative effect of two healthy years, the birth rate rose to 27.4 but, in spite of favourable agricultural conditions, hopes of rapid recovery in the fertility of the people were disappointed by ill-health again in

1924, when plague—a legacy from the previous year—and malarial fever were prevalent in epidemic form, in spite of a moderate rainfall, an unusually high mortality from respiratory diseases was another feature of the year. The death-rate rose to 30.7, malarial fever and plague contributing 21.1 and 5.3 respectively. In sympathy with these unhealthy conditions, the birth rate dropped, slightly, to 26.8. The result at the end of the year was a loss in population of 3.9 per mille almost equal to the loss in 1921.

1925 marks the return of exceptionally healthy conditions. The total death-rate was only 19.6, the lowest recorded since 1901. The birth rate, still affected by the ill health of 1924, remained low at 26.5. The plague epidemic of the previous year almost entirely disappeared, and the mortality from malarial fevers was unusually low.

1926 was again healthy on the whole. Cholera made no appearance at all, but malaria, small pox and plague were slightly more prevalent than in the preceding year. The death rate was 21.6, while the rise in the birth rate to 29.9 showed that the Province was at last recovering its normal fertility after the prejudicial effect of the influenza epidemic of 1918.

1927, the third healthy year in succession, saw the end of the plague epidemic, the Province being entirely free from this disease for the remainder of the decade. Cholera was responsible for only two deaths, and small-pox, an endemic disease in this Province, took much less than its usual toll. The death-rate was 21.9, while the birth rate, still on the road to complete recovery, was 29.0.

1928 was unquestionably the healthiest year in the whole decade, the Province being entirely free from both cholera and plague for the first time on record. The death-rate 19.1 was the lowest recorded since 1901 and the birth-rate 32.3—now completely recovered—the highest since 1916. These remarkably healthy conditions coincided with a small, but not an excessively small, rainfall.

1929 was yet another healthy year in respect of all diseases except malarial fevers. Heavy rains and floods in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Districts in the autumn produced conditions favourable to malaria which accounted for 80 per cent of the total deaths. The death rate rose to 23.9, the third highest during the decade, and the birth-rate dropped slightly to 30.6.

The health of the Province in 1930 is described as generally good, though cholera made its appearance again in slight epidemic form for the first time since 1921. The mortality from all other diseases was considerably less than that of the previous year. Both the death rate and the birth rate, 21.7 and 25.4, respectively, must be regarded with considerable suspicion. During the summer months political disturbances all over the Province interfered so seriously with the ordinary course of town and rural life, that in certain areas the administration was brought almost entirely to a standstill and some months elapsed before the situation was completely restored. Under these circumstances it is more than probable that a large number of births and deaths failed to get recorded.

To sum up, the decade may be described as an unusually healthy one. The number of deaths recorded was the lowest for any single decade since 1901. The recovery of the birth rate after the terrible epidemic of influenza in 1918 was retarded by what in comparison with the rest of the decade must be considered as ill health in 1921 and 1924, but remarkably healthy conditions during the last 6 years of the decade restored the normal vitality of the people and enabled the birth rate to effect a complete recovery. The decade closed under conditions contrasting very favourably with those under which it opened.

Mortality from fevers

25 As fevers accounted for 80.2 per cent of the deaths recorded during the decade, the marginal statement computing the mortality from fevers with canal irrigation in each district will be of some interest. In this statement the first column of figures shows the number of deaths from fevers per *mille* of the rural population during the decade 1921—1930, and the second column shows the number of acres irrigated from Government and private canals in every square mile in the representative year 1929-30. The statement shows at a glance that there is no obvious connection between canal irrigation and fever. Peshawar, with its extensive canal system, by far the most highly irrigated district in the Province, enjoys a lower mortality from fevers than any other district. Again, in Kohat District, where facilities for canal irrigation are almost non-existent, the mortality from fevers is higher than that of any other district. The conclusion is that the extension of canal irrigation has not materially affected the problem of the high mortality from fevers either one way or the other, as this problem exists in its most acute form in tracts which are not highly irrigated.

District	Fever per mille (rural population)	Irrigated area per square mile (1929-30 only)
Hazara	194	14
Peshawar	177	207
Kohat	260	6
Drina	201	80
Dera Ismail Khan	239	16

Plague mortality

26 As we have already noted, deaths occurred from plague in every year of the decade up to 1927, after which year the disease disappeared entirely from the North-West Frontier Province, until the end of the decade. The number of deaths in each year up to the year 1927 are given in the margin. From these it will be observed that the epidemic reached its peak in the year 1924, when as many as 11,463 persons died of plague alone. The large majority of 4,487 were males and 6,508 females.)

Number of deaths from plague, North West Frontier Province (Districts)	
1921	139
1922	124
1923	3,783
1924	11,463
1925	217
1926	644
1927	292

these deaths (actually 10,995, of which occurred in the Peshawar District, representing 1.2 per cent of the total population of that district

Proportion per cent of deaths from plague in the Peshawar District in the year 1924			
Age periods	Persons	Males	Females
0—1	6.1	6.7	5.7
1—4	9.0	8.1	9.6
5—9	10.1	10.6	9.8
10—14	10.7	9.7	11.4
15—19	9.6	13.0	7.2
20—29	13.5	13.6	13.4
30—39	11.1	9.1	12.4
40—49	11.4	11.1	11.7
50—59	10.3	11.4	9.4
60 and over	8.2	6.4	9.4
All ages	10.0	10.9	9.1

In view of the importance and deadliness of this disease, a further analysis of the figures for deaths from plague in the Peshawar District in the year 1924, as given in the margin, will, it is thought, be of some interest. These figures show that females are generally more subject to the disease than males, but that the disease is less fatal to both sexes in early youth and old age than in the intervening ages.

Year	Kharif		Rabi		Total
	Sown	Failed	Sown	Failed	Matured
1921-22	112	31	108	13	108
1922-23	92	13	112	13	112
1923-24	99	20	100	17	101
1924-25	97	13	97	21	95
1925-26	101	20	103	13	101
1926-27	90	19	92	21	90
1927-28	97	19	97	16	29
1928-29	91	19	101	23	95
1929-30	117	24	105	21	105
1930-31	99	19	87	23	88

27 A general idea of the relative quality of the harvests during the decade can be obtained from a study of the statement below in which the sown and matured areas are shown as percentages of the average sown and matured areas for the decade and failed areas as percentages of the actual sown areas for each harvest

Agricultural conditions of the decade,

The inauspicious circumstances under the decade opened will be strikingly apparent when these figures are compared with similar figures for the year 1920—1921, the last year of the previous decade, which was an exceptionally bad one. For the kharif crop of that year, the area sown amounted to only 87 per cent of the average sown area for the decade 1921—1931, of this area sown as much as 34 per cent failed. The area sown for the Rabi crop amounted to only 71 per cent of the average sown area for the decade 1921—1931 and of this sown area as much as 49 per cent failed. Finally the total matured area for both crops of the agricultural year 1920—21 was only 53 per cent of the average matured area for the decade 1921—31. These disastrous conditions which have been described more fully in paragraph 16 above, were due to the fact that, from the spring of 1902, the Province was in the grip of a severe drought which lasted long enough to cause a very heavy failure in the autumn crop of 1921.

But a rapid improvement in the weather permitted extensive sowings for the spring crop of 1922, and the continuance of favourable conditions resulted in bumper spring harvest, which, more than counteracting the failure of the Kharif crop, produced a total of the matured crop for the year 8 per cent above average.

Conditions during the next year were still better. The rainfall was well distributed and favourable both for the autumn harvest of 1922 and for the spring harvest of 1923, with the result that both crops were exceptionally good, and the total matured crop was by far the best in the whole decade.

But these abnormal conditions could not be expected to last. The autumn harvest of 1923 suffered from a lack of rain in September, and for the same reason there was a considerable drop in the area sown with wheat and barley for the spring crop in 1924. The yield of these crops was consequently a poor one.

Sowing operations for the autumn crop of 1924 were adversely affected by a lack of rain, but owing to good rain in September the area that failed to yield crops was less than that of the previous Kharif. Poor rain and abnormal cold weather were responsible for a large failure in the spring crop of 1925, and the total cropped area of both harvests was five per cent below the normal for the decade.

In 1925-26, conditions began to improve again. Good rains in May and June led to extensive sowings for the autumn crop of 1925, but owing to scanty rain in September a large proportion of the sown area failed to yield crops. Favourable conditions again during the winter led to an excellent spring harvest in 1926, and the total matured crop for the year was 6 per cent above the average.

Conditions were unfavourable to sowings for the autumn crop of 1926, with the result that the sown area was exceptionally small, but well distributed rains in September improved the situation everywhere, except in the Peshawar District where the valuable maize crop was wrecked by wind and rain in August. Very scanty rain fell during the winter, sowings for the spring crop were consequently much restricted, and the continued lack of rain, together with an unfortunate plague of locusts were responsible for a large amount of failure, especially in the Peshawar and Hazara Districts. The outturn for the year was 10 per cent below the normal for the decade, though the wheat crop was a good one.

1927-28 saw a slight improvement. Conditions were favourable autumn sowings and the sown area was almost normal for the decade. In spite of

1921-22

1922-23

1923-24

1924-25

1925-26

1926-27

1927-28.

inadequate rain in August and September the outturn was generally satisfactory. The season was favourable for the Rabi sowings, and the spring crop would have been a good one, but for a serious failure of the wheat crop, due to acute atrophic shrivelling.

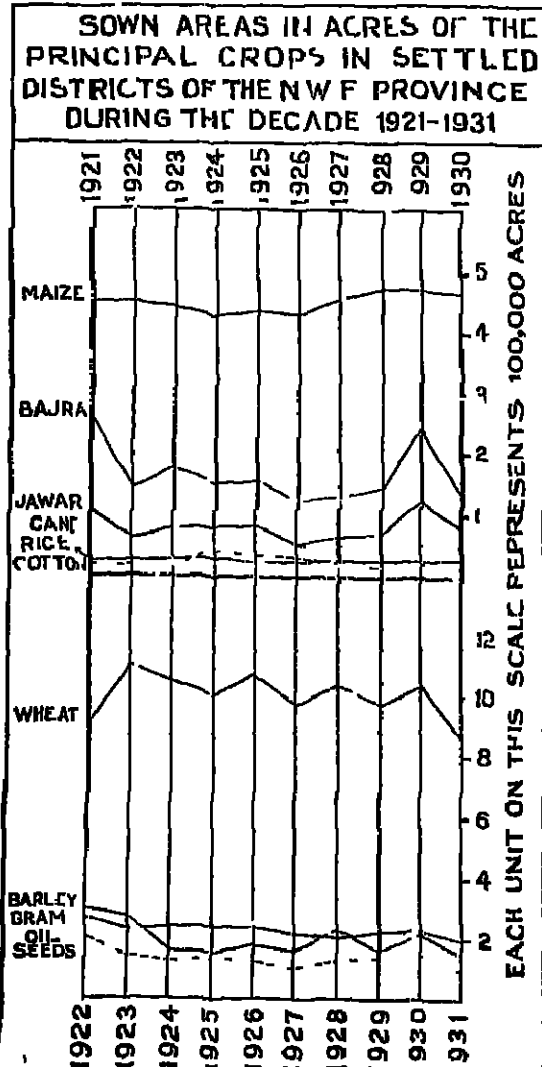
29 The summer of 1928 was unfavourable for autumn sowings, and inadequate rain in August and September caused a certain amount of failure. Climatic conditions during the winter were generally favourable for Rabi sowings, but the area failing to yield crops was large, owing to scanty rainfall in March. The total outturn was 5 per cent below the average for the decade.

30 Copious and well distributed rains in July 1929 led to extensive sowings for the autumn crop, which, in spite of heavy rains and serious floods in August, yielded a good harvest, particularly in the Peshwar District. Late winter rains produced a fair Rabi harvest and the total of the matured crop for the year was 5 per cent above the normal for the decade.

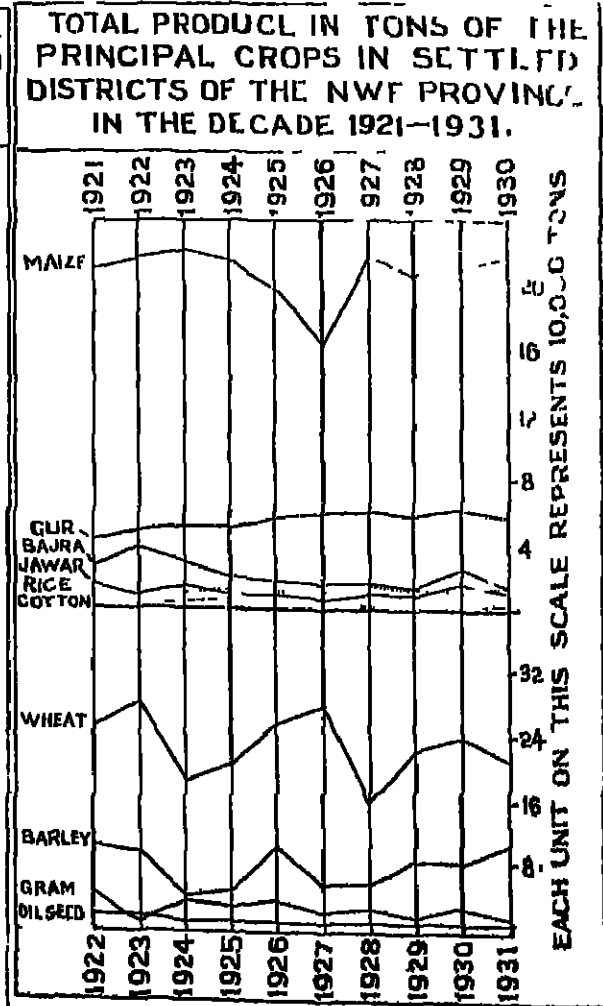
31 But this improvement was destined to be shortlived. As the world trade depression deepened, the outlook for the farmer became more and more unfavourable. The autumn harvest of 1930 was only a little below the average, but the spring harvest of 1931 was an exceedingly poor one. Rabi sowings were restricted both by insufficient rain and by a catastrophic fall in prices, and inadequate spring rains caused a large amount of failure. The matured area for the whole year was as much as 12 per cent below the average for the decade, which thus closed amid a general gloom.

With the object of supplementing the above short description of the seasons, diagrams are given below illustrating the sown areas and produce of the principal crops in the five districts of the North West Frontier Province during the decade.

No. 6.



No. 7.



The relative importance of the crops shown in these diagrams can be readily

Crop	Average area sown (in thousands of acres)	Average produce (in thousands of tons)	Value (in lakhs of rupees)	District where principally grown
<i>Autumn crops</i>				
(1) Maize	456	208	216	Hazara and Peshwar
(2) Sugarcane	45	56	11½	Peshwar and Bannu
(3) Bajra	168	21	5	Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan
(4) Jowar	69	11	11	Dera Ismail Khan and Peshwar
(5) Rice	25	11	10	Hazara and Peshwar
(6) Cotton	21	3	7	Peshwar
<i>Spring crops</i>				
(1) Wheat	1,001	229	273	All districts
(2) Barley	196	75	58	Hazara, Peshwar and Bannu
(3) Gram	223	28	28	Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat
(4) Oil seeds	129	11	18	Dera Ismail Khan

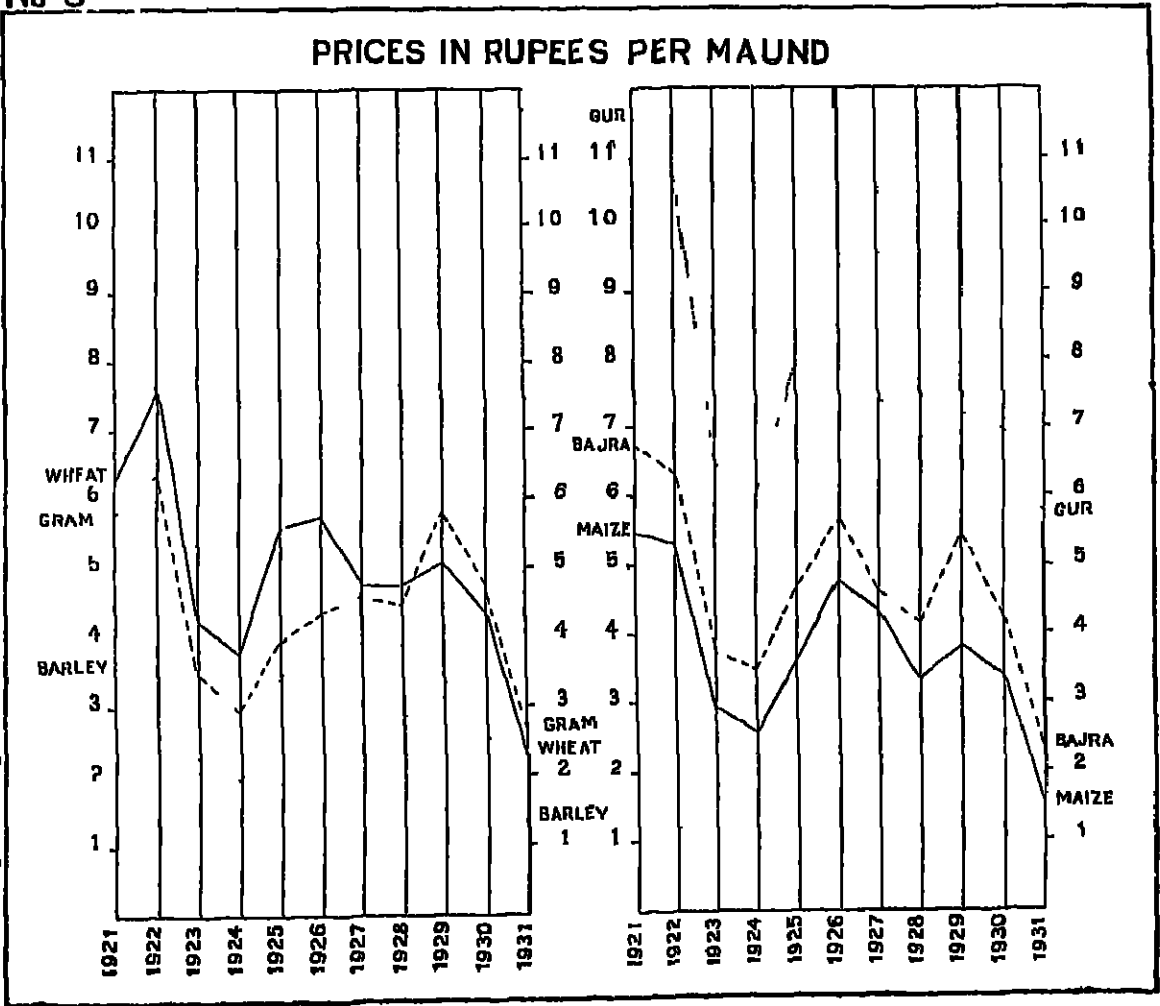
understood from a glance at the marginal table which gives the average sown area, and produce in tons of each crop during the decade. The third column of figures is inserted merely as a guide to the comparative value of the total produce of each crop, the values being calculated from the average of the annual harvest prices at Peshwar and Dera Ismail

Khan during the decade 1921—1931. The 10 crops shown represent 90 per cent. of the total average area sown during the decade, and it is upon them that the agricultural welfare of the Province principally depends. The autumn crop is a particularly important one in the Peshwar District, but taking all districts together both harvests are almost equally valuable. The value of the combined produce of the wheat and maize crops is equal to about two thirds of the value of the total produce of all crops.

1928 The heights to which prices soared towards the end of the decade 1911—1921 led to the conviction in some quarters that much of the phenomenal rise would be permanent and that there was very little likelihood of an early return to pre-war levels. But that theory has been belied by an equally phenomenal fall during the last decade, as illustrated in the diagram below.

Prices and wages.

No 8



The prices shown in this diagram are those obtaining in Peshawar, the principal market of the Province, and are quite distinct from the prices realised by the agriculturist at harvest time, which are generally lower than market prices. Prices remained high in 1922 in spite of the bumper spring harvest of that year, as the Province had not yet recovered from the severe and prolonged drought of 1920-21. But more bumper harvests in 1923 combined with the general reaction after the Afghan War, brought prices down with a run. The two subsequent rises in 1926 and 1929 were due to poor harvests in 1926-27 and the failure of the Rabi crop in 1928. The final and unprecedented fall in 1931 reflects the world trade depression.

A regular wage Census is held in the five settled districts of the North West Frontier Province every five years. The figures in the statement below have been taken from the last three censuses.

Class of labour	Daily wages in annas			Increase or decrease per cent		Wages expressed in maunds of wheat per month		
	1917	1923	1928	1917-1923	1923-1928	1917	1923	1928
<i>Urban</i>								
Iron and lead wire	22	32	36	+15	+13	9.0	11	11.5
Brass and copper	17	22	28	+27	+27	7.6	9.9	11.3
Carpenters	17	27	31	+59	+46	7.6	11.0	13.0
Cotton weavers	15	24	16	+60	-33	6.7	10.7	6.4
Masons and builders	18	27	14	+50	-48	5.1	12.0	13.6
General unskilled	10	12	15	+20	+25	4.5	5.1	6.0
<i>Rural</i>								
General unskilled	9	9	9			4.0	4.0	3.6
Carpenters	21	28	21	+33	-33	9.4	13.5	8.4
Blacksmiths	21	27	20	+29	-29	9.4	12.0	10.0
Masons	21	30	25	+41	-17	9.4	14.4	10.0
Ploughmen	53	69	53	+30	-20	11	11	11

That wages as a general rule follow prices with a lag of several months is evident from the fact that wages were still high in 1923, though prices had fallen. While wages in rural areas had by 1928 returned to the level obtaining in 1917, wages in urban areas show a continuous rise during both quinquennial periods from 1917-1928, the only exception being cotton weavers, the fall in whose wages is almost certainly due to the growing popularity of foreign-made cloth during this period. The continued rise in the wages of other urban labour can be attributed firstly to a higher standard of living among the general population since the Great War, which increased the demand for town comforts and town-made goods, and secondly to the large increase in Government expenditure on buildings and roads particularly in Waziristan since the 3rd Afghan War, which attracted a large amount of skilled labour from the Punjab. These factors operated to delay the return of urban wages to their normal level in relation to prices. The continued fall in prices since 1928, has no doubt effected a considerable reduction in the wages of urban labour. The comparatively low wages of unskilled rural labourers and ploughmen are due to the fact that they are usually accompanied by some payment in kind. The wages expressed in maunds of wheat have been calculated on the price of wheat at Rs 4.3.0 per maund in 1917, Rs 4.3.5 in 1923, and Rs 4.10.9 in 1928.

Extension of
Irrigation.

29 Statistics relating to areas under cultivation are subject, in most parts of Northern India, to fluctuation from year to year, according to the varying capacity of the rainfall to make unirrigated areas available for cultivation. The extent to which the North West Frontier Province is liable to these fluctuations may be judged by the fact that 65 per cent. of the total area sown during the last decade was unirrigated and only 35 per cent. irrigated.

Year	Area in acres							The actual fluctuations during the last decade, as contrasted with the single years 1901, 1911 and 1921 are shown in the margin
	Irrigated from state canals	Irrigated from private canals	Irrigated from wells	Irrigated from other sources	Total area irrigated	Double cropped area	Gross cultivated area (sown area)	
1901					809,736		2,738,180	
1911	225,890	412,702	94,270	45,203	778,065		2,714,110	
1921	333,809	375,998	69,161	49,821	828,789		1,973,691	
1922	355,906	407,599	68,176	69,658	901,101	4,012	2,816,171	
1923	381,176	387,537	131,692	44,984	945,389	3,610	2,702,783	
1924	359,119	387,472	81,415	39,112	865,118	4,398	2,575,650	
1925	359,020	377,700	79,713	39,072	855,505	3,449	2,407,357	
1926	368,058	387,375	85,381	39,980	880,794	4,750	2,611,105	
1927	358,052	387,782	87,817	41,938	870,589	1,278	2,359,105	
1928	375,716	383,416	83,072	43,077	885,301	1,222	2,501,041	
1929	382,127	390,102	83,314	11,281	900,127	1,183	2,537,800	
1930	398,061	397,120	81,078	44,544	906,806	1,954	2,817,650	
1931	392,055	393,833	81,318	40,215	907,421	1,909	2,355,565	
Average 1921—31	371,996	389,396	85,801	41,686	891,878	2,776	2,581,010	
Area per 1000 irrigated acres	417	417	96	50	1000			

An examination of these figures shows firstly that, as long ago as 1901, when the North West Frontier Province was separated from the Punjab, cultivation had already been extended almost to its limit, and that no further material extension is discernible among the fluctuations since that year, secondly that there is a fairly progressive increase in the area irrigated from all sources at the expense of the unirrigated area, and thirdly that while the area irrigated by state canals rapidly increased, the area irrigated by other means has, except for seasonal variations, remained almost stationary since 1901. Thus progress during the last thirty years is to be measured not by an extension of the area under cultivation, but by an extension of the area under an *assured* cultivation. The two fold object of canal irrigation is to carry available water to available wastes and to render cultivable land independent of the vagaries of the rainfall. Our figures show that, if no further progress towards attainment of the first object has been possible, much has been done during the last decade towards fulfilment of the second. The area irrigated by state canals has increased by 17 per cent since 1921 and by

Name of canal	Length of main lines in miles		Culturable area commanded by each in acres	Average area irrigated annually in acres	Date of first irrigation
	Main canals and branches	Distributaries			
Lower Swat Canal	22	173	150,406	159,741	1887-88
Kabul River Canal	65	13	31,913	47,708	1903-04
Upper Swat Canal	138	403	309,899	125,689	1914-15
Paharpur Canal	42	15	63,450	21,163	1907-08

Note—The above canals are designed to discharge the following number of cubic feet per second—
Lower Swat Canal 700, Kabul River Canal 417, Upper Swat Canal 2,178, Paharpur Canal 1,100

Paharpur Canals No new irrigation schemes of any importance have been undertaken during the last decade, though some have been under consideration affecting the Deira Ismail Khan District. From Subsidiary Table I at the end of this chapter it will be observed that a considerable cultivable area has not yet been brought under cultivation, and that a large portion of the total cultivated area is still unirrigated. From this it would seem that there is still room for further development of irrigation facilities, but the physical obstacles to be overcome are immense, and with prices of agricultural produce at their present level, it is unlikely that any scheme can be devised in the near future capable of benefiting a substantial area of cultivable land, and of bringing in a return sufficient to cover the interest on the capital outlay. For these reasons we cannot look with confidence to agriculture to provide any economic justification for a further increase of population in the North-West Frontier Province.

74 per cent since 1911. From the marginal statement it will be observed that, out of the four state canals in the Province, two, the Lower Swat Canal and the Kabul River Canals, have reached the limit of the cultivable area commanded by them, but that there is still room for extension of the area irrigated by the remaining two, the Upper Swat and Paharpur Canals.

economic
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historist.

30 If the decade has been an anxious and uncertain one from the point of view of agriculture, it would be wrong to dismiss it as possessing no redeeming features. Apart from a disastrous opening, the first five years saw an average of fair harvests together with the return of settled conditions on the Frontier, which should, in spite of the fall in prices, have enabled the agricultural community to consolidate the advantages accruing from abnormally high price levels during the Great War. The unfavourable conditions in the second half of the decade and the catastrophic fall in prices at the end cannot, we consider,

Cultivated areas under mortgage, redeemed and sold					
Year	Percentage of cultivated area under mortgage	Area out of every 10,000 acres of cultivated land which was			Average price of cultivated land per acre
		Mortgaged	Redeemed	Sold	
1921	17.1	150	150	103	R 2.07
1922	17.7	134	110	85	2.71
1923	17.9	113	127	95	2.76
1924	18.8	181	160	138	2.11
1925	10.0	11	125	99	2.54
1926	1.0	150	17	166	2.15
1927	10.1	132	130	91	2.5
1928	10.1	140	123	107	2.13
1929	10.9	123	113	101	2.57
1930	20.0	113	105	96	1.81

altogether account for the steady deterioration since the beginning of the decade in the economic position of the farmer apparent from the homes in the margin. Extravagance and improvidence, two weak points in the Pathan character, are accentuated in times of ease and affluence, and it is to unwise expenditure during the first half of the decade, as well as to natural causes and world depression in the second half, that we must attribute the apparent decline in the agricultural prosperity of the North West Frontier Province during the last 10 years. As the statement in this paragraph shows,

the proportion of cultivated land under mortgage has steadily increased year by year, and, but for the first year more land has been mortgaged than redeemed in every year of the decade. The abnormal increase in sales in the year 1924 is largely due to many hitherto unrecorded transactions having been brought to light during settlement operations in the Peshawar District. It is interesting to note that the general decline in economic prosperity is reflected in a corresponding fall in the price of land.

operative
it
ations.

31 The decade has seen the foundations of the co-operative credit movement in the North West Frontier Province well and truly laid. After a false start in the year 1922, further efforts were postponed until 1925, when the Registrar of the Punjab (also Registrar for the North West Frontier Province) deputed an inspector to commence work in the Hazara Tahsil of the Hazara District. Activities were confined almost entirely to this district until 1929, when the scope of the movement was extended to the trans Indus Districts. These apparently slow beginnings were inspired by a wise restraint. Experience had shown the difficulties that had to be overcome in instilling into the Pathan mind the true spirit of co-operation, without which the movement could not hope for success. Again, early efforts to reform useless and extravagant customs retarding the economic progress of the people met with a stubborn resistance, which gave warning of the danger of a too hurried advance. But as the success achieved by the movement in the Punjab became generally known in the North West Frontier Province, public interest both in Hazara and in the trans Indus districts gradually increased until the only obstacle to rapid progress at the end of the decade was the lack of a trained staff to start educative propaganda in the more backward rural areas and to ensure that new societies were opened on sound lines and then working properly inspected.

The statement below illustrates in a striking manner the progress made by the movement during the first five years of its life in the North West Frontier Province.

	Societies					Members					Working capital				
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Central Bank	1	1	1	1	1	27	46	68	123	150	R 26,150	R 66,600	1 25	2 36	3 42
Agricultural Credit	9	27	50	89	152	212	681	1,400	2,500	4,122	9,278	50,099	1 10	2 13	3 41
Non Agricultural Credit	1	1	3	3	3	46	77	643	677	714	2,662	13,554	1 18	1 29	1 44
Non Agricultural Non Credit	5	5	6	8	10	80	80	125	638	839	1,227	2,519	04	40	65
Total	16	34	60	101	166	365	884	2,235	3,938	5,825	39,317	132,772	3 57	6 18	8 92

In April 1925 the only society in the Province was that of a cavalry regi- ment in Risalpur, which was transferred soon afterwards to Baluchistan. A thrift society was registered in August and the first credit society, in December 1925. The Hazara Central Bank, still the only Central Bank in the Province, was registered in March 1926. Up to the end of the decade, local bodies remained the chief source of deposits and the Bank had not been successful in attracting money from the general public, among whom many important depositors are found in the Punjab. Though, for this reason, deposits were not what they should be, recoveries were good in comparison with the Punjab. At the end of 1928 there were 60 societies and 2,236 members in the Province, mostly in the Hazara District, where the movement was still centralised. But the next year witnessed an all round expansion. In the spring of 1929, a whole time Assistant Registrar was appointed for the North West Frontier Province, and the movement was definitely extended to the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, 41 new societies spring up in this year, and the membership was increased to 3,938. In the following year 1930, progress continued in spite of the prevailing political unrest and the decade closed with 166 societies, 5,825 members and a working capital of nearly 9 lakhs.

32 The North West Frontier Province suffers from an almost complete lack

Joint Stock Companies					
Nature of company		No	Capital		
			Authorised	Subscribed	Paid up
			Rs	Rs	Rs
Banking and Loan	1921	1	2,50,000	2,50,000	1,40,509
	1931	1	10,00,000	2,50,000	1,25,000
Trading and Manufacturing	1921				
	1931	3	15,20,000	9,66,100	9,49,515
Mills and Presses	1921				
	1931	1	2,00,000	45,100	40,537
Total	1921	1	2,50,000	2,50,000	1,40,509
	1931	5	27,20,000	12,61,500	11,15,052

Joint Stock Companies.

of joint stock enterprise. Of the five joint stock companies in existence in 1931, 3 are public and 2 private, 2 are registered in Bannu and the remaining three in Dera Ismail

Khan District. The marginal statement gives the situation during the last ten years in summary form.

33 Statistics showing the trans frontier trade of the North West Frontier Province during the decade 1921—1931 do not unfortunately, exist. The two statements below, obtained from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, give some admittedly incomplete statistics up to the year 1925. Similar statistics for subsequent years are not available owing to the discontinuance of the old system of land frontier trade registration, and the introduction, with effect from the 1st April 1925, of a new system, under which registration is limited to selected commodities only at selected railway stations, adjacent to land frontier routes. Under the new system these railway stations are divided into groups, each group comprising the trade with two or more trans-frontier countries, and the result is that statistics for the trans frontier trade of the North West Frontier Province are now merged inextricably in those for the land frontier trade of the whole of India.

Trade.

North-West Frontier Province					
Year				Total	
				Imports	Exports
				Rs	Rs
1921-22	.	.	.	1,16,44,717	1,31,25,382
1922-23	...	..	..	94,10,825	1,45,21,024
1923-24	...	..	..	*24,46,646	*97,93,671
1924-25	..	..	...	1,14,25,963	2,22,31,054

* Exclusive of the figures for the months July 1923 to February 1924 for which the returns were not received.

Statement showing main directions of trade of the North West Frontier Province during each of the years 1921-22 to 1924-25

Countries whence imported	whither exported	Imports				Exports			
		1921-22	1922-23	*1923-24	1924-25	1921-22	1922-23	*1923-24	1924-25
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Afghanistan		19,50,498	45,17,603	7,92,669	51,58,913	17,92,806	50,71,611	70,04,972	1,15,91,733
Tirih		5,12,103	6,50,152	2,11,027	10,46,500	10,00,565	10,21,015	1,91,845	13,36,837
Dir, Swat and Bajaur		31,51,038	20,75,788	10,61,391	35,03,285	65,35,054	65,00,757	14,73,175	51,56,000
Buner		1,81,402	1,10,240	48,788	1,11,611	2,87,719	3,27,531	82,155	1,26,066
Waziristan		57,80,013	9,67,146	2,87,528	14,80,251	32,11,185	7,18,509	4,56,116	6,43,771
Kurrum		66,663	50,801	16,213	1,02,727	7,55,953	7,10,963	2,62,044	13,77,457

* Exclusive of the figures for the months July 1923 to February 1924 for which returns were not received

industrial
development.

34 A regular survey of the industrial and economic resources of the North-West Frontier Province was for the first time carried out in 1928, and an interesting report by the Industrial Investigator, Mr M A Rafee, B Sc, was published in 1929. This report not only describes the industries in actual working, but also contains an investigation of the economic resources of the Province with a view to discovering how they can best be exploited. The following quotation from the opening paragraph of Mr Rafee's introduction to his report well describes the position which industry occupies in the life of the North West Frontier Province under present conditions —

"To bring about a complete transformation in the North West Frontier Province—to change its traditions, to alter its atmosphere and to guide a new the ambitions of its people—would be no light task for any administration to undertake. This Province has always hitherto been regarded more as a military than a settled area. Its name has generally been associated with constant unrest and with the spirit of turbulence. And indeed the past outlook of the people, their lack of productive pursuits, their constant temptations to engage in deeds of daring which appeal so strongly to their wild instincts—all these have prevented a settled economic outlook. The people are poor, as they need must be in a territory whose soil is apparently unproductive (sic). The ignorance in which they have long remained as to the manner in which the resources which they possess can profitably be utilised, has prevented them from attaining the same progress as has occurred in other parts of British India."

That little progress has in fact been made during the last 10 years towards

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General distribution of the total population of the North West Frontier Province (districts) by occupation		
Occupation	Percentage of actual workers in 1921	Percentage of workers and working dependents in 1931
Agriculture	61	62
Industry	14	13
Trade	7	7
Public Force and Public Administration	7	6
Miscellaneous	11	12

a "settled economic outlook" is well illustrated by the figures in the margin. These figures, however, do not permit an exact comparison to be drawn between the two censuses, as the system adopted at the present Census for classifying earners and dependents according to the various occupations is different from that adopted at previous censuses. It is clear, however, that industry and trade still occupy a comparatively small place in the working life of the Province.

amount
ons

35 Considerable attention has been devoted to the extension and improvement of

Mileages of metalled and unmetalled roads						
Districts	1921			1931		
	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total
Hazara and Peshawar	440 03	304 16	744 19	440 03	340 16	744 19
Kohat	*111 59	*88 75	*200 34	196 67	181 44	378 11
Bannu	56 58	27 12	83 70	82 74	25 62	108 36
Dera Ismail Khan	191 62	217 38	412 00	237 10	176 25	413 35
Total (districts)	802 82	637 41	1,440 23	956 54	687 47	1,644 01
Agencies and Tribal Areas	126 01	585 28	711 29	332 42	634 63	967 05
Total (North West Frontier Pro	928 83	1,222 69	2,151 52	1,288 96	1,322 10	2,611 06

ment of communications during the decade. The statement in the margin shows the progress which has been made in the construction of new metalled

roads both in the settled districts and in the trans frontier area since 1921. The progress is most marked in the Kohat, Bannu and Deira Ismail Khan Districts and in trans frontier areas where it has been mainly confined to Waziristan. In the Peshawar District an important improvement in communications was effected by the replacement of all the boat bridges over the rivers on the Peshawar Shabkadar and Peshawar Charsadda roads by vibro concrete pile bridges at a cost of about 8½ lakhs.

Railway construction during the decade comprised the conversion of 40 miles of narrow gauge railway from Nowshera to Dugai into broad gauge in 1921 and the construction of the Khyber Railway (broad gauge) from Jamrud to Landi Khana, a distance of 26 miles, which was opened in 1926.

Buildings and communications in the North-West Frontier Province suffered severely from two unprecedented floods in the River Indus in quick succession on the 18th and 28th August 1929. The first flood was due to the bursting of the famous Shyok Dam, and the second to one week's continuous heavy rain extending over the whole of Kashmir. The gauge at Attock Bridge recorded the peak of the first flood at 92·75 feet, and that of the second at 93·78 feet, the normal monsoon level being 89·5 feet. Abbottabad and Nathia Gali were completely cut off from Peshawar by the loss of bridges and the breaching of roads and walls, and the raised road from Darya Khan to Deira Ismail Khan with all the bridges was completely washed away. The cost of repairing the damage done, and of re-opening communications permanently has been estimated at Rs 14,12,558.

In the North-West Frontier Province there is no regular traffic on rivers which are used mainly for floating down timber from the hill forests beyond the Frontier.

Among a large variety of works unconnected with communications may be

Year	Expenditure
	Rs
1920-21	29,21,048
1921-22	22,12,485
1922-23	24,02,862
1923-24	39,17,258
1924-25	50,98,041
1925-26	52,88,791
1926-27	50,65,908
1927-28	76,21,414
1928-29	70,98,692
1929-30	88,17,918
Total	5,95,41,417

mentioned the construction of the following public buildings—The Civil Provincial Lady Reading Hospital, the Provincial Normal Training College, the Government High School, and the Normal School for Women, all at Peshawar, and the large new Central Jail at Hapur which was not quite completed by the end of the decade. The expenditure incurred throughout the Province on roads, buildings and communications, other than irrigation and railways, for each year of the decade is given in the margin.

SECTION VI—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION 1921—1931

36 According to the Census of 1931, the population of the five districts of the North West Frontier Province has increased by 1,73,736 persons (86,502 males and 87,234 females) during the last 10 years, that is an increment of 7·7 per cent on the population in 1921.

Variation
1921—1931.

The figures in the margin show how the percentage of increase is distributed

	Percentage of increase		
	Persons	Males	Females
N W F P districts	7·7	7·0	8·5
Urban areas	15·0	9·4	25·0
Rural areas	6·4	6·5	6·3

between the sexes and between urban and rural areas. The urban population, though only a small portion of the total population, is yet increasing at a much greater rate than the rural population.

The number of urban to 1,000 of the rural population has increased from 175 in 1921 to 189 in 1931. Part of this increase is due to the addition of Manshara with a population of 5,780 to the list of towns at the present Census, and to the corresponding decrease in the rural population.

The higher rate of increase among females generally may be largely accounted for by the fact that the Census of 1921 followed closely on the

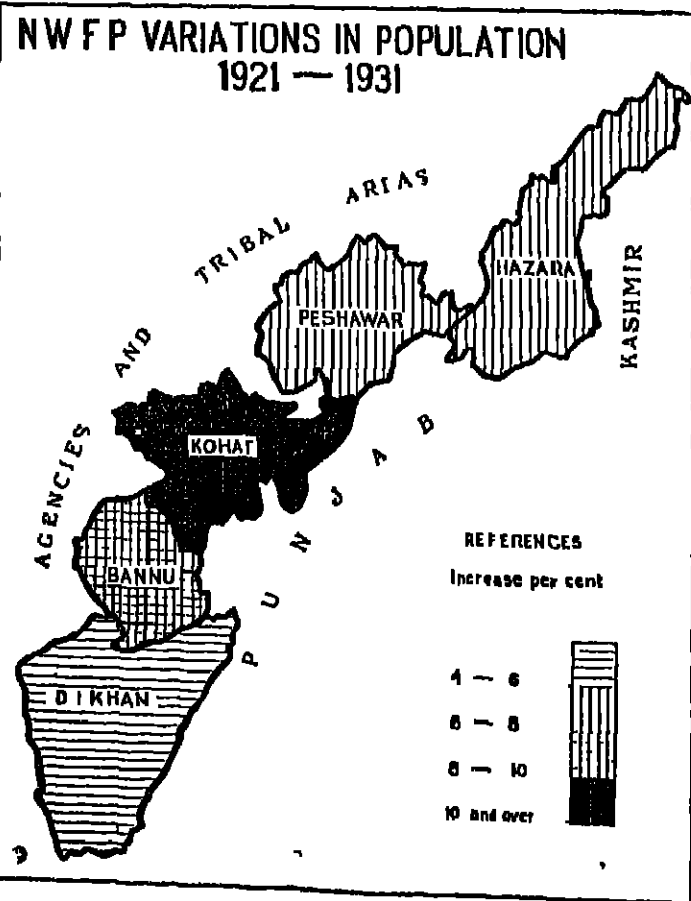
influenza epidemic of 1918, which was considerably more fatal to females than males. This loss in females has still not been fully made up. The proportion of females to 1,000 males has risen from 831 in 1921 to 843 in 1931, but is still less than the figure for 1911, which was 858. In urban areas females have increased very much faster than males, but the change in the sex proportions in towns is largely due to the decrease of military forces, followers, labour corps, etc., stationed in cantonments since 1921.

Increase per cent different age groups	
	Per cent increase or decrease
All ages (N W F Districts)	+7.7
Under 10	+8
10-15	+18.7
15-40	+11.9
40-60	-4.1
60 and over	-31.0

The influenza epidemic of 1918 is distinctly reflected in the changes in the age distribution. The largest increase occurs in those age groups which, 13 years ago, were least affected by the epidemic while there has been a considerable decline in the higher age-groups in which the disease was most fatal. The low birth rate consequent on the epidemic has produced a correspondingly low increase among children under 10 years of age. The figures in the margin may be compared with those relating to deaths from influenza given in paragraph 20 above.

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37 Variations in the population of districts since 1921 are illustrated in diagram No 9 below. The percentage of variation during each intercensal period since 1891 are shown in Subsidiary Table III. From this table it will be observed that the two districts Kohat and Bannu which possess the highest percentage increases (10.3 and 9.6 respectively) since 1921, were the only two districts to show a decline in population from 1921-1931.



The causes of this decline have been fully set out in paragraphs 57 and 58 of the North West Frontier Province Census Report for 1921, and have been briefly referred to in paragraph 18 above. It is sufficient to recall here that the Census of 1921 was taken under circumstances which were exceptional as regards the three southern districts in two ways: firstly owing to Frontier disturbances and secondly owing to the prevalence of a severe drought.

While disturbances on the Frontier interfered with the usual immigration of Powindah tribesmen from Afghanistan, the drought drove large sections of the resident population of unirrigated tracts either across the border or into other districts in search of food and employment for themselves and fodder for their cattle. The Dera Ismail Khan district was affected by these abnormal conditions no less than Bannu and Kohat, but in Dera Ismail Khan the loss in the resident population was largely made up by the presence of an unusual number of troops in connection with the military operations in Waziristan, and no actual decline in the total population was recorded. These peculiar conditions no longer existed in 1931 when the present Census was taken, as peace had by then been restored on the Frontier, and the Province was not suffering from any seasonal calamity. Among other important changes

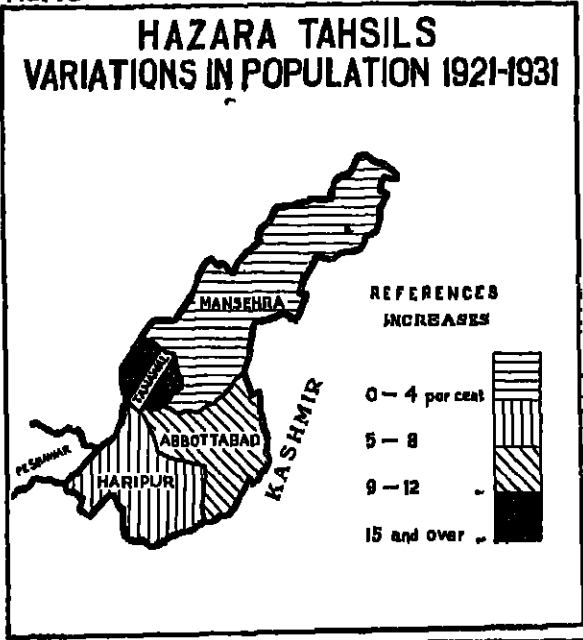
districts must be mentioned the abolition of the military cantonment at Tank, the reduction of almost the whole of the military garrison of Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment, and the large expansion of the Royal Air Force Station at Kohat. The changes in Dera Ismail Khan have seriously undermined the commercial prosperity of this important municipal town, which has also been threatened with complete inundation by the Indus River, and has only been saved by the construction at great expense of a large protecting embankment and wall. But the abnormal conditions prevailing in the south of the Province at the time of the Census of 1921 did not apply in the same degree to the Peshawar and Hazara Districts, which were further removed from the centre of disturbance, and were not appreciably affected by any temporary migration due to the drought. The increase in the Hazara District possesses no abnormal features beyond an unexpectedly large increase in Feudal Tanawal, due probably to more accurate enumeration, and the only exceptional circumstances affecting the increase in the Peshawar District are (1) the transfer from Swat Territory in 1928 of a population of 1,020 persons (534 males and 486 females) belonging to the Malandri tract, not previously censused, and (2) the maintenance of the blockade of the

	Immigration from agencies and tribal areas	
	1921	1931
Peshawar District	25,378	17939

immigrants enumerated in that district in 1921 and 1931

Afridi Tribe throughout the winter of 1930-31, which prevented the usual number of Afridi immigrants from entering the district. The extent to which the Peshawar District population suffered in the latter respect may be judged from the statement in the margin comparing the number of trans-frontier

No. 10



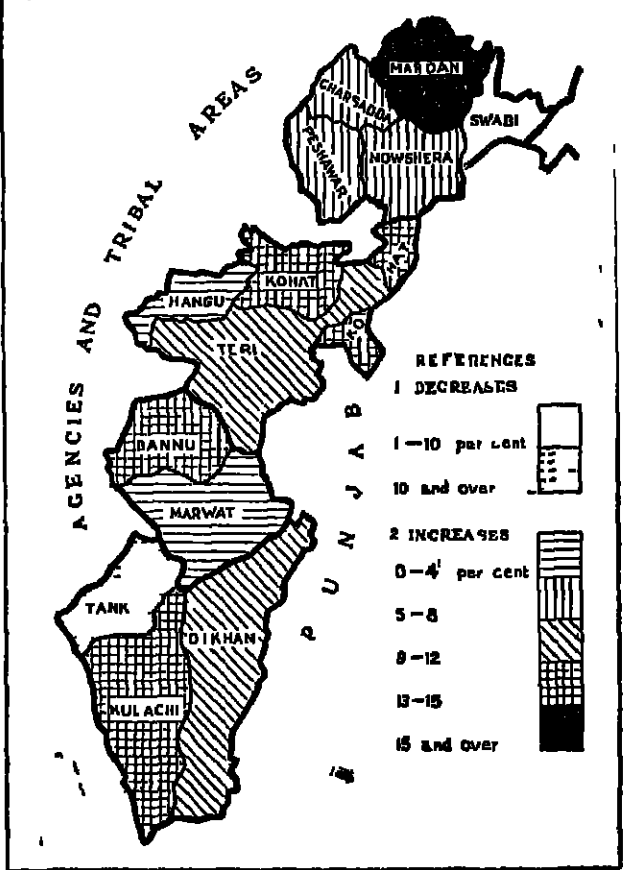
Variation per cent 1921-1931, urban and rural population by tahsils

Name of tahsil	Variation in per cent 1921-1931		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Mansehra	+ 3.8	71.5	1.2
Abbottabad	+ 9.4	13.8	8.9
Haripur	+ 4.8	30.0	3.8
Amb	+ 43.9		43.9
Phulra	+ 16.5		16.5
Peshawar	+ 5.9	10.2	2.9
Mardan	+ 15.7	140.4	7.2
Swabi	- 0.5		0.5
Nowshera	+ 7.9	3.6	9.3
Charsadda	+ 8.2	1.6	9.6
Kohat	+ 14.4	23.3	9.4
Teri	+ 11.7		11.7
Hangu	+ 0.5		0.5
Kulachi	+ 14.9	7.0	16.7
Dera Ismail Khan	+ 9.6	2.5	22.3
Tank	- 14.2	40.8	8.1
Bannu	+ 13.6	37.2	9.2
Marwat	+ 4.1	3.0	4.1

increase and decrease distributed between urban and rural areas. Further

No. 11

TRANS INDUS TAHSILS
VARIATIONS IN POPULATION 1921-1931



38 We will now deal with the variation in more detail, noting how the population of each tahsil has fared during the last 10 years. Diagrams Nos. 10 and 11 illustrate the variations in cis Indus and trans-Indus tahsils respectively, and the accompanying statement gives the actual percentage

Variation in Tahsils

statistics relating to tahsils will be found in Provincial Tables I, II and III at the end of this volume

Only two tahsils, Swabi and Tank, show a decrease in population since 1921, all the rest show percentage increases varying from 43.9 in Amb State (which is not actually, of course, a tahsil) to 0.5 in Hangu. We will now discuss the tahsil variations, district by district.

Kohat Taking that district first which shows the largest increase in population since 1921, we find that the excess of births over deaths in the Kohat District amounted to 16,183. The actual increase was 22,150. It will be recalled that Kohat was the district which showed the greatest decline in population at the Census of 1921, and that this decline was attributed mainly to the temporary emigration of a large section of the population owing to the severe drought then prevailing. It must be assumed therefore that a large proportion of the increase recorded at the present Census is due to the return of these temporary emigrants, as soon as climatic conditions improved. This is specially true of the Tera Tahsil where the increase of 11.7 per cent exactly sets off the decrease of 11.7 per cent recorded in 1921. In the Kohat Tahsil, however, the urban population has contributed proportionately more than the rural population to the total increase of 14.4 per cent. This is due to the large expansion of the Royal Air Force Station in Kohat Cantonment during the last 10 years. In the Hangu Tahsil the population has remained almost stationary during the last 20 years. In this connection the Deputy Commissioner has stressed the unhealthiness of the Mianwali Valley, but it may be recalled from paragraph 15 above that the density of the rural population per square mile of cultivated area in this tahsil is almost the largest in the whole Province. From this it would appear that the population of this tahsil has actually reached the limit of its expansion.

Bannu The population of the Bannu District has advanced by 23,567 persons or 13.6 per cent as compared with the population in 1921, the excess of births over deaths being 13,639 persons. The increase is largest in the Bannu Tahsil, where the urban population has increased by as much as 37.2 per cent. This increase must be mainly due to the occupation of Waziristan, which has advanced the strategic and commercial importance of Bannu Cantonment and civil town very considerably during the last ten years. The increase in the rural population of the Bannu Tahsil is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner, in part at any rate, to a temporary migration from the Mawat Tahsil, where, as at the Census of 1921, the lack of rain was again causing acute economic distress. The figures for migration between districts shown in Subsidiary Table III of Chapter III indicate that as many as 5,000 persons born in the Bannu District were enumerated in the Dera Ismail Khan District and it is probable that, at the time of the present Census, there was a simultaneous migration from the Mawat Tahsil both into the Bannu Tahsil and also into Dera Ismail Khan District. It is not surprising therefore to find that the increase in the population of the Mawat Tahsil is comparatively small.

Hazara The excess of births over deaths in the Hazara District was 29,671 and the actual increase 47,768 or 7.7 per cent as compared with the population in 1921. The urban population of the district has been increased by the addition of Manschnia (formerly a rural area) to the list of towns, the result being a corresponding loss to the rural population of the Manschnia Tahsil. The urban populations of Abbottabad and Hainpui show substantial increases, that in Hainpui being to some extent due to the construction of a large new Central Jail, which was nearing completion at the time of the present Census. The large increases in Amb and Phulia States (feudal Tanwuls, which, in accordance with past practice, we have anomalously treated as a tahsil in the Hazara District) are explained by the Deputy Commissioner as due to better enumeration, and no alternative explanation is forthcoming. The rural population is advancing more rapidly in the Abbottabad Tahsil than in either of the other two tahsils, Manschnia and Hainpui, probably owing to the large and flourishing cantonments at Abbottabad and Kakul, which encourage the intensive cultivation of the land in its vicinity and the growth of a population in the neighbouring villages almost entirely dependent on domestic service.

Peshawar The percentage increase in population in the Peshawar District since 1921 is 7.4, the actual number of persons having advanced by 66,954. The total number of births registered exceeded the total number of deaths registered by 10,748 of which only 480 are for 1921.

paragraph 23 above, these figures throw some considerable doubt on the accuracy of the registration of births and deaths in the Peshawar District. Of the five tahsils in this district, Maidan, with a percentage increase of 15.7 is growing the most rapidly, and indeed more rapidly than any other tahsil in the Province. Its growth may be attributed entirely to trade, the large majority of which is in foreign cloth. Mardan Municipality is an important trade centre for the Dir, Swat and Chitral Agency across the border, and for the thickly populated rural areas in the Chaisadda, Nowshera and Swabi Tahsils. The town was raised to the status of a municipality just before the Census was taken, and the increase of 140.4 per cent in its population is mainly due to the extension of the urban area and to the inclusion of the large village of Hoti within municipal limits. The population of the Maidan Cantonment shows a slight decrease, due to the temporary absence of troops in Chaisadda at the time of the Census. The increase in the rural population apart from natural growth is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the opening of minor trade centres at Takht Bhai, Hathian and Parkho, and to the extension of the area under irrigation from the Upper Swat Canal, on which large numbers of trans border Mohmand tribesmen have recently settled as tenants.

In the Peshawar Tahsil most of the increase relates to the urban population of Peshawar Municipality and Cantonment where there would have been a still larger increase, but for the military blockade of the Afidi Tribe which prevented the usual number of immigrants from entering the district. In the Nowshera and Chaisadda Tahsils the main increase is among the rural population, there being a slight decrease in the cantonment populations of Nowshera and Risalpur. The urban population of the Chaisadda Tahsil has made very small progress probably owing to the fact that it is strictly rural in character, this tahsil possessing no town in the true sense of the word. The decrease in the population of Tangi, for instance, is due to the fact that a large number of the residents have in recent years left their original homes and settled on the lands newly irrigated by the Upper Swat Canal. There was a fall of 0.5 per cent in the population of the Swabi Tahsil, which is entirely rural. The decrease being a small one, it is difficult to attribute it to any particular cause. It may be remarked, however, that this tahsil is situated in the easternmost corner of the Peshawar District, sandwiched between the River Indus and the Gadun hills, without railway communication, and with very poor facilities for marketing its agricultural produce. These conditions are obviously not conducive to a healthy growth of population.

The district which shows the smallest percentage increase since 1921 (5.1) is Dera Ismail Khan. During the decade, 14,365 more births were registered than deaths, but the actual population advanced by only 13,297 persons, all of which were females. Males actually decreased by 544. This curious result is due to the presence of an abnormally large number of troops at the time of the Census of 1921, when the Dera Ismail Khan District formed the base of the military operations against the Mahsuds in Waziristan, it is due also to the removal of the military garrisons from the Tank and the Dera Ismail Khan Cantonments during the decade. The abnormal conditions in 1921 are also reflected in the increases of 22.3 and 16.7 per cent in the rural population of the Dera Ismail Khan and Kulachi Tahsils respectively. In the Census of that year, the absence of the Powindah tribesmen from their allotted grazing grounds in these tahsils caused a marked decline in the rural population, which the increases recorded at the present Census have hardly made up, although in February 1931, the Powindah immigrants were present again in their customary strength. The truth is that there is nothing in the broad arid plains of these tahsils, dependent for cultivation on the vagaries of an uncertain rainfall, to encourage any substantial increase in population. The existing resources are indeed barely sufficient to maintain the present population. We have already indicated most of the factors which accounted for the large decline of 14.2 per cent in the population of the Tank Tahsil. The rapid rise of 25.6 per cent recorded in 1921 was occasioned by the presence of a large number of troops, stationed in Tank Cantonment in connection with the Waziristan operations. The subsequent withdrawal of these troops and the abolition of Tank Cantonment are the natural causes of the decrease at the present Census.

Dera Ismail
Khan

variations in density

39 Variations in relation to density since 1881 will be found in Subsidiary

No 12

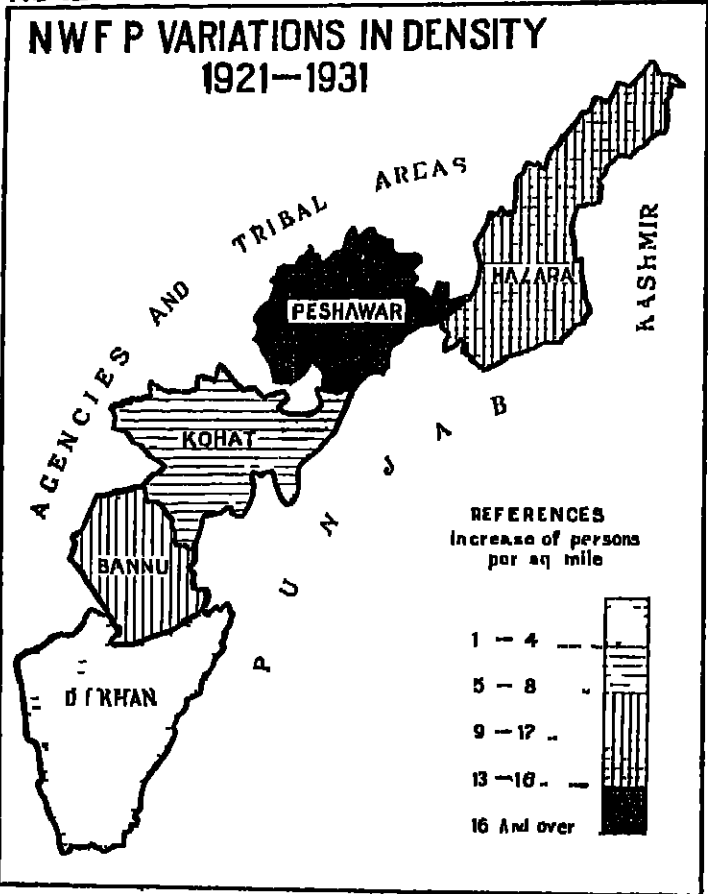


Table III. The variations in individual districts during the last decade are also illustrated in the diagram No. 12, the most striking feature of which is the large increase in the density of the Peshawar and Hazara Districts. In the Peshawar District, the increase, amounting to 21 persons per square mile, is mainly due to urban growth. The same may be said of the increase of 15 persons per square mile in the Hazara District, where the urban areas in Rawalpindi and Abbottabad show a substantial increase in population. In the Bannu and Kohat Districts where the density has increased by 12 and 8 persons per square mile respectively, urban areas are again largely responsible, but in Dera Ismail Khan, the small increase of 4 per

sons per square mile must be attributed entirely to the rural population, as urban areas in Dera Ismail Khan and Lark showed considerable decreases in population during the last decade.

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40 The statement in the margin compares the Vital Statistics recorded in

District	Average birth rate	Average death rate	Increase per cent
Kohat	31.5	27.0	10.7
Dera Ismail Khan	30.5	25.0	5.1
Bannu	20.3	23.0	9.6
Hazara	27.1	22.7	7.7
Peshawar	23.1	20.9	7.1

each district with the actual percentage increase in population during the decade. The districts are arranged in order according to the average birth rate per *mille* which it will be seen varies inversely with the average death rate. If Peshawar is the healthiest district in the

Province it also has the lowest birth rate, and if Kohat is the unhealthiest district, it enjoys the advantage of the highest birth rate. The figures will raise doubts as to the accuracy of the registration of births and deaths, at any rate in the Peshawar District, which we have previously mentioned in connection with inaccurate registration in paragraph 23 above. Further research into the exact relation between health and variations in population is beyond the scope of a Census, but the above figures might well repay a deeper study.

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41 From Subsidiary Table IV it will be observed that the percentage increase in the natural population of the five districts (that is, the population which would exist if there had been no migration at all) is 9.5 as compared with the actual percentage increase of 7.7. That the balance of migration has become

North West Frontier Province Districts

	1911	1921	1931
Immigrants	184,504	163,502	155,191
Emigrants	64,597	75,618	99,896
Balance	119,913	87,884	55,295

less and less in favour of the five settled districts during the last 20 years will be evident from the figures in the margin. The decrease in the number of immigrants is not so marked as the increase in the number of emigrants, which is an indica-

immigrants to the total population is only 6·4 per cent, these immigrants are an important factor in the life of the Province, and will receive more detailed attention in Chapter III of this report. Migration between districts is limited to small scale movements of a purely temporary nature, the largest being the temporary migration (on account of lack of rain) of about 5,000 persons from un irrigated tracts in the Marwat Tahsil of the Bannu District into the Dera Ismail Khan District in search of employment and fodder for their cattle.

42 A slight acquaintance with Census statistics reveals the fact that many temporary variations are apt to occur in the course of a single intercensal period, which conceal the true growth of population. That the last decade suffers peculiarly from this defect will be evident from a comparison of the population

Pressure on
resources.

Percentage increase in population by districts from 1891—1931	
District	Percentage increase 1891—1931
N W F P (Districts)	70·6
Hilana	29·8
Peshawar	36·9
Kohat	21·1
Bannu	32·2
D I Khan	19·3

figures of the present Census with those of the Census of 1921, which was taken under particularly abnormal conditions. To measure the true growth of population, therefore, we must widen our survey so as to cover several intercensal periods, as this will tend to eliminate variations which are of a temporary nature only. In the statement in the margin the percentage increases shown against each district since 1891 (the first really accurate Census) give some idea of the true growth of population during the last forty years.

The question now arises as to how far this growth has been impeded by what is known as "a pressure on resources." To examine this problem in detail is beyond the scope of a Census Report and we can here only point to indications (where they exist) that the growth of population is exceeding the local means of production. It should be noted first of all that the North-West Frontier Province is in a peculiar position in this respect compared to the rest of India. The importance of the "North-West Frontier" as an Imperial as well as an "All India" responsibility has always been recognised as a justification for its dependence on more than purely local resources, for the administration of the five Frontier districts, for the control of the border tribes, and for the promotion of those civilising influences, such as roads and canals, which make an important contribution towards the establishment of permanently peaceful conditions. Thus the growth of population in the five border districts during the last forty years, as illustrated above, has not been achieved with the help of local resources alone. The wealth expended in this small corner of India has in fact been out of all proportion to the local means of production. It would be unwise, however, to assume that outside resources will always be available to provide the means of subsistence for an unlimited increase in population. The present world wide financial stringency is a reminder of the perils of uneconomic administration, and, furthermore, the permanent dependence of one community on another for its means of subsistence must have a degrading effect on the moral of the former. We may expect therefore that, as the peace of the border becomes more firmly established, the sphere of Imperial responsibility will be narrowed down and the people of the North-West Frontier Province will be called upon to rely more and more on their own resources for the conduct of their affairs. The development of these resources to their utmost limit is thus likely to engage the earnest attention of future Governments of the Province.

In the earlier paragraphs of this chapter, we have endeavoured to show that agriculture, the main existing source of wealth, has almost reached the limit of its expansion and that the last ten years have indeed placed an increasing strain on the agriculturist, which will only be intensified by any further world depreciation of agricultural products. On the other hand, during the last decade, new and expensive needs have arisen owing to the spread of education and the awakening of a new political consciousness. The prospect of meeting these needs from local resources under existing conditions is gloomy enough, but when it is realised that the North-West Frontier Province (like other parts of India where birth control is unknown or unpractised) is faced with the certainty, apart from unforeseen calamity, of an increase in population during the coming decade either equivalent to, or only slightly less than, that which has occurred during the last decade, the prospect becomes gloomier still. The people of the five

border districts have so much social and political headway to make up that an increase in population, unless accompanied by a simultaneous increase in wealth and productive efficiency, must be regarded as a positive danger. If there is one sure means of avoiding a future of poverty, discontent and destructive agitation, it is the development of that settled economic outlook, which is at present so foreign to the Pathan temperament, but which is yet so essential to all human progress under modern conditions.

SECTION VII—HOUSES AND FAMILIES

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43 Two definitions of house have in the past been in use for Census purposes one based on the "structural" house, and the other on the "social" household. The former, which defined the house as the residence of one or more families with a separate independent entrance leading out of the common way, was abandoned in 9 as being capable of too wide an interpretation. The latter based on the social household or commensal family, is the one used at the last three censuses. According to this definition, "house" means the dwelling place of one commensal family with its resident dependents, such as widows and servants. At the present Census, the principle contained in this definition was applied as far as possible to hotels and *sewa's* in towns, where each room or suite of rooms allotted to a different traveller or family was treated as a separate house, so also in the case of large bungalows, each tenement in a row of servants' quarters was treated as a separate house. Thus the Census definition of house adopted since 1911 affords an important clue to the average size of the family in the North West Frontier Province.

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44 In view of the change in the definition of house, the figures in the margin (taken from Subsidiary Table VII (showing the number of persons per house and the number of houses per square mile will only bear comparison with one another from 1911 onwards. The actual numbers of occupied houses in districts and tahsils will be found in Imperial Table I and Provincial Table I. The average number of houses to the square mile is about the same as for the rest of India, but would have been very much lower but for the

Peshawar and Hazara Districts where there are 711 and 479 houses respectively to the square mile. There is no reason to believe that, in a predominantly Muslim community, there has been any variation of importance in the average size of

Districts, etc	Average number of persons per house	
	In towns	In villages
N W F P (districts)	52	49
Hazara	50	46
Trans Indus districts	51	51
Peshawar	53	51
Kohat	65	52
Bannu	51	55
Deira Ismail Khan	47	47

and Sikhs in towns than in rural areas

the family for many years, but it is of interest to note that urban families are slightly larger than rural families on the whole as the marginal statement shows. This may be due to the difficulty of allotting house numbers correctly to hotels and *sewa's* in towns containing travellers, and also possibly to the presence of a larger proportion of Hindus

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—*Density, water supply and crops*

District and natural division	Mean density per square mile in 1931	Percentage of total area		Percentage of cultivated area which is irrigated	Normal rainfall	Percentage of cultivated area under			
		Culturable	Cultivated			Wheat	Barley	Maize	Jowar bajra and other cereals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
N W F P (total districts)	179	58	34	26.9	18.6	36.6	7.7	15.9	21.3
Hazara	223	52	27	9.2	43.8	30.8	9.1	42.7	13.5
Total Districts, Trans-Indus	167	60	35	30.2	12.1	37.6	7.5	10.8	22.7
Peshawar	369	72	51	56.6	12.2	39.7	17.0	23.2	7.4
Kohat	88	30	19	11.2	10.2	41.6	2.7	5.9	23.8
Bannu	159	70	50	22.6	10.8	10.5	2.9	7.4	2.3
Dera Ismail Khan	79	69	30	12.1	9.8	30.7	1.4	0.1	55.4
Trans frontier area	99								

Note—Figures in column 2 have been calculated from survey area figures given in Imperial Table I. Figures in columns 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 have been calculated from area given in agricultural reports for 1929-30. The figures for rainfall in column 6 represent the average annual rainfall recorded at district headquarters during the decade 1921-1930.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I A—*Statistics of density and rainfall, irrigated and cultivated area for tahsils*

Tahsil and district	Area in square miles	Percentage of total area		Rainfall in inches	Number of persons per square mile of cultivated area	Rural population	Rural population per square mile	Rural population per square mile of cultivated area
		Cultivated	Irrigated					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N-W F P (districts)	13,518	34	9		552	2,038,899	151	464
Hazara District	3,009	27	3	43.81	910	628,132	209	109
Mansehra	1,449	20	2	35.61	799	195,623	131	730
Abbottabad	699	33	2	43.81	1,250	232,484	340	1,171
Haripur	651	38	5	27.21	735	162,082	249	702
Tanawal	210					37,943	181	
Peshawar District	2,637	51	29	12.25	739	757,898	287	575
Peshawar	455	47	33	12.25	1,322	157,081	345	744
Charsadda	383	69	56	13.40	674	147,407	385	558
Swabi	471	60	19	27.59	560	158,411	336	560
Mardan	623	63	39	21.55	523	172,282	277	453
Nowshera	705	25	8	16.60	892	122,717	174	682
Kohat District	2,703	19	2	16.27	463	201,923	75	396
Kohat	745	17	5	16.27	674	53,960	72	412
Tori	1,533	22	0	19.09	307	103,011	67	307
Hangu	425	10	3	24.63	1,045	44,952	106	1,045
Bannu District	1,698	50	11	10.80	323	232,059	137	277
Bannu	462	51	26	10.80	683	131,343	284	554
Malwat	1,236	50	6	11.18	181	100,716	81	118
Dera Ismail Khan District	3,471	30	4	9.80	267	218,887	63	212
Dera Ismail Khan	1,736	34	2	9.80	287	130,688	75	220
Tank	646	30	12	12.51	271	44,773	69	237
Kulachi	1,089	23	2	8.68	210	43,426	40	176

CHAPTER I—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—*Distribution of the population classified according to density*

Tahsil with a population per square mile of																
Districts, etc	under 100		100—150		150—200		200—300		300—350		350—450		450—600		600—650	
	Area	Population (000's omitted)	Area	Population (000's omitted)	Area	Population (000's omitted)	Area	Population (000's omitted)	Area	Population (000's omitted)	Area	Population (000's omitted)	Area	Population (000's omitted)	Area	Population (000's omitted)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
W F P Districts)	6,240 150	486 01	2,619 60	342 73	210 05	38 08	1,356 33	329 70	1,556 10	519 11	699 15	251 51	383 00	178 11	455 11	279 50
ara			1,449 37	207 15	210 05	38 08	651 17	169 30			699 18	251 51				
n & Indus istricts	6,240 150	486 01	1,170 29	133 28			705 18	160 31	1,556 10	519 11			383 00	178 11	155 11	279 59
war							705 18	160 31	1,091 23	157 70			383 00	178 11	155 11	279 59
l	1,533 70	103 22	1,170 29	133 28												
u	1,236 31	109 23							162 12	162 15						
Ismael Khan	3,471 89	274 59														

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*Variation in relation to density since 1881*

District and Natural Division	Percentage of variation Increase (+) decrease (-)						Percent net variation	Mean density per square mile					
	1921— 1931	1921— 1921	1901— 1911	1891— 1901	1881— 1891	1881— 1931		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12	13
W F P istricts)	+77	+25	+76	+99	+179	+539		179	168	164	152	138	117
ra	+77	+32	+76	+85	+268	+646		221	208	207	188	173	136
is Indus Dis- ts	+77	+22	+76	+104	+147	+501		167	156	152	142	129	112
war	+74	+49	+96	+108	+171	+603		369	348	332	303	273	233
l	+103	-38	+22	+116	+116	+352		87	79	82	81	72	65
i	+96	-13	+103	+109	+118	+479		159	147	149	135	122	109
Ismael Khan	+51	+18	+33	+78	+128	+345		79	75	74	72	66	59

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*Variation in natural population*

District and natural division	Population in 1931				Population in 1921				Variation per cent (1931-1921) in natural population increase (-)
	Actual population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural population	Actual population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
N W F P (districts)	2,425,076	155,191	99,896	2,369,781	2,251,340	163,540	75,618	2,163,456	9.5
Hazara	670,117	15,869			622,319	18,432	31,151	635,271	
Peshawar	971,321	84,850			907,367	90,783	34,371	880,955	
Kohat	236,273	23,185			214,123	24,240	16,483	206,366	
Bannu	270,301	17,368			246,734	17,557	8,107	237,286	
Dera Ismail Khan	274,064	38,581			260,767	44,684	11,686	227,769	

Note—(1) Excludes emigrants enumerated in Malwa Presidency and States who were not separately sorted. For last Census figures see Subsidiary Table IV, Chapter III, 1921 Census Report.

(2) The term "actual population" means the population actually present at the time of the Census irrespective of birth place. "Natural population" means the population born in the districts irrespective of the place of enumeration.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*Comparison with vital statistics*

District and natural division	In 1921-1920 total number of		Number per cent of population of 1921		Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of births over deaths	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of population of 1921 compared with 1920	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths		Natural population	Actual population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N W F P (districts)	603,870	508,261	26.8	22.6	+95,609	+206,325	+173,736
Hazara	168,850	139,176	27.1	22.4	+29,674		+47,768
Trans Indus Districts	435,020	369,085	26.7	22.7	+65,935		+125,968
Peshawar	209,276	189,517	23.1	20.9	+19,759	Not available	+66,954
Kohat	73,908	57,733	34.5	27.0	+16,175		+22,150
Bannu	72,408	56,770	29.3	23.0	+15,638		+23,567
Dera Ismail Khan	79,428	65,065	30.5	25.0	+14,363		+13,297

Note—(1) No vital statistics being available for Feudal Tanawal (Amb and Phulra States) and Kaghan Valley, the population of these tracts has been omitted in calculating columns 4 and 5.

(2) This table includes births and deaths registered in cantonments.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—*Variation by tahsils classified according to density*
(a) ACTUAL VARIATION

Natural division	Decade	Variation in tahsil with a population per square mile at beginning of decade of				
		Under 150	150—300	300—450	450—600	600—7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
N W F P (districts)	1881—1891	+ 146,445	+ 95,121	+ 18,187		
	1891—1901	+ 70,042	+ 82,187	+ 31,786		
	1901—1911	+ 38,831	+ 77,408	+ 25,559	+ 13,581	
	1911—1921	— 3,473	+ 34,196	+ 22,058	+ 1,586	
	1921—1931	+ 47,445	+ 29,967	+ 67,180	+ 11,421	+ 15,7
Hazara	1881—1891	+ 59,610	+ 58,573			
	1891—1901	+ 17,081	+ 26,916			
	1901—1911	+ 14,316	+ 28,421			
	1911—1921	+ 4,063	+ 4,276	+ 10,582		
	1921—1931	+ 7,781	+ 18,210	+ 21,745		
Trans Indus districts	1881—1891	+ 95,805	+ 36,548	+ 48,183		
	1891—1901	+ 52,958	+ 55,271	+ 31,786		
	1901—1911	+ 24,515	+ 49,001	+ 5,559	+ 13,581	
	1911—1921	— 7,496	+ 29,910	+ 11,076	+ 1,586	
	1921—1931	+ 39,667	+ 11,715	+ 45,415	+ 13,422	+ 15,7

(b) PROPORTIONAL VARIATION

Natural division	Decade	Variation per cent in tahsil with a population per square mile at beginning of decade of				
		Under 150	150—300	300—450	450—600	600—7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
N W F P (districts)	1881—1891	+ 18.7	+ 20.1	+ 15.6		
	1891—1901	+ 10.4	+ 9.9	+ 8.9		
	1901—1911	+ 5.2	+ 10.2	+ 8.9	+ 5.5	
	1911—1921	— 4	+ 7.1	+ 3.2	+ 0.6	
	1921—1931	+ 6.1	+ 8.8	+ 9.5	+ 8.2	+ 5.1
Hazara	1881—1891	+ 34.6	+ 22.5			
	1891—1901	+ 10.3	+ 7.7			
	1901—1911	+ 7.8	+ 7.5			
	1911—1921	+ 1.8	+ 2.6	+ 4.7		
	1921—1931	+ 3.3	+ 9.7	+ 9.4		
Trans Indus districts	1881—1891	+ 15.1	+ 17.1	+ 15.6		
	1891—1901	+ 10.1	+ 11.7	+ 8.9		
	1901—1911	+ 4.4	+ 12.8	+ 8.9	+ 5.5	
	1911—1921	— 1.3	+ 9.3	+ 2.4	+ 0.6	
	1921—1931	+ 6.2				

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—*Persons per house and houses per square mile*

District and natural division	Average number of persons per house						Average number of houses per square mile					
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N-W F P. (districts)	50	52	50	60	61	60	360	326	324	213	179	150
Hazara	46	50	47	55	63	60	479	422	420	33	27	25
Trans Indus Districts	51	52	51	62	60	61	326	299	290	220	160	180
Peshawar	51	52	52	64	66	67	721	665	63	46	44	42
Kohat	54	53	52	73	89	81	163	149	15	10	8	9
Bannu	54	52	55	62	56	58	293	282	27	22	18	13
Dera Ismail Khan	48	51	47	51	49	49	169	147	16	14	10	12

CHAPTER II

THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

SECTION I—GENERAL

Reference to
Imperial and
Subsidiary
Tables

45 Statistics illustrating the distribution of the population in urban and rural areas by categories of those who live in cities, towns, and villages exhibited in Imperial Tables I, III, IV and V, and in the four Subsidiary I at the end of this chapter

Definition of
village

46 As on previous occasions, the Census definition of "village" is identical with that of estate (*mauza*) given in Section 3 of the Punjab Revenue Act, 1862 —

"Estate" means any area—

- (a) for which a separate record of rights has been made, or
- (b) which has been separately assessed to Land Revenue or which has been assessed, if the Land Revenue had not been so assessed, compounded for or redeemed, or
- (c) which the Local Government may, by general rule, or special declaration, declare to be an estate

The Census village is therefore not a unit of residence, but a unit of administration, inhabited or not, into which the country has been divided for the administration of Land Revenue. As a rule each Census village in the plains contains a main residential site, sometimes fortified by an outer wall and towers for protection against raiders. But these single fortified village sites represent a pre-frontier life which is gradually disappearing. The complete restoration of the plain districts after the disturbances which accompanied the 3rd Afghan War, has enabled the agriculturist of the plain districts to take less thought for his own protection and to devote more to the interests of his land. Thus, in the Peshawar and Ferozepore Districts where facilities for irrigation encourage intensive cultivation, a proportion of the agricultural population will now be found living in *bandas* or isolated groups of homesteads built up at some distance from the main residential site for the protection and better cultivation of outlying fields. In the hilly districts of the Hazara District there are no large residential sites, the houses generally being scattered over the hill sides, each in the centre of a small patch of cultivation and there is nothing which corresponds to a village in the ordinary sense of the word.

Definition of
town

47 For Census purposes a town has been defined as follows —
Town includes—

- (1) every municipality,
- (2) all Civil Lines not included within municipal limits,
- (3) every cantonment,
- (4) every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Superintendent decides to treat as a town for Census purposes

While the first 3 categories of the above definition cover places of more or less urban characteristics, the fourth category introduces places in which the urban element is not so clearly distinguishable.

In dealing with questions arising under category (4), therefore, the Provincial Superintendent was required to take into consideration the character of the population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade, and its historic associations, and to bear in mind that

undesirable to treat as towns overgrown villages which had no urban characteristics

The only places which fall under the fourth category in the North West Frontier Province are Charsadda, Piang and Tangi in the Peshawar District, and Mansehra in the Hazara District. Of these, Piang and Tangi have been classed as towns since the Census of 1881 (Imperial Table IV) mainly on account of their size and importance as centres for the distribution of the produce of the neighbourhood. Contrary to expectation, however, they have since made little or no progress towards the development of urban characteristics, and are still, in reality, nothing more than overgrown villages. The population of Tangi has actually decreased during the last decade, and there has been no particularly encouraging increase in the population of Piang. It must be admitted, therefore, that there is little justification for the continued classification of these two places as towns. Charsadda and Mansehra on the other hand derive a definite urban character from the fact that they are headquarters of sub divisions.

48 A city has been defined as meaning—

- (1) every town containing not less than 100,000 inhabitants,
- (2) any other town which the Provincial Superintendent with the sanction of the Local Government may decide to treat as a city for Census purposes.

Definition of city

As before there is only one city in the North West Frontier Province, namely Peshawar, but it should be noted that, while at the last Census, Peshawar "City" included both the cantonment and the municipality, at the present Census it comprises the municipality only, Peshawar Cantonment forming a separate town. The reason for this change will be found explained in paragraph 60 below.

49 Of the 2,856 inhabited urban and rural "places" into which the Province is divided, the population of the 26 towns (including municipal and non-municipal towns, and treating cantonments as separate towns) amounted to 386,177 persons, while the population of the villages (numbering 2,830) was 2,038,899. Thus the proportion now living under urban and rural conditions may broadly be regarded as 16 and 84 per cent respectively. The marginal table, giving similar statistics of earlier Censuses, shows that the large predominance of the rural as compared with the urban population has

Comparison of urban and rural population.

		1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Number of places	Urban	15	17	18	19	19	26
	Rural	Not available		3,150	3,033	3,356	2,830
Percentage of total population	Urban	12	13	13	13	15	16
	Rural	88	87	78	87	85	84

always existed, and that though there has been a slight increase in the proportion of the urban population since 1911, there is yet no marked tendency for the population to congregate in towns.

Name of Province or State	Proportion per cent of the total population	
	Urban	Rural
Baluchistan (districts)	19.9	80.1
N W F P (districts)	15.9	84.1
Punjab (British territory)	12.4	87.6
Kashmir State	9.4	90.6

The figures in the margin enable a comparison to be made with the proportions of the urban and rural population in other provinces and States, adjacent to the North West Frontier Province.

50 There are 26 towns and 2,830 villages in the 5 settled districts of the North-West Frontier Province as compared with 19 towns and 3,356 villages in 1921. The reasons for these variations must be given in some detail. As explained in the fly leaf to Imperial Table III, the figures quoted in this report for the number of villages indicate the number of *inhabited* villages only. The boundaries of these villages are often altered in the course of a district "settlement", and variations both in the total number of village estates, and in the number inhabited or uninhabited occur in consequence. The settlement which took place in the Peshawar District during the last decade is mainly

The number of towns and villages.

responsible for an increase of 59 inhabited villages in that district since the Census of 1921, but the decrease of as many as 526 in the total number of inhabited villages in the Province since 1921 is due to a decrease of 587 villages in Feudal Tanawal, for which a short explanation is necessary. The population of the tract known as Feudal Tanawal, though included in the Census population of the Hazara District since 1881, is strictly separate. The political status of the Amb and Phulra States, which comprise Feudal Tanawal, is a curious one, and will be found described fully in Chapter VII of the *Hazara District Gazetteer* of 1907. It is sufficient to state here that, with the exception of certain criminal offences, the internal administration of the two States, including the collection of revenue is vested in their chiefs and that the Punjab Land Revenue Act, and consequently the Census definition of a "village", do not apply. In Feudal Tanawal therefore, there are no clearly defined village estates and the formation of villages for Census purposes was left, as in previous censuses, to the discretion of the Census staff. At the last Census each hamlet was treated as a separate village, but, at the present Census, it was found more convenient to group a number of hamlets together and to treat them as one village. The large decrease thus occasioned in the number of villages in Feudal Tanawal is due merely to a change in the organisation of the Census. Detailed statistics regarding this tract will be found in Provincial Tables I and II.

The increase from 26 to 19 in the number of towns since the last Census is due to the fact that 7 cantonments in the Province (Abbottabad, Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Kohat, Bannu and Deri Ismail Khan) have been treated on this occasion as separate towns, instead of being subordinated to the municipalities and civil lines adjacent to them, as in previous censuses. Besides these 7 cantonments, there are others, namely Tank (subordinated to Tank Notified Area at the last Census) and Jamrud, which, though appearing in the statistics of former censuses have been omitted at the present Census from the list of towns. Of these, the former was abolished entirely during the last decade, and the latter, which is not (and probably never was, a regular cantonment, has been held to be situated in the Khyber Agency, outside the boundaries of the Peshawar District, and has accordingly been classed as a "trans-frontier post". A glance at the statement in Note 4 on the fly leaf of Imperial Table IV will show that the omission of Tank and Jamrud Cantonments this Census has occasioned a loss of 10,611 persons to the urban population. This loss has been partly recouped by the addition of Manshera, the headquarters of a subdivision in the Hazara District, with a population of 5,780. The net result is a decrease of 4,831 persons in the urban population, due solely to changes in the list of towns. The mere treatment of cantonments as separate towns has, of course, had no effect on the figures for the total urban population.

SECTION II—URBAN AREAS

meral
distribution
urban
population.

51 Detailed statistics for towns arranged (a) by certain population classes and (b) by territorial units will be found in Imperial Tables IV and V. The separation of cantonments from the towns adjacent to them explained in the preceding paragraph, has occasioned certain changes in these tables, which must be taken into account when comparisons are drawn with previous censuses. Such changes are noticeable in the distribution of towns and villages by population classes in Imperial Tables III and IV, where the splitting up of single towns into two separate units has in most cases relegated both to a lower class of town. Peshawar City, for instance, at the last Census included both Peshawar Cantonment and Peshawar Municipality and ranked in the population class "100,000 and over", but is now reduced, owing to the treatment of Peshawar Cantonment as a separate town, to Peshawar Municipality only, with a population of 87,410, and ranks in the class 50,000 to 100,000, while Peshawar Cantonment falls into a lower class still. In Imperial Table IV, however, it has still been possible to give variations in the populations of towns since 1881, as the separate figures shown for municipalities and cantonments in previous census tables, are available for purposes of comparison. The distribution of towns and the urban population by territorial units in Imperial Table V has not been affected by the change, except that the number of towns situated in each district has automatically increased. The treatment of cantonments as separate towns has the advantage of accentuating an important aspect of urban life in the North-West Frontier Province. Cantonments with their strong military garrisons are more urbanised and less rural than municipalities and other places treated as towns.

Apart from cantonments, there is a definite distinction between those towns whose main urban characteristic is that they have attained local self-government in the form of a Municipal or Notified Area Committee, and those which, not possessing

	Number	Population	Percentage of total urban population
Total towns	26	386,177	100
Municipalities, Notified Areas and Civil Lines	13	263,380	68.2
Cantonments	9	86,564	22.4
Other towns	4	36,233	9.4

that characteristic, are not easily distinguishable from an overgrown village. The statement in the margin shows how the urban population is distributed among these various classes of towns, the classification following generally the four clauses of the Census

definition of a town given in paragraph 47 above

52 In Imperial Table IV will be found statistics exhibiting the growth of towns since 1881

As the North West Frontier Province is lacking in those factors which elsewhere in India make for rapid urban development, namely the expansion of trade and the development of organized industries, it is not surprising to find that

Percentage variations in urban and rural population since 1881						
	1881-1891	1891-1901	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1881-1931
N W F P (Districts)	17.9	9.9	7.6	2.5	7.7	51.9
Urban population	19.5	10.9	12.7	15.1	15.0	98.6
Rural population	17.6	9.8	6.9	5	6.4	47.7

the progress of urbanisation has been generally slow. While the figures in the margin (which take no account of the increase in the number of

towns) indicate that the growth of the urban population since 1881 has been twice as rapid as that of the rural population, it must be remembered that the large preponderance of the latter over the former has undergone little change during the last 50 years. The exact extent of the change in the ratio between the urban and rural population in each district as recorded by each successive census since 1881 is illustrated in the accompanying statement

District	Number of urban to 1,000 of the rural population					
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
N W F P (Districts)	141	141	145	153	175	189
Harara	48	58	46	52	55	67
Peshawar	232	220	214	240	261	286
Kohat	116	160	164	113	149	121
Bannu	77	70	94	95	137	165
Dera Ismail Khan	173	188	224	245	287	252

It will be seen from this statement that the progress of urbanisation has been remarkably slow in every district except Bannu, which, 50 years ago, was almost the least urbanised district in the Province.

The urban population of a country is said to expand in three ways — (a) by natural growth, (b) by migration from rural to urban areas, and (c) by the gradual extension of urban at the expense of rural areas, due to the addition of places and their populations which were previously classed as rural. In the North West Frontier Province, however, many towns owe their existence, and a great deal of their growth as well, to immigration, not from neighbouring towns and villages, but from outside the Province altogether. This is, of course, true of the many cantonments in the Province, which, owing to their strategical situation as military bases for border defence, form some of the largest and most important centres of urban life. It is true, also, of some municipal towns where the population is largely composed of Hindu and Sikh traders from the Punjab. To the vast majority of the inhabitants of the North West Frontier Province, town-life presents few attractions. The link with the agricultural and rural element in

Growth of urban population.

tribal life is a strong one, and no general inclination towards the settled conditions of town life has yet begun to develop. Nevertheless, in view of the progress of education and the growing popularity of clerical as opposed to agricultural occupations among educated youth, it must be assumed that some tendency to move from villages to towns exists, which, though still small, is likely to increase as town life becomes more attractive, but this movement from country to town must be distinguished from any temporary influx such as that mentioned in the North West Frontier Province Census Report for 1921, which was due to the disturbed condition of the border at the time the Census was taken. It is customary at such times of disturbance and insecurity for some of the inhabitants of exposed border villages (especially Hindus) to take refuge in the nearest towns from the depredations of trans border raiders, but these persons invariably return to their villages as soon as normal conditions are restored.

Special information on the subject of migration from country to town, collected during the census operations in Peshawar City, will be found discussed in paragraph 62 below.

growth of
vns. classed
such since
1

53 Further light on the growth of the urban population can be obtained by

Towns classed as such since 1881		Percentage increase 1881-1931
1	Abbottabad Municipality	325
2	Abbottabad Cantonment	2581
3	Rawan Shehr	191
4	Baffa	311
5	Peshawar Municipality	175
6	Peshawar Cantonment	664
7	Nowshera Cantonment	1048
8	Mardan Cantonment	111
9	Tringi	70
10	Charsadda	750
11	Frang	152
12	Kohat Municipality	861
13	Kohat Cantonment	673
14	Bannu Municipality	1749
15	Bannu Cantonment	502
16	Lakki	894
17	Dera Ismail Khan Municipality	1052
18	Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment	567
Total population of above towns		689

excluding altogether transfers from the rural to the urban category and by noting the variations in the population of the towns, given in the margin, which have existed as such since 1881. In column 10 of Subsidiary Table III, an increase of 68.9 per cent is shown in the total population of these towns, among whom the most important are the 5 municipal towns, forming the headquarters of the 5 districts, which are shown in the next marginal statement with

Name of municipal town	Percentage increases in population					
	1881-1891	1891-1901	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1881-1931
Abbottabad Municipality	33.5	40.7	17.9	33.9	42.5	322.5
Peshawar "	6.4	16.3	1.0	7.2	10.1	47.5
Kohat "	6.4	26.1	2.7	11.1	15.3	86.1
Bannu "	24.5	53.7	16.7	39.2	51.7	371.9
Dera Ismail Khan "	22.4	21.7	3.9	15.3	15.0	105.2

decennial percentage variations since 1881

The comparatively large increases in the Abbottabad and Bannu Municipalities, particularly during the last decade, are due in the main to military and administrative causes. The occupation of Waziristan, which has enhanced the importance of Bannu as a strategic and commercial centre, and the move of the Judicial Commissioner's Court to Abbottabad in summer, together with the growing popularity of that place as a summer health resort are the main factors responsible for these increases. The increase in Kohat Municipality is also mainly due to military causes, namely the large expansion of the Royal Air Force Station there during the last decade. The growth of population in Peshawar City will be dealt with separately in a later paragraph, but it is of interest to note in passing that the rate of growth in Peshawar has been considerably slower than that in any of the other four municipalities. Dera Ismail Khan has been expanding steadily during the last 50 years, but its recent abolition as a military centre is bound to have a restricting effect on its future growth.

Of the 18 towns (mentioned above) which have been in existence as such since 1881, only 3, Tangi, Mardan Cantonment and Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment, have declined in population during the last 50 years, the last decade being responsible for the decline in each case. In Tangi, which has no real urban characteristics, the decline is accounted for by the emigration of a number of the original residents who have recently settled on neighbouring land newly irrigated by the Upper Swat Canal. The fall in the population of Mardan Cantonment is due solely to the temporary absence of troops in Charsadda in view of the political disturbances there at the time of the Census. In Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment, as we have already noted, the decrease in population naturally follows the large reduction of the military garrison during the last decade.

54 The extent to which the growth of the urban population during the last 50 years can be

attributed to accretions to the urban area is illustrated in the marginal statement which shows new additions to the list of towns since 1881 with their present populations. Of these, Mardan Municipality, which owes its rapid growth to its position as a centre of trade in foreign goods for

Places added to list of towns since 1881		
Town	Year in which classed as town	Population, 1931 Census
Haripur Municipality	1891	7,653
Cherat Cantonment	1891	813
Kurachi Notified Area	1891	8,425
Tank Notified Area	1901	6,421
Mardan Municipality	1911	23,818
Nowshera Notified Area	1921	12,829
Risalpur Cantonment	1911	8,016
Mansehra	1931	5,780

the trans border states of Dir, Swat and Chitral, as well as for the local agricultural population of the Peshawar District, is by far the most important. In the year 1881, Mardan Cantonment and Civil Lines only were classed as a town, and it was not until 1911 that the new Notified Area of Becket Ganj Khwaja Ganj was added to the cantonment as part of the town of Mardan. Subsequently, in 1931, just before the present Census was taken, the notified area was extended and raised to a municipality which, at the present Census, has been classed apart from the cantonment as a separate town. To the fact that the municipal boundaries now include the large and populous village of Hoti, which was previously part of the rural area, the remarkable increase of 140 per cent in the Mardan Urban Area since 1921 is mainly due.

From the above list, it will be observed that the only addition to the list of towns since 1911 is Mansehra, which, with its population of 5,780, was classed as a town for the first time at the present Census.

55 We have already remarked that the system adopted by the Public Health Department in publishing vital statistics for urban and rural areas is not in conformity with the Census definition of those areas. Although, for this reason, no exact comparison is possible between the natural growth in towns and that in rural areas as understood by the Census, some interesting light is

thrown on the subject by the statement in the margin, in which the "urban population" is that of municipalities and notified areas only. The figures indicate that both the proportionate number of births and deaths registered and the rate of natural growth during the last decade are higher in

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Ratio per mille		Ratio per mille	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
1921	26.6	31.56	33.02	31.78
1924	26.64	30.73	30.61	33.45
1921-1930	27.6	23.3	32.6	26.5

these towns than in rural areas. In the towns, however, the natural increase accounted for only one-quarter of the actual increase which was 23.8 per cent. The urban population seems to have suffered more than the rural population in the two unhealthy years of the decade, 1921 and 1924, particularly the latter. On the whole, however, the statement gives the impression that the registration of births is less accurate in rural than in urban areas.

Proportions in towns

56 The number of females to every 1,000 males residing in towns, as

	Number of females per 1,000 males	
	1911	1921
N W F P (districts)	931	811
Rural area	981	946
Urban area	562	612
(a) Cantonments	169	322
(b) Outside cantonments	763	766

compared with those residing in rural areas, is shown in the marginal statement, which gives also the corresponding figures for 1921. It will be observed that cantonments are solely responsible for the large increase in the proportionate number of females in urban areas. The reason for this, as explained further in the next paragraph, is that the proportion of females

in cantonments in 1921 was abnormally low, owing to the presence in connection with Frontier disturbances of an unusually large number of troops. While the sex proportions in rural areas have hardly changed since 1921, they still present a striking contrast to those in urban areas. In explaining this phenomenon, which is common almost to the whole of India, we may distinguish two main factors which contribute to a lower proportion of females in towns as compared with rural areas (a) the foreign factor which operates particularly in cantonments and civil lines to cause a distinct preponderance of males, and (b) the factor of occupations which, especially in larger municipal towns, causes an increase in the proportion of males, as the male population in these towns is largely composed of immigrants, traders, labourers, etc., who have no womenfolk with them.

Population of cantonments.

57 The military and civil populations of the 9 cantonments in the North West Frontier Province were enumerated separately at the present Census, the military population being defined as those persons (almost all male) who are subject to military law. Details of the enumeration will be found on the fly leaf to Imperial Table V. The military and civil populations form 1.6 and

Year	Urban population, North West Frontier Province (districts)			
	Actual proportion residing		Proportion per cent residing	
	In cantonments	Outside cantonments	In cantonments	Outside cantonments
1881	42,875	151,617	21.04	77.96
1891	58,900	174,579	25.2	74.8
1901	61,828	197,102	23.9	76.1
1911	70,254	221,460	21.8	78.2
1921	91,450	243,109	27.8	72.2
1931	86,564	299,617	22.4	77.6
Total increase, 1881-1931	+102 per cent	+98 per cent		

71.1 per cent respectively of the total cantonment population. In the marginal statement, the progress of the cantonment population is compared with that of the urban population outside cantonments since 1881. These figures show a remarkably small difference in the rates of increase of the two kinds of urban population, which now contribute to the total urban population in

almost exactly the same proportions as they did in 1881. The high proportion of the cantonment population in 1921 reflects the disturbed state of the border at that time and the presence of unusually large military garrisons in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts.

Religion in towns

58 The proportion of each main religion who live in towns is given in

Religion	Number per mille who live in towns		
	1911	1921	1931
All religions	133	119	159
Muslims	100	103	115
Hindus	540	631	651
Sikhs	550	668	697
Christians	980	935	934

Subsidiary Table II for this Census, and in the margin for the last 3 censuses. This statement, in which the Muslim community appears at a disadvantage in comparison with other communities, should be studied in conjunction with the figures for the actual distribution of the urban population by religion given in the next paragraph. The pro

portion of each community living in towns is determined mainly by occupation, e.g. service of the state (military and civil) in the case of Christians, and trade

and industry in the case of Hindus and Sikhs. Muslims, being mainly agriculturists, live for the most part in the country villages. The fall in the proportion of Sikhs living in towns at the present Census is due to a decrease in the military garrisons of cantonments and to changes in Indian regiments during the last decade. It is due also to the return of a large number of Sikhs to their villages from towns in the trans-Indus districts, where at the time of the Census of 1921 they had temporarily taken refuge owing to the disturbed condition of the border.

59 When it is remembered that Muslims form 95 per cent of the total population of the 5 districts, it is natural, in spite of the figures given in the last paragraph, to find that they predominate over all other religions in the

Religion	Proportion of urban population	
	Actual	Per cent
All religions	386,177	100
Muslims	256,189	66.3
Hindus	93,117	24.1
Sikhs	25,377	6.6
Christians	11,411	3.0
Others	73	

towns as well as in the villages, as the marginal statement shows. The only individual towns in which Muslims are not in a majority are Abbottabad Cantonment and Bannu Municipality, where Hindus are in the majority. This is due in the case of Abbottabad Cantonment to the fact that it is a permanent Gurkha station, and in the case of Bannu Municipality to the pre-

Distribution of urban population by religion.

ponderance of Hindu traders, which has for many years been a distinctive feature of that town.

60 Peshawar, the only city in the North-West Frontier Province, was raised to that dignity in 1921. The city then included the cantonment as well as the municipality, but at the present census, as already explained, with the separation of cantonments from the towns adjacent to them, the boundaries of Peshawar City have been reduced to those of the municipality only, the cantonment being now shown in all census statistics as a separate town. Nevertheless, for the sake of comparison, we have included figures for Peshawar Cantonment with those of the municipality in the marginal statement, which shows the progress of the population of both since 1881.

Peshawar City

Population of Peshawar			
Census	Municipality	Cantonment	Total
1881	59,202	20,690	79,892
1891	63,079	21,112	84,191
1901	73,743	21,904	95,647
1911	74,062	23,871	97,933
1921	79,427	25,025	104,452
1931	87,410	34,426	121,836

Peshawar Municipality	
Religion	Percentage increase 1921-1931
All religions	+10.1
Muslims	+8.4
Hindus	-0.5
Sikhs	+1.7
Christians	+0.8
Others	-0.3

The percentage increases in the population of Peshawar City at each Census since 1881 are given in Subsidiary Table IV. The increase of 10.1 per cent during the recent decade in the Peshawar Municipality is mainly confined to Muslims, as the marginal statement shows. A still larger increase might have been expected but for the "blockade" of the Afridi tribe, which was in force at the time of the Census. This blockade not only prevented the access of the usual number of Afridi immigrants into British Territory, but also caused the temporary emigration of Afridi residents of Peshawar City, who, on the outbreak of hostilities, left the city to protect their lands in Tirah.

61 The number of persons per square mile in Peshawar Municipality and cantonment combined has fallen from 34,817 in 1921 to 13,801 in 1931 in spite of an increase of 16.7 per cent in population. As the areas of the municipality (383 square miles) and of the cantonment (5 square miles) are the same as in 1921, the figure for the last Census is clearly wrong. In Peshawar City (Municipality), where the density is highest, the number of persons per square mile is 22,830. The result of an enquiry into the question of overcrowding in Peshawar City (Municipality) made in the course of the census operations will be found in an appendix at the end of this volume.

Density and overcrowding in Peshawar City

migration from Peshawar rural area to Peshawar City

62 In the marginal table will be found the result of a special enquiry into

Religion	Peshawar City (Municipality)							
	Population		Born in Peshawar City		Born elsewhere in Peshawar District		Born outside Peshawar District	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Muslims	30,915	29,078	27,687	27,090	3,282	1,980	8,050	160
Hindis	6,81	4,81	3,520	3,127	167	178	2,685	1,09
Sikhs	2,091	2,158	1,701	1,505	72	70	1,159	584
Christians	457	340	151	130		1	302	103
Others	11						11	
Total	40,151	37,290	31,524	30,061	3,521	1,629	11,100	650

the volume of migration from Peshawar rural area to Peshawar City (Municipality) In this table the three categories of those born (a) in Peshawar City, (b) elsewhere in the Peshawar District, and (c) outside the Peshawar District represent 77, 6, and 17 per cent

of the total population, respectively As regards the female population, the accuracy of these figures is doubtful, owing to the customary reluctance to give any detailed information about the womenfolk of a household, but, as the proportion of those returned as born in Peshawar rural areas is low as 6 per cent, there has probably been very little immigration from neighbouring villages into Peshawar City during recent years What immigration there has been was naturally confined almost entirely to Muslims

SECTION III—RURAL AREAS

istribution rural population

63 The distribution of the urban and rural population among places of different sizes is given in Imperial Table III, while columns 10 to 13 of Subdividing Table I at the end of this chapter show the distribution of the rural population only by means of proportionate figures for each territorial unit As the Census village is not a unit of residence but an irregular unit of area (often containing more than one separate residential site) into which the country has been divided for the administration of land revenue, no discussion of the manner in which the rural population is distributed among these villages would seem to lead to any profitable result We have already shown that considerable variations occur in the number and size of these villages from census to census, due both to the modification of village boundaries in the course of a revenue settlement, and to changes in the organisation of the Census as in Feudal Panawal We are thus precluded from drawing any comparison between the distribution of the rural population among these villages at different censuses So far as the present Census is concerned, therefore, all that we can say is that the largest proportion of the rural population of each district is living in the smaller villages with populations ranging from 500 to 2,000, this being particularly the case in the hilly tracts of the Hazara District

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—*Distribution of the population between Towns and Villages*

District	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of				Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of			
	Town	Village	Towns	Villages	20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N-W F P (districts)	14,853	720	159	841	608	131	249	12	49	292	479	180
Hasara	6,997	678	63	937			1,000		18	210	504	90
Peshawar	19,675	896	222	778	673	235	77	15	39	352	478	123
Kohat	17,175	719	115	855	731		269		153	232	430	183
Bannu	12,747	611	111	859	653		347		28	213	520	240
Dera Ismail Khan	13,794	553	201	799	706		269	25	102	233	411	254

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I A—*Distribution of population in groups of places according to size and rural territory, 1891—1931*

Class of places	1931		1921		1911		1901		1891		Percentage of total population				
	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
N W. F P (districts)	2,856	2,425,076	3,375	2,251,340	3,052	2,196,933	3,168	2,041,534	Not available	1,857,519	100	100	100	100	100
Urban Territory	26	386,177	19	335,842	19	291,714	18	258,930	17	233,485	16	15	13	13	13
(I) Towns of 100,000 and over			1	104,452											
(II) Towns of 50,000 to 100,000	1	87,440			1	97,935	1	95,147	1	84,191	4	5	4	5	5
(III) Towns of 20,000 to 50,000	5	147,310	4	117,197	3	83,283	2	62,499	2	53,887	6	5	4	3	3
(IV) Towns of 10,000 to 20,000	4	50,730	4	45,628	4	49,532	2	24,526	3	33,109	2	2	2	1	2
(V) Towns of 5,000 to 10,000	13	5604	9	68,311	6	46,641	8	62,446	7	53,212	4	3	2	3	3
(VI) Towns of under 5,000	3	4,649	1	261	5	14,323	5	14,312	4	9,086			1	1	
Rural Territory	2,830	2,038,899	3,356	1,915,491	3,033	1,905,219	3,150	1,782,604	Not available	1,624,034	84	85	87	87	87

Note—The figures in this statement are those of the various classes as recorded at each Census without adjustment of any kind

CHAPTER II—THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I B—Population of urban classes and of rural territory as constituted in 1931 with increase

Class of places	Number of places in 1931	Population		Variation 1921—1931	
		1931	1921	Number	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6
North West Frontier Province (districts)	2,856	2,425,076	2,251,340	+ 173,736	+ 7.8
Territory urban in 1931	26	386,177	335,849	+ 50,328	+ 14.9
Towns having in 1931—					
(I)—100,000 and over	...		101,452	— 104,153	...
(II)—50,000 to 100,000	1	87,410		+ 87,410	
(III)—20,000 to 50,000	5	147,310	117,197	+ 30,113	+ 25.7
(IV)—10,000 to 20,000	4	50,730	15,618	+ 35,112	+ 11
(V)—5,000 to 10,000	13	96,048	68,311	+ 27,737	+ 40.6
(VI)—Under 5,000	3	4,649	261	+ 4,388	+ 1681
Territory rural in 1931	2,830	2,038,899	1,915,491	+ 123,408	+ 6.4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns

District	Number per mille who live in towns				
	Total population	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs	Christians
1	2	3	4	5	6
North-West Frontier Province (districts)	159	115	651	597	934
Peshawar	63	40	522	348	833
Shawal	222	176	808	630	942
Rawalpindi	145	112	501	662	928
Muzaffargarh	141	64	681	769	984
Thakur Sahib	201	137	591	573	836

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*Towns classified by population*

Class of town	Number of towns in 1931	Proportion to total urban population	Number of females per 1,000 males	Variation per cent in towns as classed at previous censuses					Variation per cent in urban population of each class from 1881—1931	
				1931—1931	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891	(a) In towns as classed in 1881	(b) In the total of each class in 1931 as compared with the corresponding total in 1881
N.W.F.P. (districts)	26	100	642	+17.0	+11.6	+4.8	+9.0	+19.5	+68.9	+98.6
(i)—100,000 and over				+16.7					+52.4	152.4
(ii)—50,000 to 100,000	1	23	714			+2.9	+1.3	+5.2		
(iii)—20,000 to 50,000	5	38	628	+14.3	+14.0	—7.3	+16.0	+21.3	+82.0	+564.6
(iv)—10,000 to 20,000	4	13	621	+32.4	+18.4	+13.5	—18.1	+48.5	+89.0	+310.21
(v)—5,000 to 10,000	13	25	604	+1.5	—0.6	+18.2	+10.4	+21.3	+50.3	+78.0
(vi)—Under 5,000	3	1	399	+222.9	+117.5	—1.6	+21.2	+42.9	+93.3	—77.0

NOTE.—The percentage in column 5 represents the variation shown by the Census of 1931 in the population of the towns included in each class in the Census of 1921. The figures in columns 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 similarly represent the variation in the periods 1911—1921, 1901—1911, 1891—1901, 1881—1891, and 1881—1931. In none of these columns are the variations due to the classing of additional areas as urban taken into account. Column 11 shows the increase in the population of towns as classed in 1931 over the population of towns as classed in 1881, i.e. it shows the gross increase including new areas classed as urban and including the population of towns which have come up from a lower class during the period under comparison.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*Cities*

Cities	Population in 1931	Number of persons per square mile	Number of females to 1,000 males	Proportion of foreign born per mille	Percentage of variation					
					1921—1931	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1881—1891	Total 1881—1931
Peshawar	1,21,866	13,801	607	287	+16.7	+6.7	+2.9	+13.0	+5.3	+30.6
Peshawar City (Municipality)	87,440	22,830	744	154	+10.1	+7.2	+1.0	+16.3	+6.4	+17.5
Peshawar Cantonment	34,426	6,885	115	626	+37.6	+4.8	+9.5	+3.3	+2.0	+66.4

CHAPTER III

BIRTH-PLACE AND MIGRATION

Reference to
statistics.

64 Birth place statistics are given in Imperial Table VI and in the subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter. Imperial Table VI by giving the birth place of persons enumerated in the Province, supplies data towards the determination of the increase or decrease of the natural population of the Province, the movements of people within the Province, and the contribution made to the population of the Province by persons born outside its boundaries.

Subsidiary Table I shows the immigration into each of the districts and natural divisions with the place of birth classified under six main headings, No II shows the number of emigrants from the Province found in certain natural divisions of the rest of India, No III compares migration from district to district within the Province, and from tribal areas to districts, with the figures recorded in 1921, Nos IV—IV A deal with the currents of migration between the Province and other parts of India both in 1921 and in the present Census year.

Discussion
confined to
administered
districts

65 So far as this Province is concerned the discussion of migration is of necessity confined to the statistics furnished by the administered districts. No reliable figures are available for trans border territory, where only the occupants of British posts, or of inconsiderable areas immediately adjoining such posts, were enumerated on the regular schedule. The troops and followers so enumerated do not in any way represent the composition of the inhabitants of the surrounding country. A certain amount of migration, mostly periodic, takes place between the trans border tribes of this Province and Afghanistan, but the number of migrants from the administered districts to tribal territory, other than those found in the posts, is negligible.

General
accuracy of
indications

66 It is probable that the records of birth place are on the whole accurate. The extent to which they illustrate the actual facts of migration must vary from case to case, but in a Province so stay at home by habit that 96 per cent were found in the district of birth, the general indications may also be accepted as accurate.

Different
types of
migration
distinguished.

67 It is customary in Indian Census Reports to distinguish 5 different types of migration, as follows:—

- (i) Casual migration, or the minor movements between adjacent villages. This is a distinction of space not of kind, for such migration is as likely to be permanent as any other form of migration. It occurs most frequently when a wife leaves her parents' village to reside with her husband, or when a child who was born in his grand-parents' home has returned to live with his father. This type of migration does not affect the census returns unless the two villages are on opposite sides of a district boundary, owing to natural features and to ethnographical boundaries such inter district marriages are less common in this Province than elsewhere in India.
- (ii) Temporary migration, due to journeys on business or pleasure, visits to places of pilgrimage, and temporary demands for labour. This of course is not really migration at all, but little more than travel which accidentally disturbs the statistics of migration.
- (iii) Periodic migration, due to the movements of people who change their quarters at certain seasons. The great bulk of winter migration from the hills into the settled districts of the Province is of this nature.
- (iv) Semi permanent migration, where the natives of one place spend their working lives in another, but retain their connection with their homes, returning there at intervals and ultimately retiring there. Instances are persons in the public services and a large number of the Hindu and Sikh traders of the Province.
- (v) Permanent migration, when overcrowding drives people away, or the superior attractions of a locality induce people to settle there.

68 As indicated above, there are really only three types of migration—periodic, semi permanent and permanent. The so called casual type has no content and the so called temporary type is not migration at all, but needs to be eliminated from the statistics before the true extent of migration can be gauged. Semi permanent migration in the Province is exceedingly common, and unless recognised as such is likely to lead to many wrong conclusions with regard to the Hindu, Sikh and Christian populations.

Distinction is of duration.

69 The Census figures do not distinguish between the various forms of migration. This can only be done by local inquiry. As a general rule the proportion between the sexes provides a useful guide, the semi-permanent and periodic immigrants showing a high proportion of males, and the permanent migrants showing more nearly equal proportions. This is however an unreliable rule in the North West Frontier Province, for the majority of Afghan immigrants found in Dera Ismail Khan bring their wives and families with them, while those who come to Peshawar come unaccompanied, yet both are periodic.

Impossibility of distinguishing by census figures alone.

General figures for the Province

3

Corrigendum to para. 70

Line 7 for 6 read 16

Figures for emigration from the Province to other parts of India have been obtained from other Census Superintendents, and show a total of 90,618 emigrants, including persons born in tribal territory. This represents less than 2 per cent of the total enumerated and estimated population. Figures for emigration to other parts of the world are not available, nor, if they were available, is it likely that they would be sufficiently large to be of statistical value.

71 The figures in the margin show that district to district migration, which forms the bulk of that classified as casual, is practically the same as in the previous Census year. Out of every 1,000 persons who were enumerated in the Province and recorded as having been born in the Province, 989 were found in the district of their birth, while in 1921 the proportion was 985. The actual figures for this year give a total of 24,465 persons born in districts of the Province other than that in which they were enumerated, of whom 18,493 were born in an adjacent district.

Types of migration compared in regard to numbers

Where enumerated	Enumerated in	
	1921	1931
All districts	1,000	1,000
District of birth	985	989
District adjoining district of birth	10	8
Other districts of the Province	5	3

Semi permanent, periodic and permanent migration may similarly be considered in relation to the areas from which the immigrants come. Proportions for certain arbitrary divisions are given in the margin. The largest figure, as is usual in India, is for persons enumerated in the district in which they were born.

Distribution by birth place per 1,000 persons enumerated in the N W F P (districts)	
Born in district in which enumerated	926
Born in some contiguous district of the Province	8
Born in other districts of N W F P	3
Born in tribal area contiguous to N W F P	11
Born elsewhere in India—	
(i) In areas contiguous to N W F P	14
(ii) In more distant areas	22
Born outside India	16

72 The general conclusion to be drawn from these figures is that the people of the Province are not inclined to migrate, but that a considerable number of immigrants are attracted from outside. The natural population is mainly agricultural and illiterate. Such a population is invariably found to be extremely conservative. It will not leave its holdings except in the face of some catastrophe in the nature of a severe drought or a general failure of the crops.

Natural population generally stay-at home.

and then only to return at the earliest opportunity. The Province is moreover a "deficit" Province in the sense that it forms a heavy charge on Central Revenues. Enormous sums of money, out of all proportion to the natural resources of the Province, are spent annually within its limits by Government, and it is only to be expected that a large proportion of this money should find its way directly or indirectly into the pockets of the inhabitants and so contribute to keeping them at home. Peshawar District alone, it may be remembered, contains four cantonments. The heavy expenditure from Central Revenues which helps to keep the natural population at home, is also the cause of the greater part of the immigration from other parts of India and from countries outside India, excepting Afghanistan.

INTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION

district to
district
migration

73 It has not been possible this year to obtain figures to show the

Statement showing migration between districts within the Province and agencies and tribal areas.						
District	Immigration			Emigration		
	From other districts in the Province	From agencies and tribal areas	Total	To other districts in the Province	To trans-frontier posts	Total
Hazara	1,032	2,213	3,245	5,308	1,113	6,421
Peshawar	7,158	17,930	25,088	4,909	2,061	6,970
Kohat	2,979	5,604	8,583	5,708	1,680	7,388
Bannu	5,047	331	5,378	6,672	701	7,373
Dera Ismail Khan	8,149	1,715	9,864	1,918	579	2,497
Total	24,665	27,852	52,517	21,665	9,113	30,778

emigration by districts to other parts in India. The figures in the margin show how the migration within the Province between one district and another and between districts and agencies and tribal areas. Modified in the light of certain temporary conditions it may be taken that the proportions are probably similar to those which would be found to exist among emigrants to other parts of India. The loss here of 6,672 from Bannu may be discounted as it is composed mainly of temporary migrants driven by drought to Dera Ismail Khan. The low figure of emigrants from Dera Ismail Khan is typical of the district, the people of which move very little beyond their own boundaries. The people of Hazara are very enterprising and move all over the world in search of service, both public and private. The nature of the migration from Kohat, which heads the list in spite of the fact that its total population is smaller than that of any of the other districts, is reflected in the large number found in trans-frontier posts. Residents of Kohat, and particularly Khattaks, are very heavily recruited into the Army, the Police, the Frontier Constabulary and all forms of military or semi-military service. The figures for emigration from Peshawar to trans-frontier posts are similarly swollen by the number of persons enlisted from the Yusufzai tribe. The largest groups among the remainder of the emigrants from Peshawar District would be (i) labourers and (ii) clerks, owing to the educational facilities of the district, clerks from Peshawar are to be found in all parts of the Province.

The table also illustrates the extent to which each district gains or loses by intra-provincial migration. Hazara draws little on other districts at the time of year when the Census was taken, although in the summer it attracts considerable numbers by its cool hill climate. Kohat with its military and quasi-military garrisons attracts almost as many migrants as it loses. Dera Ismail Khan shows a large number of temporary immigrants from Bannu. Only in Peshawar is the gain considerable. This is inevitable in a district which contains four cantonments, and is the headquarters of the trade, Government and education of the Province.

EXTRA PROVINCIAL MIGRATION

(Including migration between the districts and tribal areas)

74 The two tables in the margin provide a comparison between the general figures for immigration and emigration in 1931 with those recorded in the previous Census Figures for emigration to countries outside India are not available, but it may be assumed that, although emigration is increasing the excess of immigration over emigration is hardly less than the total figure for immigration. Among reasons

Comparison of immigration with emigration with reasons for excess of former over later.

I—Migration between the N W F P and other parts of India			
	1931	1921	Variation
Immigrants to N W F P	111 868	119,395	-6,527
Emigrants from N W F P	90,618	67 970	+22,648
Excess of immigrants over emigrants	21,250	50,425	-29,175

II—Immigration to the N W F P (districts) from certain other areas		
	1931	1921
Immigrants from countries outside Asia	10 686	9 744
Immigrants from Afghanistan	27,855	22 098
Immigrants from tribal areas	27,852	38,599

for this general excess may be considered the following —

- (i) the stationing of large bodies of troops in the Province for the defence of India
- (ii) the presence of the headquarters of a Provincial Government
- (iii) the large clerical establishment necessitated by both the above in an area in which the population is largely illiterate
- (iv) the existence of grazing grounds superior to those in adjoining areas
- (v) the demand for labour created by the continued undertaking of extensive public works

It will be noticed that the excess of immigration over emigration has fallen to less than half the excess noted in 1921. A modification in most of the above inducements has contributed to this. The number of troops stationed in the Province is less than the number present 10 years ago when the border was in a particularly disturbed state, the establishment of a Provincial Government leading to the replacement of outsiders by persons recruited from the Province, more and more residents of the Province are becoming qualified by education for the clerical establishment. At the same time a number of the immigrants previously recorded have been supplemented or replaced by their own families born in the Province. Special reasons affecting the decrease in Afghan and other trans border immigrants are discussed in the relevant paragraphs.

75 An idea of the direction and nature of the main currents of immigration can be obtained from the figures shown in the margin. Immigration from the West is almost entirely of the periodic type, while the remainder is largely semi permanent. The figures from which these totals are obtained are to be found in subsidiary Tables IV and IV A at the end of this chapter. In studying these, care must be taken to distinguish figures for the Province as a whole from those given for the districts only.

Direction of main currents of immigration

Actual figures of immigration	
Total immigrants from outside the Province (districts)	155,191
Immigrants from the West—	
(i) from Afghanistan	27 855
(ii) from agencies	27 852
	<u>55,707</u>
Immigrants from the Punjab	55,707
Immigrants from the rest of India	66,890
Immigrants from outside India excluding those from Afghanistan	20,901
	<u>11 691</u>

historical
portances of
migration
in the
past

76 The most important, though no longer the largest, stream of migration is that from the West. The nature of the inhabitants, the constitution of the immigrant population, the whole history of the Province, in fact its very existence as a Province, all depend on the frequency with which in the past the inhabitants of the hills on its western border have thought fit to descend as conquerors or as raiders into the plains. The policy now adopted on the Frontier has to a great extent ensured that the tribesmen shall no longer come down as enemies, but the economic necessity which drove their ancestors to conquest and pillage, still sends them annually into British territory to graze, to trade or to labour.

immigration
from
western
migrants
from
Afghanistan
and from
tribal areas

77 The number of immigrants from the West enumerated during the present Census is made up almost equally of persons from Afghanistan and persons from the tribal areas of the North West Frontier Province. From certain points of view it is convenient to consider them together, for both are almost entirely migrants of the periodic type, visiting the Province only in the winter and returning to their homes with the approach of the hot weather. Even since the establishment of a settled Government in the Province there have occurred large scale permanent or semi-permanent immigrations from tribal areas across the border, the largest of which in recent years has been that of Wazirs into Bannu. But as the land available has been taken up, and the population within the Province has increased, this stream of migration has slackened, and has now almost ceased.

immigration
from the
West
considered in
groups

78 The periodic immigrants from the west may be divided roughly into four groups. The first consists of caravans between Peshawar and Kabul, including those who make up the caravans passing regularly up and down the Khyber Pass. These do not pass the winter in British territory, but spend it in journeys to and fro, and therefore have little effect on the population of the Province. The second group consists mainly of labourers, including Hazara coolies from the mountainous country west of Kabul, and Mohmands from the hills immediately adjoining the Peshawar District. These are to be found all along the frontier but are recorded in the greatest number in Peshawar. The third group comprises the Powindahs, who are found for the most part in Dera Ismail Khan. They are almost wholly engaged in the caravan trade between India and Afghanistan and the Northern States of Central Asia. They assemble every autumn in the plains east of Ghazni, with their families, flocks, herds and long strings of camels laden with goods of Bokhara and Kandhar, and forming caravans numbering many thousands, march in military order to the Gomal and Zhob Passes through the Sulaman hills. Entering the Dera Ismail Khan District they leave their families and flocks and a considerable proportion of their fighting men in the grazing grounds on either side of the Indus, and while some wander off in search of employment, others pass on either with their merchandise by rail to all the centres of trade of Northern India, or with their camels to act as carriers wherever opportunity offers. Even Australia is not beyond the limit of their enterprise. In the spring they return by the same route to Afghanistan, where the summer sees them adventuring westwards with the Indian and European merchandise which they have brought from Hindustan. The fourth group of immigrants from the West includes graziers who pass the summer in the hills, and come in the cold weather to the plains in search of pasture. A number of Powindahs, who are graziers as well as warrior-traders, are to be found among this group, but it consists mostly of those from the neighbouring hills who occupy the grazing grounds of Kohat and Peshawar every winter.

Decrease in
immigration
from the
West

79 The general tendency of immigration from the West, as from Hindustan,

Statement showing immigrants from Afghanistan and the tribal areas of the Province enumerated at each Census since 1881

District	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
N W F P (Districts)	101,808	123,625	115,903	96,577	60,697	45,707
Hazara	7,231	7,259	6,087	1,418	3,354	2,128
Peshawar	35,892	56,089	55,537	45,706	30,886	23,527
Kohat	18,405	19,657	20,927	14,025	6,579	7,280
Bannu	11,416	11,781	7,578	7,436	3,30	3,361
Dera Ismail Khan	28,954	28,843	25,876	15,152	16,570	17,161

* Includes persons shown in Punjab Census Report, 1901, as born in Persia.
Note—Figures for 1881 were mainly based on estimates

is to become less every year. The enumerated totals for the last 5 Census years are shown in the margin. The figures for Peshawar and for "all districts" for

blockade, which seems to have reduced the immigration from agencies into Peshawar District by some 10,000 persons. This slight increase would not affect the general tendency to decrease, as the figures for 1921 were considered to be exceptionally low on account of the disturbed state of the border. Among the more important reasons for the decrease are the following —

- (i) The figures for 1901 were somewhat swollen by an exceptionally bad harvest year in Afghanistan
- (ii) Economic prosperity is increasing in Afghanistan with the emergence of a settled government. Not only is an income from land more secure, but there is greater scope both for casual employment on public and private works and for permanent employment in the State services. Emigration is moreover discouraged by the authorities, and passports have to be taken out by all but the nomadic classes
- (iii) Increased railway facilities have resulted in both traders and labourers travelling far afield instead of being content to try their fortune in the districts of the Province. It is interesting to note that although the number of immigrants shows a steady decline the volume of trade, revealed by the Khyber tolls, continues to increase
- (iv) The extension of the area under cultivation in the districts, as a result of the extension of irrigation and of the growth in population, has led to a decrease in the area available for grazing
- (v) Grazing fees have been increased both in Dera Ismail Khan and in Kohat Districts, and are collected more rigorously than formerly
- (vi) More settled conditions in tribal areas are making the migrations less and less popular every year with the tribes through whose areas they take place. Not only do the tribesmen require the grazing grounds for themselves, but with the modern improvement in their armament they are becoming increasingly able to make their objections felt

80 In addition to the general tendency of immigration from the West to

Statement showing the number of Afghan immigrants enumerated in the last two Census years

District where enumerated	1931			1921		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
N W F P districts	27,855	16,221	11,634	22,098	13,052	9,046
Hazara	85	73	12	5	5	
Peshawar	7,638	4,670	2,968	5,508	3,081	2,427
Kohat	1,676	1,008	668	15	13	2
Bannu	3,030	1,951	1,079			
Dera Ismail Khan	15,426	8,459	6,967	16,570	9,950	6,617

decrease, there are certain specific variations between the Census figures of the last two enumerations to be considered. The statement for immigration from Afghanistan shows an increase. This is almost entirely divided between the districts of Kohat and Bannu.

Figures for last two Census years considered together

The increase in Kohat is due to the fact that in 1921 a severe drought occurred in that district, rendering all the usual grazing grounds worthless. In Bannu in the same year the usual stream of immigration was checked by the activities of the Mahsuds and Wazirs against whom military operations were in progress. The well organized and well-armed Powindahs who visit Dera Ismail Khan, ran the gauntlet of these tribes and migrated as usual. Peshawar and Hazara show little variation.

Immigration from agencies and tribal areas to districts within the Province		
Districts	Immigration from agencies and tribal areas	
	1921	1931
Hazara	3,349	2,243
Peshawar	25,378	17,939
Kohat	6,564	5,601
Bannu	3,308	331
Dera Ismail Khan		1,735
Total	38,599	27,852

Striking variations between figures of immigration from tribal areas are large decreases in the figures for Peshawar and Bannu and an increase in the figures for Dera Ismail Khan. The decrease in Peshawar is due to the Afridi blockade, and that in Bannu to drought. The increase in Dera Ismail Khan is due to the fact that the tribes who usually migrate

to that district were in 1921 at war with Government

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81 We have now considered migration within the settled districts, between the districts and tribal areas, and between the Province and Afghanistan. It remains to consider migration between the Province and—

- (i) the rest of India,
- (ii) other Asiatic countries,
- (iii) countries beyond the limits of Asia

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er parts
India

82 Migration between the Province as a whole and the rest of India

Migration between N W F P (district and trans frontier posts) and the rest of India (excluding tribal areas of the N W F P)			
	1931	1921	
Immigrants	111,808	118,195	
Decrease in immigration			6,527
Emigrants	90,618	67,970	
Increase in emigration			22,648
Excess of immigration over emigration	21,250	50,115	
Decrease in excess of immigration over emigration			28,865

is computed for the years 1931 and 1921 in Subsidary Table IV at the end of this chapter, and summarised in the marginal figures. As previously remarked the excess of immigration over emigration is being decreased both by growing figures for emigration in the figures for the Punjab shows a decrease in immigration and an increase in emigration. The Punjab is a large contributor to the Indian Army, and the decrease from 97,631 to 83,115 in figures for immigration

Punjab

tion and by a fall in immigration. The principal variations in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Kashmir State

Migration between N W F P and Punjab		
	1921	1931
Immigrants	97,631	83,115
Emigrants	33,818	50,046
Excess of immigrants	63,786	33,069

tion may be attributed to a reduction in the number of Indian troops serving in the Province, which in 1921 was exceptionally large. The increase from 33,818 to 50,046 in the number of emigrants is also due partly to changes in the military Stations of Pathan troops, and partly to an increase in temporary and casual migration resulting from an increased familiarity with the facilities of rail and road transport. The fact that the excess of immigrants over emigrants remains as high as it does, is due to the presence of large number of Sikh and Hindu traders, the majority of whom, though they spend their working lives in the Province, are born and die in the Punjab.

United
Provinces.

The figures of immigrants from the United Provinces are made up mainly of various classes of servants including beaters, table servants, syces, *dholis* and others. An increasing number of these servants who are usually brought by officers who have been transferred from stations in the United Provinces to the stations on the Frontier, are settling down in the Frontier and becoming permanent or semi permanent migrants.

The total also includes Jats, Garwhalis and other serving soldiers who have been recruited from the United Provinces.

Immigrants from Kashmir have increased from 3,006 in 1921 to 8,263 in 1931. The increase is principally due to the demand for labour on public works, and the majority of the immigrants are coolies. Increases in the figures for Punjab States (from 1,208 to 2,028) and Rajputana (from 743 to 1,545) are due to the movements of troops recruited from these areas. A similar decrease (from 2,489 to 723) in immigrants from Bombay is due to the same cause.

Other
parts of
igrants.

Other
parts of
igrants.

In addition to the Punjab (50,046) and the United Provinces (3,536), which have already been considered, Baluchistan (6,183) and Bombay (11,393) in British India, and Kashmir (6,480) receive considerable numbers of emigrants from the Province. Emigrants to Baluchistan are mostly soldiers serving in the Army. The Pathans found in Bombay are employed either as dock-labourers or as *chaukidars*, for which service they are much in demand.

83 Migration between the Province and countries outside India can only

Number of immigrants recorded in districts and trans frontier posts in 1931	
Immigrants from Afghanistan	28,324
Immigrants from Nepal	8,051
Immigrants from elsewhere in Asia, outside India	237

be considered with relation to the figures for immigration. Immigration from other countries in Asia totals 36,612, but this figure includes 28,324 immigrants from Afghanistan, the nature of whose migration has already been discussed.

Migration between the Province and Asiatic countries outside India

The only other important contributor is Nepal, from whence the Gurkha regiments stationed on the Frontier are recruited. About half the number of Nepal born persons enumerated were found in Abbottabad, which is a permanent Gurkha station. Out of the total of 4,183 enumerated 822 were females. A few of these, both male and female, are settling down in the district.

84 A summary of the figures for immigration from countries outside Asia

Statement showing the number of immigrants from countries beyond India		
Countries outside India	N W F P (districts and trans frontier posts)	
	1931	1931
Other Asiatic countries	36,612	29,423
European countries	10,558	9,703
American countries	46	16
Australian countries	38	20
Total	47,254	39,162

is given in the margin, with figures for Asiatic countries added for purposes of comparison. Out of the total of 10,558 persons born in European countries 10,336 were born in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. These consist almost entirely of serving soldiers and other Government servants, with their wives, families and friends. Such persons are also to be found in the list of those born in Africa, Australia and America. The remainder include a certain number of tourists and a few persons present on business.

Migration between the Province and countries outside Asia

CHAPTER III—BIRTH-PLACE AND MIGRATION

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—Immigration (Actual figures)

District and natural division where enumerated	Number (00's omitted) born in																	
	District or natural division			Other districts of the Province			Agencies and tribal areas of the Province			Contiguous parts of other provinces, etc			Non contiguous parts of other provinces, etc			Outside India		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
V F P (districts)	22,699	12,089	10,610				278	172	106	336	235	101	542	403	139	346	259	137
ra	6,543	3,478	3,075	10	7	3	22	15	7	11	7	15	40	30	10	14	15	9
s Indus districts "	16,092	8,571	7,521	54	43	11	256	157	99	180	121	59	616	460	156	351	224	127
WA	8,895	4,718	4,177	72	58	14	119	112	67	63	41	19	40	31	10	133	95	38
t	2,131	1,101	1,030	30	21	9	56	28	28	20	11	6	101	81	20	5	17	8
n	2,529	1,312	1,207	50	36	14	4	3	1	17	11	4	67	54	13	36	24	12
Ismail Khan	2,455	1,233	1,222	85	66	19	17	14	3	64	37	17	63	15	18	147	86	71

Note.—The figures in columns 2 to 7 and 11 to 16 for total districts North West Frontier Province and for trans-Indus districts are not the totals of the figures for the districts contained in the two areas. Those in columns 2 to 4, for instance, include not only the persons enumerated in each of said districts who were born there, but also those who were born in any other district in the group concerned. The area referred to as contiguous parts of other provinces is different in the case of each district or group of districts dealt with and as a natural consequence, the figures in columns 11 to 16 refer to different areas in the case of different entries in column 1. In the case of the North West Frontier Province (total districts) the contiguous districts (other provinces, etc., are the Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts of the Punjab, and Kashmir State in the case of Hazara the Rawalpindi and Attock Districts, and Kashmir, in the case of Iran Indus districts the Attock, Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts, in the case of Peshawar the Attock District, in the case of Kohat the Attock and Mianwali Districts, in the case of the Danna the Mianwali District and in the case of Dera Ismail Khan the Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—Emigration (Actual figures)

District and natural division where born	Number (00's omitted) enumerated in															
	District or natural division			Other districts of the Province			Trans frontier posts, N W F P			Contiguous parts of other provinces, etc			Non contiguous parts of other provinces, etc			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Families	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
V F P (districts)	22,699	12,089	10,610					94	90	4	201	176	115	614	451	163
V F P agencies and balancers				278	172	106		52	43	9				2	1	1

Note.—Figures for "individual" districts and natural divisions are not available as sorting operations were restricted for the benefit of economy.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*Migration between districts, etc (actual figures)
compared with 1921*

District of birth		Number enumerated in districts				
		Hazara	Peshawar	Kohat	Bannu	Dera Ismail Khan
		2	3	4	5	6
Hazara	1931	654,248	3,954	697	277	440
	1921	604,117	3,819	2,231	861	692
Peshawar	1931	747	889,471	1,767	723	1,672
	1921	3,139	816,584	2,173	1,094	2,165
Kohat	1931	140	1,971	213,088	2,995	689
	1921	26	2,568	189,883	4,630	1,036
Bannu	1931	63	605	356	252,933	5,648
	1921	32	631	1,985	229,177	1,735
Dera Ismail Khan	1931	82	625	159	1,052	235,480
	1921	22	1,001		1,344	216,093
Agencies and tribal areas, North West Frontier Province	1931	2,243	17,939	5,604	331	1,735
	1921	3,349	25,378	6,561	3,308	

CHAPTER III—BIRTH PLACE AND MIGRATION

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—Migration between the North West Frontier Province and other parts of India

Province or State	Immigrants to North West Frontier Province			Emigrants from North West Frontier Province			Excess (+) or deficiency (−) of immigration over emigration	
	1931	1921	Variation	1931	1921	Variation	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I—Total	111,868	118,395	− 6,527	90,618	67,970	+ 22,648	+ 21,750	+ 50,125
II—Total Provinces	98,310	111,497	− 13,187	79,491	57,621	+ 21,870	+ 18,819	+ 53,876
Ajmer Merwara	88	24	+ 64	89	641	− 553	201	− 617
Andaman and Nicobars	2		+ 2	998	177	79	300	− 177
Assam	48	505	− 457	503	118	+ 385	515	+ 187
Baluchistan	114	11	+ 103	6,183	1,953	+ 4,230	5,739	− 1,042
Bengal	705	917	− 212	1,064	1,015	+ 49	1,169	− 98
Bihar and Orissa	152	130	+ 22	1,157	380	+ 777	1,105	260
Bombay	723	2,480	− 1,757	11,793	11,693	+ 100	10,610	− 9,201
Burma	76	95	− 19	907	1,057	− 150	931	− 362
Central Provinces and Berar	280	60	+ 220	1,167	606	+ 561	− 987	− 540
Delhi	631		+ 631	1,753	616	+ 1,137	1,117	616
Madras	776	1,959	− 1,183		116	+ 116	1,776	1,181
Punjab	83,119	97,621	− 14,502	50,016	33,834	+ 16,182	+ 33,071	+ 63,780
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	11,177	7,651	+ 3,526	1,536	1,477	+ 59	+ 7,111	+ 5,912
III—Total States	12,736	5,902	+ 6,834	11,127	10,349	+ 778	+ 1,609	4,447
Assam States	31		+ 31				111	
Baluchistan States					63	− 63		− 63
Baroda State	8	218	− 210	311	65	+ 246	131	+ 163
Bengal States					11	11		11
Bihar and Orissa States	7		+ 7	42	40	+ 2	− 35	40
Bombay States	29		+ 29	469	358	+ 111	210	358
Central India Agency	280		+ 280	533	367	+ 166	233	− 367
Central Provinces States	58	33	+ 25		41	− 17	+ 58	− 17
Gwalior State	156		+ 156	144	307	− 163	+ 112	− 307
Hyderabad State	182	329	− 147	184	118	− 66	− 2	+ 111
Kashmir State	8,263	3,006	+ 5,257	6,480	7,738	− 1,258	+ 1,733	− 4,732
Madras States		25	− 25	9	2	+ 7	− 9	+ 23
Cochin State		17	− 17	2		+ 2	− 2	+ 17
Travancore State		8	− 8	7	2	+ 5	− 7	+ 6
Mysore State	118	331	− 213	93	44	+ 49	+ 55	+ 187
Punjab States Agency	2,028	1,208	+ 820	2,727	424	+ 2,303	− 609	+ 791
Rajputana Agency	1,545	743	+ 802	279	656	− 377	+ 1,266	+ 87
United Provinces States				26	22	+ 4	− 26	− 22
IV—India unspecified	755	996	− 241				+ 755	+ 996
French and Portuguese Settlements	67		+ 67				+ 67	

Note—(1) In addition to the emigrants from the Province shown in this table 15 persons (15 males) were enumerated in Ceylon.
 (2) This table unlike Subsidiary Tables I, II and III appended to Chapter III include migrants to and from trans frontier posts as

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV A—*Migration between the North-West Frontier Province (Districts) and other parts of India*

Province or State	1931		
	Immigrants to North West Frontier Province (Districts)	Emigrants from North West Frontier Province (Districts)	Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of immigration over emigration
1	2	3	4
I—Total	115,043	99,881	+ 15,162
II—Total Provinces	78,408	79,443	— 1,035
1 Ajmer Merwara	68	290	—221
2 Andaman and Nicobars	2	318	—316
3 Assam	36	593	—557
4 Bengal	704	1,963	—1,259
5 Bihar and Orissa	129	1,257	—1,128
6 Bombay	655	11,323	—10,668
7 Burma	76	907	—831
8 Baluchistan	126	6,118	—5,992
9 Central Provinces and Berar	248	1,158	—910
10 Delhi	515	1,758	—1,243
11 Madras	461		+ 461
12 Punjab	66,890	50,046	+ 16,844
13 United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	8,118	3,534	+ 4,584
III—Total States	36,597	20,438	+ 16,159
1 North West Frontier Province agencies and tribal areas	27,852	9,413	+ 18,439
2 Kashmir State	5,849	6,392	—543
3 Punjab States Agency	1,121	2,727	—1,606
4 Assam States			
5 Baluchistan States			
6 Baroda State	8	338	—330
7 Bengal States			
8 Bihar and Orissa States	7	42	—35
9 Bombay States	29	269	—240
10 Central India Agency	280	524	—244
11 Central Provinces States	27		+ 27
12 Gwalior State	74	144	—70
13 Hyderabad State	171	184	—13
14 Madras States		9	—9
Cochin State		2	—2
Travancore State		7	—7
15 Mysore State	83	93	—10
16 Rajputana State	1,096	277	+ 819
17 United Provinces States		26	—26
IV—India unspecified	604		+ 604
V—French and Portuguese Settlements	34		+ 34

Note—In addition to the emigrants from the Province shown in this table 15 persons (15 males) were enumerated in Ceylon

CHAPTER IV
AGE

AGE STATISTICS

reference to
statistics

85 Age-statistics by sex and civil condition for the Province as a whole (excluding tribal territory), for the districts, for Transfrontier posts, and for Peshawar Municipality are given in Imperial Table VII. Ten subsidiary tables printed at the end of this chapter give the same information in other forms. No I gives the age-distribution per 10,000 of each sex throughout the Province as recorded in each Census since 1881, No II gives similar statistics for each of the main religions, No III is for certain castes only, and for the present Census alone, the proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43, to the total number of persons and to the number of married females between these two ages, are shown in Table IV, Nos V and VI give similar statistics by religion and for slightly different age periods, and compare the figures recorded since 1891, No VII shows variations in the distribution by age periods since the last Census, No VIII exhibits the birth rate and No IX the death rate per 1,000 during the last decade, No IX distributes the death-rate in certain years through different age periods, and No X gives the incidence of the death-rate from certain diseases during the last ten years.

reliability
of returns.

86 The instructions given to enumerators were to enter the age to the nearest birthday, in the case of children under 6 months of age the entry was to be 0, where the age given was obviously absurd, the enumerator was to use his own discretion. In previous enumerations instructions have sometimes been given to enter "age next birthday", and sometimes "age last birthday". In practice the ignorance of the mass of the population of anything approaching their correct age is so complete that the instructions given can make little difference. Mis-statements of age occur both deliberately and from ignorance. Deliberate under-statements are made by the fathers of unmarried girls with regard to their daughters, by middle-aged widowers who intend to remarry, and by middle-aged women who wish to appear younger than they are, while those over 60 years of age are inclined to over state for the sake of the prestige which longevity confers. The fact that the Census returns are confidential, impresses no one. In addition to deliberate mis-statement, mis-statement from ignorance is almost universal. This is hardly to be wondered at when only 26 per 1,000 of the Muslim population which forms 92 per cent of the total population, have any clum to literacy. Enumeration of ages by actual years would be hopelessly inaccurate, the tendency of both subjects and enumerators to plump for years which are multiples of 10, and for certain other favourites, being inveterate. A smoothing out process has been adopted for the quinary groups given in Imperial Table VII, and figures for certain of the broader groupings, such as under 15, under 10, over 53, between 14 and 13, which refer to periods of life not too difficult to estimate, may be taken as sufficiently accurate to warrant the drawing of conclusions. Further since the reasons for mis-statement persist from Census to Census, the present figures are of some value for showing the variations from decade to decade.

distribution
of population
by age groups

Distribution of 10,000 of each sex by decennial periods in the Province (Districts)			with the numbers in each group decreasing successively as the age period increases. The figures in the margin show that this is the case with the total population of the five districts. The statement gives figures per 10,000 of each sex, and it will be noticed that the proportionate number of females in each group approaches
Age period	Males	Females	
0-10	2,883	3,083	
10-20	2,174	2,011	
20-30	1,797	1,905	
30-40	1,394	1,359	
40-50	861	825	
50-60	516	474	
60-70	258	221	
70 and over	157	122	

Distribution of 10,000 of each sex by 20 year periods in the Provinces (Districts)		
Age period	Males	Females
0-20	5,017	5,694
20-40	3,191	3,264
40-60	1,377	1,299
60 and over	415	343

or exceeds the proportionate number of males up to the age of 30, and thereafter falls below it. This is partly explained by the greater mortality of females during the early child bearing periods. It becomes even more noticeable if the division is

made by periods of 20 years. Out of every 10,000 males 1,792 have passed the age of 40, while the proportionate number of females is less by 150.

88 At the last Census a subsidiary table was prepared to show the proportional distribution per 100,000 for each year of enumerated age up to 25. For reasons of economy it has not been possible to prepare this table this year.

Distribution by years not available

89 A theory bearing the name of Sundbarg, a Swedish statistician, is to the effect that the number of persons between the ages of 15 and 50 may normally be expected to be half the total population, the variations being confined to the other two main age-periods, from 0-15 and 50 and upwards. This theory is based on observations of all Western countries. In a static and growing community the numerical strength of the children will be greater than that of the aged, and if the population is stationary the two groups will remain about equal, the incidence of the death rate will be high on those at the extremes of life, and less heavy on those in the prime of life, except when affected by some calamity such as war, pestilence, or famine. The theory provides a convenient criterion by which to judge the statistics presented by the present Census.

References to Sundbarg's theory

90 The figures in the margin show the proportion

The proportion of persons per mille in each of the three age groups for the principal religions returned at the two last censuses of the Province (Districts)					
Age	All religions	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs	Christians
0-15 { 1921 1931	404 416	415 422	296 367	284 358	129 206
15-50 { 1921 1931	479 496	465 489	615 559	631 569	846 760
50 and over { 1921 1931	117 88	120 89	89 74	85 73	25 34

of persons per *mille* for the total population and for each of the main religions, as analysed for Sundbarg's theory. Almost exactly half the total population are to be found in the middle age-group, while of the remainder by far the greater number are to be found in the younger group. This preponderance in the younger group agrees with the recorded tendency of the population towards steady increase. It is higher than it was in 1921 when the influenza epidemic of 1918 had but recently wrought its worst havoc among those in the procreative period of life. Divergence from the normal, to accept Sundbarg's theory, is to be found in the figures for Hindus, Sikhs and Christians, but as the majority of the followers of these religions are soldiers, Government servants and other immigrants into the Province, who have neither been born there nor expect to die there, the divergence is easily explained. If any conclusion is to be drawn from the figures for non-Muslims it is that the proportionate increase in the lowest age group indicates a more settled state of affairs in the Province, it is brought about partly by the withdrawal of many of the troops whose presence was necessary in 1921, and partly as a result of the remaining male immigrants bringing their families with them in response to an increased feeling of security.

Population considered with reference to Sundbarg's theory

91 When it is remembered that Muslims constitute 92 per cent of the total population under discussion, it will be realised that the figures for the age-distribution of Muslims alone are those which will reflect the true state of affairs in the Province. They may more profitably be examined district by district

Muslim population considered by districts with reference to Sundbarg's theory.

Age distribution per mille of the Muslim population in the North West Frontier Province (Districts)			
Districts	0-15	15-50	50 and over
N W F P.	422	480	80
Hazara	433	469	68
Peshawar	400	501	90
Kohat	443	473	81
Bannu	431	491	75
Dera Ismail Khan	414	503	83

migration which takes place to and from the districts under consideration. The reason for this, as has been previously indicated, is that the majority of semi permanent and periodic migration, which is the most considerable in the Province, is on the part of those in the middle period of life. Hazara and Kohat provide the two populations most inclined to migrate and as a consequence have the lowest proportion of persons between the ages of 15 and 50. Bannu shows a deficiency as a result of the temporary migration of large numbers to Dera Ismail Khan on account of drought. Peshawar, though its young men are not averse to moving abroad, gains in excess of persons in the prime of life by its opportunities for education and Government service. Dera Ismail Khan is the most stay at home district, and shows the highest proportion in this age group, 503 per mille compared with the average of 480 for the Province.

according to the figures in the margin. It will be found that the divergence from 500 per mille in the figures for the age group 15-50, small though it is, varies directly with the nature of the

increase in proportion of children to 100 of other persons

92 The proportions in the lowest age group are in every case higher than they were in 1921. The reasons for this among Hindus Sikhs and Christians have already been noted. The increase among Muslims is small, but is entirely at the expense of those in the highest age-group. This may be attributed to the influenza epidemic of 1918, which was heaviest in its incidence on those in the prime of life and carried off many who might now have been over 50 years of age. Figures showing the proportion of children under

Proportion of children under 10 years of age per 100 married females aged 15-40		
Religion	1921	1931
All religions	106	105
Muslims	909	100
Hindus	161	184
Sikhs	161	187
Christians	110	116

10 years old to married females of child bearing age are useful as an indication, though not a certain indication, of the fertility of the population. The figures in the

margin compare the proportions recorded in each of the last two enumerations. The highest proportion of children is among Muslims but the figure still falls below that recorded 20 years ago. The influenza epidemic is probably still to blame, as the birth rate remained low for some years after this affliction. It is dangerous to draw conclusions from the limited numbers on which the figures for other religions are based, but it is interesting to note how the excess of the Muslim figures over those for Sikhs and Hindus has shrunk since 1921 as a result of increased security.

distribution of age groups compared with figures 1921

93 The age-distribution of the total population in 1921 and in 1931 is shown in the margin.

Statement showing the age distribution of the total population of the Province (Districts) at the two last censuses				
Age group (all religions)	Population		Variation	
	1921	1931	Actual	Percentage
All ages	2,251,140	2,425,076	173,936	+8
0-5	308,858	386,719	77,861	+25
5-10	357,630	434,706	77,076	+21
10-15	242,958	288,125	45,167	+19
15-20	169,947	215,504	45,557	+27
20-30	364,625	417,754	53,129	+15
30-40	313,466	334,228	20,762	+7
40-50	210,930	204,738	-6,192	-3
50-60	128,771	120,475	-8,296	-6
60 and over	134,155	92,527	-41,628	-31

The most striking variations are an increase of 25 per cent in the number of children under 5, a decrease in those from 5-10, an increase in all groups between 10 and 40, and a fall in all groups over 40. The numbers of those between 10 and 40 were depleted in 1921 both by the incidence

Increase in number of children under the age of 5 compared with increase in number of married women between 15 and 40		
	1921	1931
Children under age of 5	308,858	386,719
Married women aged 15-40	323,641	370,601

ren under 5 corresponds with an increase in the number of married females of child-bearing age. The decrease among persons of advanced age, as well as the increase noted in the number of married females, is traceable directly to the influenza epidemic. Variations in the distribution between the age groups in each district are almost identical with those for the Province as a whole. Only Deira Ismail Khan shows a fall in the numbers over 20 years of age as a result of the removal of the garrisons of Deira Ismail Khan and Tank Cantonments.

of the influenza epidemic and by the absence on military service of many males of that age period. The increase of child

91 The mean age of the population worked out for each Census since

Mean age of the total population for the last six censuses		
Year	Male	Female
1931	23.3	22.4
1921	24.7	24.1
1911	24.2	21.5
1901	21.8	23.0
1891	21.7	21.1
1881	21.9	21.6

1881 is shown in the margin. Mean age means the average age of all the persons who were enumerated in the Province on the night of the Census, and is calculated in the manner described on page 390 of the India Administration Volume of the Census Report for 1901. Mean age is of course affected by the birth rate, by the immigration or emigration of persons in the prime of life, by the longevity and general health of the population, and by many other

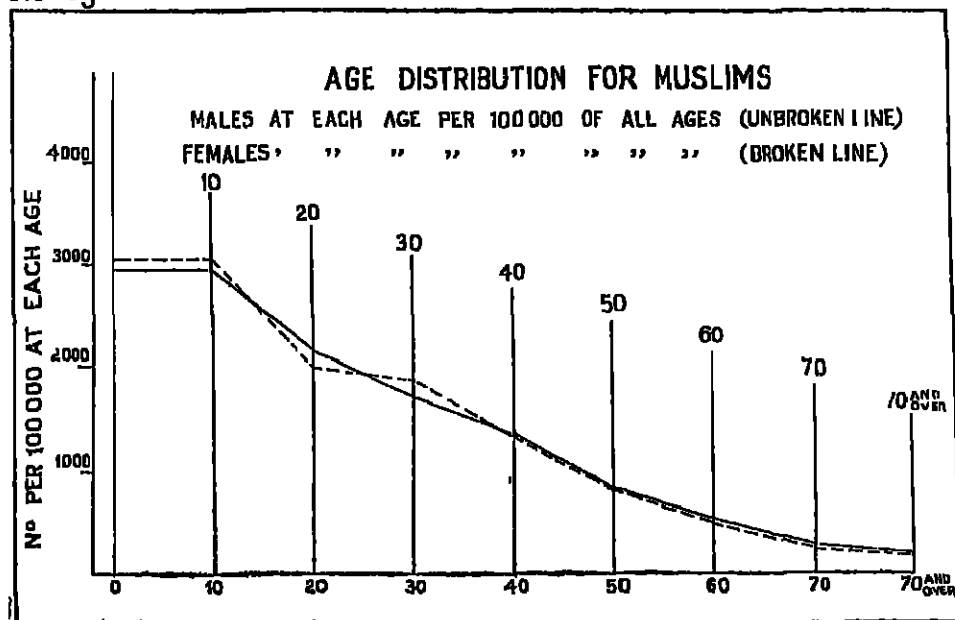
Mean age of the population.

factors, but the factor which affects it most is the birth rate. As already stated, it is a sign of a growing and healthy population to have a preponderance of persons in the lower age-groups. It follows that as a general rule a low mean age is an encouraging sign. The lowest mean age hitherto recorded in the Province was 21.7 years for males and 21.1 for females. The fall from 1881-1891 was due to the enhanced birth rate resulting from general prosperity and security, and was reflected in an increase of 18 per cent in the population during the same 10 years. The highest mean age was that recorded in 1921, 24.7 among males and 24.1 among females. This was due to the heavy mortality from malaria and influenza during the last half of the preceding decade, which had reduced the average birth rate from 34.5 to 31.0 per mille, and raised the corresponding average death rate from 24 per mille to 36. The mean age of Muslims is practically the same as for the whole population. For Hindus and Sikhs it is slightly higher owing to the number of temporary and semi-permanent immigrants of the later age-periods.

95 It is noticeable that the mean age of males is always slightly in excess of that of females. A clue to this is found in the subjoined graph which shows the higher proportion of females in the earlier age-groups.

Mean age of the sexes compared

The figures selected for the graph are those for the Muslim population alone
No. 13



Figures for "all religions" give practically the same line. The figures for Hindus alone, which are not reproduced, show a very much sharper drop in the female line between the ages of 10 and 20. Mortality among Hindu females in this age period is heavier than among Muslim females as a result of earlier marriage and earlier child bearing.

proportions in
tain age
ups for
tain castes.

96 A brief reference may here be made to Subsidiary Tables III and IV at the end of this chapter. Certain results of Table III are summarised in the margin. It will be observed that Sayads, Swatis and Tanachis all tribes found in the lowest numbers in Hazara, have the largest proportion of children. Hazara

Statement showing the age distribution of 1,000 persons in selected castes				
Caste or tribe	0-16	17-44	45 and over	Children under 13 years of age
Arora	439	110	111	377
Awari	415	400	155	371
Brahman	359	476	165	9
Chimari	441	139	110	136
Chuhra	357	500	117	70
Gujar	167	178	155	391
Jat	401	451	115	321
Khatris	391	139	167	310
Pathan	147	101	151	34
Sayad	159	393	118	380
Swathi	487	111	110	747
Tanachis	471	391	135	105

is a district from which large numbers of men in the prime of life travel abroad in search of employment. The castes with the lowest proportion of children under the age of 13 are Brahmans and Chuhra, both tribes which are mainly found in the Province as immigrants. The figures for the various castes are much nearer to one another in Subsidiary Table IV where the proportion of children to married females of child bearing age is considered.

VITAL STATISTICS

rate

97 The vital statistics of the Province vary considerably in accuracy from one area to another, and must be accepted with caution. It has already been shown in Chapter I, paragraph 22, of this report how prevalent is failure to register either births or deaths of females. The system of registration is discussed in the same chapter, where the conclusion is reached that the registration in urban areas is fairly reliable, but in rural areas leaves much to be desired.

Of the many factors which affect the birth rate, the principal is the variation in the numbers of married females of the child bearing age. The death rate falls heaviest on the groups of persons at each of the extremes of life, and may normally be expected to fluctuate with the birth rate.

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98 The area under registration of births and deaths is now the whole of the 5 settled districts with the exception of Feudal Tanawal and the Kagin Valley in Hazara District. The population of the two areas excluded was enumerated as 31,381 males and 26,404 females.

The birth rate per mille for each year of the last decade is shown in the

Birth rate per mille for the decade 1921-1930	
Year	Birth rate per mille
1921	27.0
1922	23.4
1923	27.4
1924	26.8
1925	26.6
1926	29.9
1927	29.0
1928	32.3
1929	20.6
1930	25.4
Average	27.8

statement in the margin. The lowest figure was recorded in 1922, 13.1 males and 10.3 females, and the highest, 18.3 males and 14.0 females, in 1928. These extremes of variation may be explained by the fact that 1922, although a healthy year itself, was preceded by a series of years in which public health was particularly low, while 1928 was itself a healthy year and followed 3 years of increasing freedom from epidemics. The average of 27.8 (15.7 males and 12.1 females) shows a decrease of 7 per mille on the average of the decade 1911 to 1920. The reason for this fall is the heavy mortality caused by both malaria and influenza among that portion of the population which would otherwise have been of the child-bearing age.

As has already been remarked the number of women of child bearing age has

increased from 323,641 in 1921 to 370,604 in the present enumeration. This increase is reflected in the increase of the birth rate during the latter half of the decade, the average from 1921 to 1925 being 26.2 per *mille* and that from 1926 to 1930 being 29.4.

99 The statement in the margin shows the variation between the total number of births recorded in each district in the last two decades. All districts except Kohat show a decrease, the decrease being greatest in Peshawar. The variation can only be attributed to the low birth rate at the beginning of the decade, reasons for which have already been discussed.

Variation by districts

Number of births in past 2 decades registered in each district of the Province				
Districts	1911—1920	1921—1930	Actual variation	Variation per <i>mille</i>
Total Districts	668,880	601,870	-65,010	-97
Hazara	185,965	168,850	-17,115	-92
Peshawar	239,115	200,282	-38,833	-125
Kohat	77,152	73,895	+3,257	+10
Bannu	82,504	79,400	-3,104	-12
Dera Ismail Khan	88,144	79,434	-8,710	-99

100 The death-rate of the decade, as the figures in the margin show, has varied considerably more than the birth rate. Both sets of figures are calculated on the population enumerated in 1921. It will be seen that there is a rough correspondence in that the years which show a rise in the birth-rate generally show a rise in the death-rate also. The average death rate compares favourably with that of the previous decade when the figure was 23.4 per *mille*. The highest figure, 31.0 per *mille*, marks a period when the general vitality was low as a result of a third unhealthy year in succession, as remarked above, the same cause produced a low birth-rate in the following year. The year 1928 shows the highest birth-rate and also the

Death rate per *mille* through the decade

Death rate and birth rate for the Province (districts) during the past decade		
Year	Birth rate per <i>mille</i>	Death rate per <i>mille</i>
1921	27.0	31.0
1922	23.4	21.0
1923	27.4	23.6
1924	26.8	20.7
1925	26.6	19.6
1926	29.9	21.6
1927	29.0	21.9
1928	32.3	19.1
1929	30.6	23.9
1930	25.1	21.7
Average	27.8	23.4

lowest death-rate, and was the healthiest year recorded in either of the last two decades. Not only was the Province entirely free for the first time on record of both cholera and plague, but the light rainfall resulted in an unusually light incidence of malaria.

101 Figures in the margin show that the fall in the death rate was shared by all districts. The greatest improvement is shown by Dera Ismail Khan. It was in this district that the mortality from the influenza epidemic was highest.

Variation by districts

Statement showing the variation in the number of deaths during the past 2 decades in each district of the Province				
District	Deaths		Variation	
	1921	1931	Actual	Pct cent
N W F (districts)	618,451	508,261	-110,190	-18
Hazara	146,800	139,176	-7,624	-5
Peshawar	226,016	189,534	-36,482	-16
Kohat	69,974	57,712	-12,262	-17
Bannu	78,681	56,770	-21,911	-28
Dera Ismail Khan	97,020	65,069	-31,951	-33

ness of
rate by
periods.

102 The incidence of deaths in each age period is shown in the

Incidence by age periods of the percentage of average annual proportion per *mille* of deaths to population for the decade 1921-1930, calculated on the population recorded in 1921

Age period	Persons	Males	Females
All ages	23	13	10
0-1	4	2	2
1-5	4	2	2
5-10		1	1
10-15	1	1	
15-20	1	1	
20-30	2	1	1
30-40	2	1	1
40-50	1	1	1
50-60	2	1	1
60 and over	3	2	1

taken as certain that babes born in rural areas who die within a few hours or a few days of birth, or even a few weeks in the more remote villages, are never recorded. A high rate of infant mortality is a feature common to the whole of

Death rate of infants per 1,000 births in the year

Chile	315
Russia	345
India	311
Ceylon	189
North West Frontier Province	178
Japan	156
United States	131
England and Wales	117
Norway	70
New Zealand	70

for the Province are but little below those for the rest of India. The actual figures recorded for the past decade show the present rate to be 148 per 1,000. Assuming that the proportion of errors and omissions in previous registrations has remained constant, or has shown at the best a slight decrease, the drop from 178 to 148 may, with caution, be taken to represent an improvement.

dence of
in
leagues.

103 While considering the death-rate it is convenient to make mention also of the more serious epidemics which occur in the Province. During the last decade fever, usually malaria, has carried off an average of nearly 11,600 persons every year. Cholera carried off 4,285 persons in 1921, but a total of only 700 in the remaining 9 years. Plague was responsible for 15,140 deaths in 1913 and 1924, but has not shown its head since 1928. Small pox is always present and claims an average of 360 victims a year. The incidence of small pox, cholera and the fevers is more or less equal on the two sexes, plague has affected females more than males.

marginal statement. As is to be expected, the highest figures are for the very young and for those at the other extreme of life. This is made even more obvious in Subsidiary Table IX at the end of this chapter, where it is shown that the annual death rate per *mille* among males under one year of age has averaged 157.9 throughout the decade, that for those of 60 and over averages 52.4, while that for males of all ages was only 21. The figures for infantile mortality are undoubtedly higher than the records indicate, for it may be taken as certain that babes born in rural areas who die within a few hours or a few days of birth, or even a few weeks in the more remote villages, are never recorded. A high rate of infant mortality is a feature common to the whole of India, as figures in the margin, taken from the India Census Report of 1921, go to show. Although the custom of early marriage and early child bearing is less common in this Province than elsewhere there remain many of the other causes of high infantile mortality, notably primitive and unsanitary methods of midwifery, and it is probable that the true figures

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

71

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province and each natural division

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N W F P total (Districts)												
0—1	291	330	275	321	363	411	335	390	312	478	258	292
1—2	255	301	154	190	133	154	156	183	314	372	187	272
2—3	305	368	236	296	278	335	289	315	351	413	253	316
3—4	317	368	264	335	317	375	303	366	362	400	318	377
4—5	319	352	294	355	329	366	319	369	350	315	317	389
Total 0—5	1,487	1,722	1,223	1,503	1,420	1,641	1,402	1,653	1,792	2,038	1,363	1,596
5—10	1,396	1,361	1,524	1,606	1,564	1,592	1,503	1,548	1,575	1,530	1,581	1,552
10—15	1,243	1,125	1,121	985	1,180	975	1,110	1,002	949	792	1,093	896
15—20	891	886	812	707	774	715	839	770	992	1,082	788	760
20—25	905	960	931	860	755	833	788	831	863	841	839	907
25—30	892	939	914	851	821	858	855	852	1,022	1,051	831	824
30—35	810	791	878	913	876	931	941	968	640	550	901	1,010
35—40	584	566	525	489	522	470	526	471	664	705	412	395
40—45	479	471	581	656	600	644	621	661	299	267	680	719
45—50	382	354	329	296	325	292	296	256	135	436	251	225
50—55	300	281	416	430	437	414	411	403	155	131	462	119
55—60	216	190	117	135	152	126	126	106	331	324	116	100
60—65	176	155	303	296	301	276	522	479	283	253	557	537
65—70	82	66	66	65	68	59						
70 and over	157	122	230	208	206	174						
Mean age	23.3	22.4	21.7	24.1	21.2	23.5	23.6	23.0	21.7	21.1	23.9	23.6
Hazara												
0—5	1,563	1,767	1,384	1,496	1,453	1,664	1,428	1,622	1,963	2,249	1,267	1,585
5—10	1,452	1,382	1,669	1,654	1,560	1,606	1,630	1,667	1,619	1,598	1,693	1,654
10—15	1,291	1,117	1,231	1,026	1,275	1,062	1,361	1,117	966	791	1,260	1,010
15—20	825	844	724	739	795	792	834	809	1,017	1,147	848	875
20—40	2,929	3,264	2,683	3,091	2,769	3,051	2,737	2,984	3,063	3,016	2,976	3,184
40—60	1,397	1,231	1,503	1,365	1,469	1,293	1,418	1,284	1,058	943	1,308	1,218
60 and over	543	395	806	629	679	532	592	487	314	256	548	471
Mean age	23.6	22.4	24.8	24.1	24.2	22.9	23.4	22.3	21.0	19.9	22.9	22.2
Trans-Indus Districts												
0—5	1,459	1,705	1,219	1,506	1,403	1,633	1,396	1,666	1,743	1,977	1,361	1,599
5—10	1,375	1,354	1,539	1,588	1,566	1,587	1,456	1,502	1,562	1,510	1,566	1,524
10—15	1,226	1,128	1,130	969	1,145	942	1,100	944	944	792	1,051	866
15—20	916	902	821	693	767	686	840	756	986	1,063	773	729
20—40	3,289	3,264	3,240	3,121	3,052	3,107	3,243	3,176	3,225	3,185	3,140	3,124
40—60	1,368	1,320	1,501	1,579	1,531	1,546	1,467	1,479	1,267	1,221	1,560	1,605
60 and over	367	321	550	544	536	499	497	477	273	252	559	553
Mean age	23.1	22.4	24.8	24.5	24.3	23.7	23.9	23.3	21.9	21.4	24.2	23.9

CHAPTER IV—AGE

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—*Distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion (districts only)*

Age	1931		1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Muslims	1,517	1,719	1,298	1,508	1,162	1,053	1,455	1,661	1,850	1,051	1,100	1,607
0	1,436	1,363	1,635	1,636	1,616	1,601	1,563	1,560	1,609	1,511	1,616	15,61
5	1,277	1,121	1,183	983	1,203	973	1,07	1,001	966	790	1,118	895
0	865	877	789	695	759	708	83	761	913	1,090	781	760
0	3,089	3,261	2,929	3,033	2,817	3,075	2,051	3,110	3,065	3,110	2,078	1,125
0	1,388	1,308	1,526	1,511	1,521	1,477	1,161	1,473	1,117	1,148	1,495	1,515
1 over	428	315	640	574	590	511	538	490	390	51	571	515
age	232	225	247	241	211	215	235	70	115	10	217	214
Hindus	1,249	1,263	706	1,116	1,013	1,457	970	1,517	1,180	1,910	1,015	1,457
0	1,055	1,312	733	1,313	1,079	1,137	1,027	1,301	1,148	1,101	1,076	1,100
5	970	1,128	703	1,025	1,003	1,016	950	950	807	918	911	917
0	1,101	1,009	990	890	971	911	931	890	1,107	1,106	815	702
0	4,027	3,273	5,132	3,361	3,034	3,308	1,111	3,80	3,800	1,17	1,105	3,157
10	1,311	1,222	1,119	1,191	1,511	1,181	1,490	1,151	1,157	1,197	1,107	1,643
10 over	281	301	317	179	471	157	17	470	17	11	110	154
age	240	219	271	216	255	218	37	16	111	10	161	15
Sikhs	1,175	1,793	604	1,151	814	1,117	511	1,501	716	1,811	470	1,358
0	993	1,413	660	1,380	896	1,105	503	1,187	587	1,201	469	1,402
5	902	1,212	646	1,077	890	995	606	980	500	809	488	833
0	1,217	1,029	1,045	855	1,035	855	1,101	935	1,116	1,125	967	878
10	4,146	3,183	5,601	3,375	4,698	3,381	5,735	3,370	6,030	3,275	6,050	3,485
10	1,216	1,078	1,123	1,360	1,261	1,361	1,161	1,514	880	1,161	1,314	1,466
10 over	321	292	318	502	406	560	300	513	171	216	283	578
age	242	210	276	242	258	240	268	211	251	211	275	213

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes*

Caste	Males—number per million aged						Females—number per million aged					
	0-6	7-13	14-16	17-23	24-43	44 and over	0-6	7-13	14-16	17-23	24-43	44 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Marathas	186	175	71	113	283	172	221	165	72	143	282	174
	197	170	61	124	294	157	223	168	59	134	290	126
	123	122	73	175	339	108	191	141	95	149	262	159
	187	150	108	148	281	126	210	125	101	164	289	111
	122	116	81	197	333	151	181	159	89	134	300	137
	197	195	83	108	257	160	236	155	67	90	295	148
	143	142	97	169	305	144	206	146	63	128	291	146
	154	174	74	122	296	180	200	160	77	151	262	150
	196	182	68	115	280	159	218	167	62	119	291	143
	207	185	73	115	269	151	220	164	66	120	285	145
	195	193	130	128	251	103	206	170	72	99	312	141
	213	204	78	97	267	141	228	165	51	111	316	128

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*Proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14—43 in certain castes, also of married females aged 14—43 per 100 females*

Castes	Proportion of children, both sexes, per 100		Proportion of persons over 43 per 100 aged 14—43		Number of married females aged 14—43 per 100 females of all ages
	Persons aged 14—43	Married females aged 14—43	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Awam	79	230	37	28	36
Arora	78	235	37	26	37
Brahman	50	192	29	31	38
Chamar	62	234	24	20	36
Chuhra	46	210	25	26	41
Gujar	86	228	36	32	34
Jat	60	218	25	30	37
Khatri	62	191	31	31	38
Pathan	82	239	31	30	34
Sayad	84	239	33	31	34
Swathi	77	222	20	29	38
Tanoli	88	221	32	27	33

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40, also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females*

District and natural division	Proportion of children (both sexes) per 100					Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15—40					Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages									
	Persons aged 15—40					Married females aged 15—40					1931	1921	1911	1901	1891					
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
N W F P (Districts)	72	74	82	77	82	195	206	212	205	213	10	8	16	15	16	13	13	12	7	6
Hazara	79	86	85	86	90	192	199	203	206	220	14	10	24	6	19	14	17	13	8	6
Trans Indus Districts	70	74	81	74	80	196	209	215	205	210	9	8	14	14	14	13	12	12	6	6
Peshawar	66	72	78	74	75	192	203	208	201	203	9	8	16	16	16	14	14	13	7	5
Kohat	78	83	92	75	81	208	228	243	224	238	9	8	12	14	13	13	10	12	5	6
Bannu	77	83	88	78	89	207	227	234	216	223	7	6	11	12	10	10	9	10	7	6
Dera Ismail Khan	71	65	70	72	81	187	197	198	190	201	8	8	10	13	12	13	10	11	7	7

CHAPTER IV—AGE

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V A—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions, also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females

Division	Proportion of children both sexes per 100										Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40								Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 female of all ages						
	Persons aged 15-40					Married females aged 15-40					1931		1921		1911		1901		1891		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Persons of all religions	72	74	82	77	82	195	206	212	205	213	10	8	16	15	15	13	13	12	7	6	33	32	32	34	31
Persons of certain religions	79	86	85	86	90	192	199	203	206	220	14	10	24	16	19	14	17	13	8	6	34	33	33	33	36
	80	89	88	88	93	193	202	205	209	222	15	10	25	17	20	14	17	13	8	6	14	17	17	13	16
	48	45	46	54	48	166	145	157	162	171	6	8	10	11	9	11	11	11	4	7	38	38	37	16	38
	68	56	58	Not available	71	191	160	176	Not available	190	11	10	15	14	17	14	Not available	Not available	1	9	15	16	16	Not available	39
Persons of Indian religions	48	25	16		22	150	133	79		223	1	3	1	8		8					10	17	11		35
Persons of all religions	70	74	81	74	80	156	219	215	205	210	9	8	14	14	14	13	12	12	6	6	33	31	31	32	35
Persons of certain religions	72	80	85	70	83	197	212	219	208	212	9	8	15	15	15	13	13	11	7	6	33	31	11	32	35
	57	48	54	48	63	187	176	176	170	191	5	7	6	11	8	11	7	11	5	6	11	14	11	16	35
	19	32	37	Not available	27	185	163	169	Not available	206	5	6	5	11	6	13	Not available	Not available	2	5	16	17	16	Not available	33
	21	12	13		8	146	112	141		166	1	3	1	7		4					10	8	17		10

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—Variation in population of certain age periods

Natural division	Period	Various per cent in population increase (+) and decrease (—)					
		All ages	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 and over
		3	4	5	6	7	8
West Frontier Province Districts	1921-1931	+8	+8	+19	+15	—4	—31
	1911-1921	+4	—2	+2	+8	+4	+12
	1901-1911	+7	+9	+6	+3	+11	+16
	1891-1901	+10	—3	+88	+3	+13	+106
	1921-1931	+8	+7	+15	+17	—1	—29
	1911-1921	+3	+2		+2	+7	+22
	1901-1911	+8	+7	+2	+8	+10	+21
	1891-1901	+9	—7	+55	—3	+46	+105
Jhelum Districts	1921-1931	+8	+9	+20	+14	—5	—32
	1911-1921	+2	—4	+3	+6	+2	+8
	1901-1911	+7	+10	+9	+1	+12	+14
	1891-1901	+11	—2	+31	+6	+31	+106

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—*Reported birth rate by sex and natural division*

Year 1	Number of births per 1,000 of total population (Census of 1921)					
	Province (all districts)		Hazara		Trans Indus districts	
	Male 2	Female 3	Male 4	Female 5	Male 6	Female 7
1921	151	119	140	127	151	116
1922	131	103	105	92	141	107
1923	153	121	158	140	151	114
1924	151	117	166	144	146	106
1925	150	116	162	141	146	107
1926	169	130	168	149	170	123
1927	164	126	158	135	166	123
1928	183	140	170	146	188	137
1929	173	133	158	138	178	131
1930	144	110	145	124	141	106

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*Reported death rate by sex and natural division*

Year 1	Number of deaths per 1,000 of each sex (Census 1921)					
	Province (total districts)		Hazara		Trans Indus districts	
	Male 2	Female 3	Male 4	Female 5	Male 6	Female 7
1921	30.3	29.8	47.3	40.1	26.5	25.7
1922	20.8	20.6	25.1	25.5	19.2	18.6
1923	22.5	23.0	25.2	24.7	21.5	22.3
1924	27.9	31.6	24.9	25.8	29.0	31.0
1925	19.0	18.8	16.8	16.8	19.8	19.6
1926	20.6	21.0	18.4	18.5	21.3	22.1
1927	21.4	20.6	17.8	17.9	22.8	21.7
1928	18.7	18.6	17.3	17.8	18.7	18.9
1929	22.1	23.2	18.7	19.5	23.4	24.7
1930	21.2	20.5	17.9	17.9	22.4	21.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—*Reported death rate by sex and age in decade and in selected years per mille living at same age according to the Census of 1921*

Age 1	Average of decade		1921		1924		1925		1928	
	Male 2	Female 3	Male 4	Female 5	Male 6	Female 7	Male 8	Female 9	Male 10	Female 11
All ages	24.0	23.3	32.5	30.5	29.8	30.3	20.4	19.2	19.6	19.0
0 and under 1	157.9	123.4	189.2	155.8	159.0	124.1	136.3	106.2	139	125.1
1 " 5	39.7	34.4	54.1	49.0	46.8	39.5	31.3	25.8	33.4	29.5
5 " 10	10.3	10.2	16.4	15.6	14.5	15.7	8.2	8.1	7.2	7.2
10 " 15	9.5	11.5	14.8	15.1	16.1	23.0	6.1	9.4	6.1	7.9
15 " 20	12.1	14.8	19.9	20.2	16.7	22.9	10.0	11.1	7.4	10.7
20 " 30	12.0	13.9	16.6	16.8	17.1	22.9	10.3	11.5	8.8	10.2
30 " 40	17.0	18.0	22.4	22.6	24.6	29.7	14.7	15.2	12.2	13.6
40 " 50	23.4	21.7	31.0	25.6	30.5	35.2	20.4	18.3	17.6	15.8
50 " 60	34.5	31.2	45.5	38.5	40.5	43.1	28.9	25.7	28.0	25.1
60 and over	52.4	47.1	70.4	64.3	59.6	59.3	47.2	41.6	42.9	37.3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sex

Year	Fever					Cholera					Plague					Small pox						
	Actual number of deaths			Ratio per mille of each sex		Actual number of deaths			Ratio per mille of each sex		Actual number of deaths			Ratio per mille of each sex		Actual number of deaths			Ratio per mille of each sex			
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
	53,833	29,340	24,493	25.72	24.62	4,285	2,439	1,846	2.14	1.86	138	48	90	0.04	0.09	576	314	262	0.28	0.27		
	39,984	21,777	18,207	19.09	18.31	92	60	32	0.05	0.03	124	80	44	0.07	0.04	104	52	52	0.04	0.05		
	39,881	21,438	18,443	18.79	18.54	2	1	1	0.001	0.001	2,743	1,926	1,817	1.69	1.83	94	50	44	0.04	0.04		
	45,609	24,291	21,408	22.29	21.22	9	6	3	0.01	0.003	11,397	4,713	6,684	4.13	6.72	212	128	84	0.11	0.08		
	35,258	19,176	16,082	16.81	16.17	116	76	40	0.07	0.04	217	116	101	0.10	0.1	586	328	258	0.29	0.26		
	38,221	20,609	17,612	18.05	17.7						658	240	389	0.22	0.39	777	391	386	0.34	0.39		
	48,673	21,378	27,295	18.77	17.39	2	1	1	0.001	0.001	252	93	160	0.08	0.17	185	81	84	0.07	0.08		
	33,189	17,688	15,501	15.20	15.55											572	288	284	0.25	0.29		
	42,471	22,787	20,028	14.62	20				0.01	0.01						185	90	95	0.16	0.27		

CHAPTER V

SEX

INTRODUCTORY

104 The proportion of females to males in the Province is of particular interest from the marked contrast which it bears to the proportion found in the countries of Western Europe. The proportion recorded in the present census (districts only) is 843 females to 1,000 males, while the figures for England and Wales in the census of 1921 were 1,096 females per 1,000 males. Owing to the greater accuracy of census proceedings in Europe, and the known disinclination among Indians to disclose details of the female members of their families, it was for a long time doubted if the figures showing an excess of males were correct. It was however shown in the India Census Report of 1911 that the Western Europe proportions should not necessarily be taken as the standard, that all external evidence was against the theory of wholesale omissions, that in any case there could not possibly have been enough omissions to turn the balance between defect and excess of females, and that excessive defect of females does not occur in the localities, communities and age-periods in which it would be expected under the theory of omission. The theory was finally refuted by the fact that the census of 1911, admittedly much more accurate than any of its predecessors, disclosed a decrease in the proportion of females compared to previous censuses.

Excess of
males in India
compared with
excess of
females in
Europe

105 Special reasons for the general excess of males over females in India as a whole are usually given as follows —

Some reasons
for excess of
males in India

- (i) The prevalence of female infanticide, though this is now comparatively rare
- (ii) A neglect of female infants, found most commonly in those communities which pay for bridegrooms, and which are therefore involved in considerable expense in possessing daughters, who sooner or later have to be married
- (iii) Infant marriage, with premature sexual intercourse and child bearing
- (iv) A very high birth-rate, which is inevitably accompanied by a high female death rate
- (v) Unskilful and insanitary methods of midwifery
- (vi) The hard life of widows
- (vii) The severe labour which women of the lower class are called upon to perform

106 The conditions summarised above do not for the most part obtain in the Frontier Province. This is a Province in which a bride-price, not a bridegroom price, has to be paid. The custom of the payment of a bride price is in itself a proof of the deficiency of women, and it also removes the financial and economic inducement to parents to rid themselves of daughters. Infant marriage, as shown in paragraph 105 of the following chapter, is practically unknown in the Province. Unskilful and insanitary methods of midwifery undoubtedly contribute heavily to the mortality of women, and so does the severe labour which women of the lower classes are required to undertake, in certain parts of the Province the main consideration in selecting a wife is stated to be the amount of physical labour, both in the fields and at home, which she is likely to be able to endure. It seems possible, however, that the principal cause of the excess of females over males is one of those factors in sex determination which scientists have not yet been able to define. In all countries of the world more males are born than females, but in addition to this it is a well established fact that when a nation particularly needs males, as when a war or other catastrophe has fallen more heavily on males than on females, nature provides an even greater excess of male births to make good the deficiency. The reason for this is unknown, the fact remains. Two reasons were traced by Mr Latimer in his Census Report of 1911 to show why nature might be expected to restrict the proportionate increase of females. In the first place, the more females are born the more rapidly is the population likely to increase, and the tribal area, which forms more than half the area of the whole Province, is wild and rugged country, hardly able to support the existing number of its inhabitants. In the second place the inhabitants of the settled districts are only now emerging, and those of the trans-border tract have not yet emerged,

Special
reasons for
excess of m -
N W F P

from a condition of society not far removed from perpetual warfare. In society the birth of sons is ardently to be desired. If women were sick could always be seized or bought from others, but if men were wanting, went to the wall. "The result of such an environment for many generations writes Mr. Latimer, "might well be to turn out a race in which males predominate and once the type were fixed, it would take more than a few general altered circumstances to change it."

DETAILS OF THE CURRENT CENSUS

Reference to statistics

107 The statistics of sex for the Province are combined with age, religion and civil condition in Imperial Table VII, and with those of tribe or race in Imperial Table VIII. The sexes will also be found distributed in most of the other tables. Certain proportional figures are worked out in subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter, as follows —

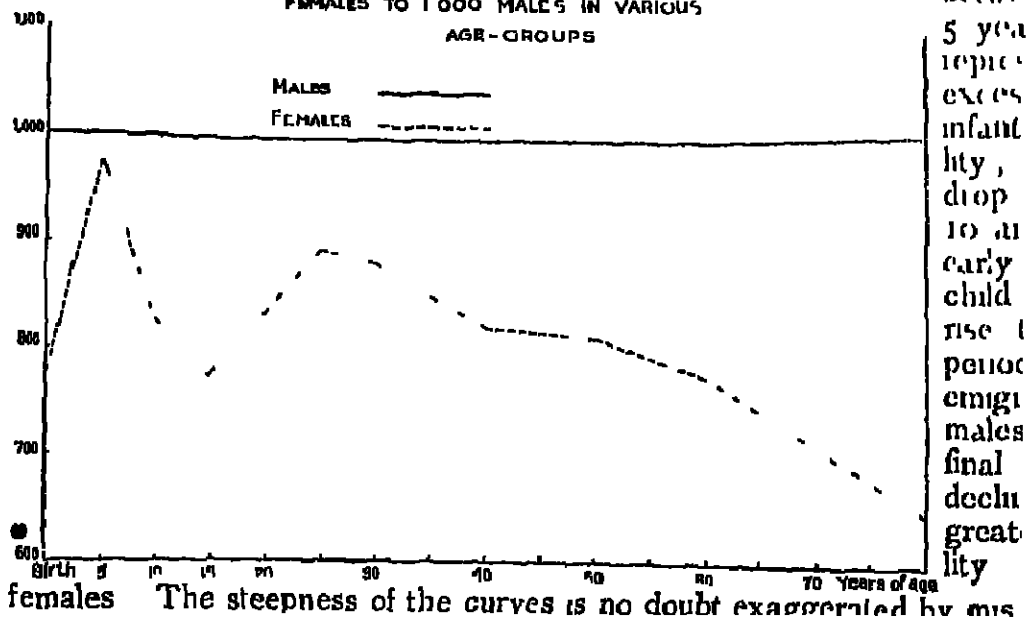
- No I Number of females per 1,000 males in districts and natural divisions for each census since 1881
- No II Number of females per 1,000 males by different periods of religious in each census since 1881
- No. III Number of females per 1,000 males at different ages and periods of religious and natural divisions in the present census
- No IV Number of females per 1,000 males in certain selected districts
- No V Actual number of births and deaths of each sex reported during the last thirty years
- No VI Number of reported deaths in each sex at different ages during the most unhealthy years of the past decade

Reasons for variations in excess of males to be considered

Proportion of females per 1,000 males		The number of females in the Province is the number of males. The actual for those enumerated in the census are 1,315,818 males and 1,045,818 females, giving a proportion of 1,045 females to every 1,000 males. This proportionate figure is compared with figures for other parts of India. More males than females are born, infant mortality is higher among male babies than females, in the early reproductive age common among females, in emigrants and emigrants are in the proportion who survive to a greater extent among males than females.
Madras	1,045	
Behar and Oussa	1,008	
Central Province and Berar	1,000	
Burma	958	
Dangal	934	
Bombay	918	
Assam	509	
Ajmer Merwar	908	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	904	
N W F P	811	
Punjab	831	
Coorg	803	
Baluchistan	778	
Delhi	722	

The result produced by these variations is illustrated in the graph which shows the rise and fall in the proportion of females to males at various periods of life

No 14
DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING VARIATIONS IN PROPORTION OF FEMALES TO 1000 MALES IN VARIOUS AGE-GROUPS



It will be convenient to consider this variation in relation to the four causes which affect the proportions most, namely birth rate, mortality in infancy and at other ages, migration, and death rate. In doing so it is necessary to remember that the statistics of age are probably the least accurate of all those that have been collected, and that the registration of births and deaths is far from complete.

109 The number of male births recorded in the decade 1921—1930 is 310,379 and the number of female births 263,491. This gives a proportion of 77.4 female to 1,000 male births. The proportion in each year of the decade is shown in the figures in the margin. It is probable that the proportion of female births which were not registered is very much higher than the proportion of male births, since the birth of a son to a Pathan is an occasion of general rejoicing and festivity, while the birth of a daughter is as nearly as possible ignored. Indeed the figure obtained by adding the excess of reported births over deaths to the female population of 1921 is only 1,052,714, add to this again 20,040, the excess of recorded immigrants over recorded emigrants and the total is still less by 24,504 than the female population enumerated in 1931. This number must consist principally of those whose birth was not registered but who have survived up to the time of the enumeration.

Year	Proportion of male births to 100 female births
1921	125.9
1922	127.3
1923	126.5
1924	129.7
1925	129.9
1926	130.7
1927	130.1
1928	130.9
1929	130.0
1930	130.1

Excess of male births.

In spite of this, however, there is no doubt of the excess of male over female births.

The proportion of females to males is higher in Hazara than in any other district. This will be discussed again later, but it is convenient to note here that the number of female births recorded per 1,000 male births in this district is 866, while in the rest of the Province it is only 739. A theory has been advanced elsewhere that the cold and damp climate of the Punjab hills has some effect on the number of females born. These figures seem to bear out the theory.

110 The proportion of females to males is more nearly equal in the age group from 0 to 5 years than at any other period of life. Since more males than females are born it is obvious that infantile mortality must be higher among boys than among girls.

Infant mortality higher among males.

That this is so is shown by the figures in the margin which show the average death rate and the death rate in certain years of the past decade among children of under one year of age. The figures are extracted from Subsidiary Table IX of Chapter IV, and are calculated on the number of children under one year of age recorded in the 1921 enumeration. The death-rate is in every case higher among boys. The figures of actual numbers, not resolved into proportions, are to be found in Subsidiary Table No VI at the end of this chapter.

	Reported death rate per 1,000 among infants under one year of age	
	Male	Female
Average of decade	157.9	123.4
1921	189.2	155.8
1924	159.0	124.1
1925	136.3	100.2
1928	163.9	125.1

111 Between the ages of one and five the death-rate is only slightly higher among boys than among girls, from 5 to 10 years of age it is about equal, and in every age group from 10 to 40 years it is higher among females. The causes for the higher death rate among females in the middle age periods

Mortality at later ages higher among females.

have already been discussed, and though many of them can be, and

Proportion of females to males in actual population compared to that in natural population				
	Males	Females	Total	Proportion of females to 1,000 males
Actual enumerated population	1,315,818	1,100,258	2,416,076	843
Deduct immigrants	106,961	48,230	155,191	451
Add emigrants	71,706	28,160	99,866	393
Natural population	1,280,563	1,079,188	2,359,751	850

eradicated the present so pre they can be in natural cause they the only be considered proportions in rate and infant the number of the population fall below the males, though portion would 1,000 instead of method by figure is obtain

in the margin Here remains the important question of a consider

Effect of migration on proportion between sexes.

112 The effect of migration on the proportion between the sexes is easily seen in the figures for districts and natural divisions, for as the different religions. The greater number of migrants are males in of life. It follows that immigration will decrease and emigration a proportion of females in a given area. Similarly the Muslims, who most part permanent residents of the Province may be expected higher proportion of females to males than the Hindus, Sikhs and who are principally temporary or semi permanent immigrants

Effect of migration illustrated by figures for districts.

District and Natural Division	Proportion of female per 1,000 male
Districts	817
Hazira	811
Trans Indus districts	811
Peshawar	811
Kohat	872
Bannu	86
Dera Ismail Khan	850
Agencies and tribal areas	861

The figures showing the sex proportions in the district divisions are given in the proportion of females is Kohat and Hazira. These districts whose young men freely abroad in search of Dera Ismail Khan the district, is low in the scale the centre of Government education in the Province location of four military attracts the largest number and has the highest proportion to females. The figures 1

and tribal areas are only a guess, based on the assumption that they will be the same as among the Muslims of the settled districts

Effect of migration illustrated by figures for religions.

Proportion of females to every 1,000 males in the three principal religions				
Religions	Proportion of females to every 1,000 males			
	1911	1921	1931	
Muslims	880	866	862	
Hindus	680	559	695	
Sikhs	520	484	617	
All religions	858	831	843	

114 The proportion by religions is shown in the margin bringing out the effect clearly the proportions each of the last three given. The Muslim settled part of the population the highest proportion in each of the three years. Sikhs, the least settled main religions, the in each year the low who are not yet permanent but among whom the permanent settlers among Sikhs, show

mediate between the other two. The variations from census to census figures for these two religions is also instructive. The rise from 1911 shows that the two communities are gradually becoming more

The same facts are illustrated in a different way by the marginal statement

Proportion of females to every 1,000 males at different age periods				
Age period	All religions	Muslim	Hindu	Sikh
All Ages	813	862	695	617
0-5	976	977	981	941
5-10	812	818	884	878
10-15	763	759	808	830
15-20	838	874	635	522
20-25	900	963	601	480
25-30	887	945	530	470
30-40	821	858	544	471
40-50	808	827	633	533
50-60	776	787	675	536
60 and over	695	695	745	562

showing the proportion of females to males in the different religions at each age period up to the age of fifteen, the proportions in each of the religions are very similar. After this age, when young men may be expected to go out in search of their own livelihood, the proportion of females is far higher among Muslims than in either of the other religions. A curious feature, however, for which no explanation

same facts considered in relation to age periods.

is forthcoming, is that for the age group 60 and over the proportion of females is highest among Hindus.

116 The proportion of females to males in each of twelve selected castes,

Statement showing the proportion of females to 1,000 males in selected castes	
Caste	Proportion of females to 1,000 males
1 Arora	776
2 Awan	828
3 Brahman	604
4 Chuhra	663
5 Chuhra	455
6 Gujar	835
7 Jat	720
8 Khatri	757
9 Pathan	865
10 Sayid	922
11 Swathi	872
12 Tanaoli	895

is given in the margin. The castes which are typical of the Province are Pathan, Awan, Sayed, Gujar, Swathi and Tanaoli. Of these the Pathans and Awans, who are widely distributed in all the Trans Indus districts, show figures not far distant from the proportion of 843 recorded for the Province. Pathans migrate a little more than Awans, and the figure is correspondingly higher. The Gujars are mainly nomads who take their families with them. Sayads, Swathis and Tanaolis are all more common in Hazara than in any other district, Swathis and Tanaolis being almost entirely confined to this district.

Proportion of females in certain castes

The reasons which govern the proportion of females in Hazara as a whole, are also those which account for the high proportion in each of these tribes. Aorais, Brahmins, Chamars and Khatrias are all castes which are gradually becoming more settled. Chuhars, who show the lowest proportion in the table are mainly temporary immigrants who do not bring their families with them. The figure for Jats is curiously low seeing that the Jat caste is the only caste in which females outnumber males under the age of five years.

117 One more illustration of the effect of the migration on the proportion

Figures for North West Frontier Province (Districts)				
Classification	Total	Males	Females	Number of females to 1,000 males
Enumerated in the Province wherever born (actual population)	2,425,076	1,315,818	1,109,258	813
Born in the Province and enumerated either in the Province or elsewhere in India (natural population)	2,369,781	1,280,563	1,089,218	850
Born in the Province and enumerated in the Province (stay at home population)	2,259,885	1,208,857	1,051,028	878

between the sexes is provided by the figures in the margin which compare the natural population, the stay-at-home population, and the actual population. The actual population means the actual number of persons found and enumerated in the Province on the night of the census, by deducting from this total the number of immigrants found in the Province, the total of those both

Natural, stay-at home, and actual proportions compared

born and enumerated in the Province, i.e., the stay at home population, is

obtained, while the natural population is this latter figure with the emigrants from the Province found elsewhere in India. As is to be the proportion of females is higher among the stay at home population the natural population, but is lowest of all after the inclusion of the immi-

VARIATIONS FROM PREVIOUS CENSUS

Variation in proportions since 1921.

118 The proportion of females in the population, and the major causes affecting it, have now

Proportion of females to every 1,000 males in the actual population, by religions		
Religion	Proportion of females per 1,000 males	
	1921	1931
All religions	831	813
Muslims	866	862
Hindus	559	695
Sikhs	484	617

considered for the census of remains to consider the variation the figures recorded ten years. The figures reproduced in it show the variations by religion reference has already been paragraph 114 above. The proportion among Hindus does not warrant the drawn conclusions about the habits of communities, but is only in more settled conditions in the. There is however a slight fall

figure for Muslims. Although the vital statistics can not be accepted as accurate, they undoubtedly provide some clue to the decrease in the

Effect of vital statistics on the proportion of females in the Province in the absence of migration			
	Males	Females	Proportion of females per 1,000 males
Population in 1921	1,229,716	1,022,021	831
Add birth in 1921-1930	340,379	263,491	774
Deduct deaths in 1921-1930	275,100	232,801	815
Total	1,294,735	1,052,714	813

of females. The figure margin show how the would compare with the population of 1921 if vital statistics were (i) there had been no. The proportion of females recorded exceeds and portion of female birth than, the original proportion females to males. I refer to the whole population since Muslims form 92

of the population they may be accepted as applying in the main to. They offer a decrease of 18 per mille. The actual decrease to be for is only 4 per mille. The difference may be explained,

- (i) by failure to register female births,
- (ii) by the increase of emigration, and
- (iii) by the decrease of immigration, which has occurred during ten years

Variation over last fifty years considered by districts.

119. The figures may be examined again district by district

	Proportion of females to every 1,000 males at different censuses					
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Districts	819	843	846	858	831	813
Hazara	862	855	869	881	804	871
Peshawar	781	818	840	838	805	811
Kohat	788	796	783	870	851	872
Bannu	838	859	859	870	847	862
Dera Ismail Khan	862	860	860	850	754	850

successive since 1881. The proportion of Hazara has steadily risen to 1921 planned by that both birth-rate and proportion born are Hazara than Trans-Indu while in ad-

men of the district are more prepared than most to emigrate. The fall may be attributed to the fact that the number of females born per 1,000 population had actually exceeded the number of males born in the 1911 to 1920, but fell slightly below it in the succeeding decade.

and the proportion of females in the population shows a slight tendency to increase as conditions become more settled. Dera Ismail Khan is the most conservative district, and the figures hardly vary save in 1921 when there were large bodies of troops in the district. The proportion in Peshawar, omitting the figures for 1881 for which no explanation is available, decreases as Peshawar attracts more immigrants. The net result is a slight rise in the figure for all districts, attributable to more settled conditions, more emigration, and less immigration.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions and Natural Divisions (Census 1931)*

Age	Hazara				Trans Indus Districts			
	All religions	Muslim	Hindu	Sikh	All religions	Muslim	Hindu	Sikh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-1	991	991	995	943	942	937	958	955
1-2	996	999	924	990	1,009	1,012	995	948
2-3	1,002	1,007	879	923	1,022	1,023	1,037	948
3-4	982	985	911	912	985	980	1,018	926
4-5	956	957	918	952	920	917	961	924
Total 0-5	985	987	927	947	973	974	992	941
5-10	829	829	827	850	820	814	895	885
10-15	751	754	743	791	766	761	821	840
15-20	890	920	530	691	820	858	661	495
20-25	1,048	1,100	537	713	855	918	618	445
25-30	1,041	1,081	512	721	838	898	533	432
Total 0-30	909	922	666	801	850	869	754	642
30-40	884	907	508	635	799	839	552	442
40-50	784	794	616	560	817	810	637	527
50-60	739	747	584	594	790	803	697	521
60 and over	633	633	661	630	729	730	767	540
Total 30 and over	793	805	562	607	794	820	613	484
Total all ages (actual population)	871	884	634	737	833	850	709	593
Total all ages (natural population)	Not available							

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes*

Castes	Number of females per 1,000 males						
	All ages	0-6	7-13	14-16	17-23	24-43	44 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arora	776	877	767	739	839	764	648
Bhambhani	828	993	783	843	898	824	645
Bhambhani	604	956	699	788	517	466	569
Bhambhani	668	749	557	628	741	687	588
Bhambhani	455	676	622	503	309	410	413
Bhambhani	835	997	665	670	771	958	772
Bhambhani	720	1,143	712	464	545	687	731
Bhambhani	757	982	904	788	709	669	630
Bhambhani	865	963	792	787	897	899	776
Bhambhani	922	979	816	836	963	976	886
Bhambhani	832	879	733	460	642	1,036	1,141
Bhambhani	895	957	728	594	1,022	1,061	809

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1901—1910, 1911—1920 and 1921—1930

Year	Number of births			Number of death			Difference between columns 2 and 3, Excess of late over earlier (-), defect (+)	Difference between columns 5 and 6, Excess of late over earlier (-), defect (+)	Difference between columns 7 and 8, Excess of late over earlier (-), defect (+)	Number of male persons per 1,000 females	Number of male persons per 1,000 females
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total					
1901 1910	373,219	305,850	679,069	292,358	266,658	559,016	67,369	24,700	+125,053	819.49	914.09
1901	33,145	27,068	60,213	20,846	18,381	39,227	-6,777	-2,144	+11,203	811.70	892.65
1902	36,751	30,153	66,904	25,374	23,050	48,424	-6,508	-1,524	+19,931	810.17	911.31
1903	34,657	29,211	63,868	20,403	27,146	47,549	-6,444	-2,217	+16,137	811.05	921.55
1904	38,140	31,104	69,244	20,180	27,379	47,559	-6,236	-2,101	+11,685	813.30	928.72
1905	38,761	31,608	70,369	21,011	25,466	46,477	-7,133	-2,555	+17,012	815.16	938.56
1906	41,722	35,112	76,834	23,934	33,315	57,249	-6,610	-510	+9,685	811.17	944.66
1907	31,899	28,163	60,062	15,031	19,886	34,917	-5,766	-3,015	+4,955	810.71	913.07
1908	34,311	31,837	66,148	15,895	33,173	49,068	-7,407	3,415	+1,820	809.20	903.08
1909	36,217	29,864	66,081	26,919	23,711	50,630	6,383	-1,007	+15,170	813.00	944.91
1910	40,355	32,130	72,485	27,412	23,309	50,721	-7,015	3,533	+21,544	801.01	860.20
1911 1920	370,516	298,364	668,880	326,928	291,573	618,501	-72,152	-35,405	+50,429	805.27	891.70
1911	39,170	32,176	71,346	25,177	11,081	36,258	-7,251	-3,306	+1,018	810.01	860.70
1912	41,711	33,919	75,630	25,116	23,313	48,429	-7,515	-3,087	+1,900	811.74	874.70
1913	41,730	32,603	74,333	26,302	29,312	55,614	-8,677	-3,110	+2,510	799.66	908.21
1914	36,516	30,155	66,671	27,768	24,712	52,480	-6,141	-3,076	+14,117	815.11	899.91
1915	36,039	28,235	64,274	5,707	23,197	28,904	-7,114	-1,100	+10,570	797.05	871.74
1916	38,151	30,023	68,174	31,161	29,061	60,222	-7,108	-3,500	+17,650	810.51	891.11
1917	36,216	23,753	60,000	32,590	9,577	42,167	-6,881	-1,019	+4,187	809.05	876.71
1918	31,338	21,093	52,431	23,311	20,144	43,455	-6,335	-3,182	81,095	818.17	957.12
1919	32,502	25,810	58,312	31,003	21,091	52,094	-6,773	-4,104	+100	792.19	868.47
1920	34,250	26,618	60,868	26,631	1,061	27,692	-7,032	-5,867	+11,173	777.17	790.96
1921 1930	340,379	263,491	603,870	275,460	232,801	508,261	-76,888	-42,659	+95,609	774.12	845.14
1921	32,612	25,900	58,512	37,235	30,519	67,754	-6,712	-6,716	-9,212	794.19	819.63
1922	29,472	22,360	51,832	25,545	21,021	46,566	-6,112	4,521	+4,208	785.33	823.02
1923	33,146	26,205	59,351	27,611	23,105	50,716	-6,941	-1,170	+8,242	790.50	848.83
1924	32,775	25,272	58,047	24,770	23,328	48,098	-7,303	-1,912	-8,551	771.08	943.39
1925	32,614	25,128	57,742	23,351	19,111	42,462	-7,516	-4,160	+15,224	769.76	821.87
1926	36,764	28,133	64,897	25,264	21,522	46,786	-8,631	-3,762	+18,131	765.73	851.09
1927	35,603	27,065	62,668	26,361	21,070	47,431	-8,298	-5,091	+15,537	769.62	799.29
1928	36,648	30,295	66,943	22,494	19,073	41,567	-9,353	-3,461	+28,416	764.10	916.14
1929	37,516	28,850	66,366	27,179	23,695	50,874	-8,606	-3,184	+25,492	769.01	871.81
1930	31,199	23,983	55,182	26,114	20,971	47,085	-7,216	-5,143	+8,097	768.71	803.06

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1901-1910, 1911-1920 and 1921-1930—concluded*

Year	Number of births			Number of deaths			Difference between columns 2 and 3 Excess of births over former (+) deficit (—)	Difference between columns 5 and 6 Excess of births over former (+) deficit (—)	Difference between columns 4 and 7 Excess of former over latter (+) deficit (—)	Number of female births per 1 000 male births	Number of female deaths per 1 000 male deaths
	Males	Female	Total	Males	Female	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Haryana											
1921-1930	90,311	78,509	168,850	73,233	65,913	139,176	-11,832	-7,290	+29,674	869.03	900.45
1921	8,7-7	7,481	16,208	13,785	11,779	25,564	-1,446	-1,606	-8,956	857.22	880.02
1922	6,169	5,413	11,582	8,260	7,499	15,759	-756	-761	-4,177	877.45	907.87
1923	9,170	8,135	17,305	8,285	7,261	15,546	-1,035	-1,021	+1,959	888.35	876.40
1924	9,710	8,112	18,182	8,167	7,451	15,738	-1,299	-596	+2,111	866.74	927.02
1925	9,190	8,285	17,771	5,220	4,918	10,168	-1,201	-572	+7,303	873.39	896.38
1926	9,889	8,711	18,600	6,061	5,455	11,487	-1,156	-617	+7,135	883.10	894.92
1927	9,071	7,932	17,125	5,836	5,263	11,099	-1,161	-581	+6,136	853.55	900.10
1928	9,055	8,601	18,546	5,691	5,216	10,927	-1,154	-455	+7,619	863.99	920.05
1929	9,112	8,088	17,400	6,130	5,724	11,854	-1,221	-406	+5,546	868.56	933.77
1930	8,500	7,299	15,799	5,897	5,217	11,144	-1,201	-650	+4,655	858.71	889.77
TRANS INDUS DISTRICTS											
1921-1930	250,038	184,982	435,020	202,227	166,858	369,085	-65,956	35,309	+65,935	739.82	825.10
1921	21,995	18,119	40,114	23,450	18,740	42,190	-5,466	-5,110	-286	711.15	785.74
1922	21,707	16,017	37,724	17,285	14,555	31,840	-7,156	-3,760	+8,140	750.85	781.47
1923	23,876	17,970	41,846	19,359	16,204	35,563	-5,006	-3,155	+6,283	764.04	837.03
1924	23,035	16,830	39,865	20,103	14,757	34,860	-6,205	-1,346	+10,995	730.63	948.44
1925	23,149	16,811	40,001	17,831	11,216	29,080	6,315	-3,588	+7,921	727.31	798.81
1926	26,971	17,100	44,071	19,002	16,077	35,079	7,475	-3,125	+10,950	721.86	837.26
1927	26,310	19,431	45,743	20,575	15,917	36,492	-6,877	-4,708	+9,401	738.62	770.62
1928	29,603	21,691	51,294	16,801	11,797	28,598	-7,999	-3,006	+20,787	730.61	821.10
1929	28,104	20,762	48,866	21,049	11,911	32,960	-7,412	-3,078	+9,916	736.11	853.77
1930	29,659	16,681	46,340	20,217	15,721	35,938	-6,015	-1,193	+3,142	735.01	777.76

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—*Number of deaths of each sex at different ages*

Age	1921		1923		1924		1927		1929		Total		Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0-1	6,296	5,055	5,058	3,761	5,292	4,025	5,445	3,982	6,228	4,807	28,319	21,630	763.80
1-5	6,220	5,785	3,657	3,295	5,383	4,667	4,698	3,938	5,153	4,803	25,111	22,488	895.54
5-10	3,057	2,511	2,026	1,721	2,713	2,510	1,222	1,184	1,791	1,640	11,214	9,695	864.54
10-15	2,042	1,483	1,551	1,502	2,213	2,370	986	760	1,001	976	7,795	6,911	890.44
15-20	1,833	1,417	1,417	1,377	1,537	1,606	857	813	992	909	6,636	6,122	921.01
20-30	3,079	2,837	2,155	2,583	3,177	3,898	2,034	2,136	1,866	2,066	12,611	13,520	1072.08
30-40	3,968	3,135	2,933	2,785	3,698	4,113	2,286	2,191	2,085	2,021	14,370	14,215	991.30
40-50	3,227	2,424	2,566	2,200	3,172	3,323	2,417	1,909	2,127	1,937	13,509	11,793	872.97
50-60	3,004	2,147	2,312	1,709	2,671	2,406	2,370	1,613	2,149	1,725	12,106	9,600	773.82
60 and over	4,951	3,587	3,441	2,364	4,196	3,309	3,538	2,702	3,604	2,715	19,770	11,277	723.62
Total	37,077	30,381	27,416	23,297	34,056	32,156	26,153	20,928	26,990	23,549	151,701	130,311	859.00

CHAPTER VI

CIVIL CONDITION

Reference to
statistics

120 The figures for civil condition are given according to age, sex and religion in Imperial Table VII, and for selected castes in Imperial Table VIII. Proportional figures based on these tables are given in five subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter. Subsidiary Table I compares the distribution by civil condition for each sex, religion and main age period in each of the last 5 Censuses, No II and No III give distribution by age periods and regions and by natural divisions, No IV shows the proportion between the sexes of the married, unmarried and widowed by religions, age periods and natural divisions, and No V similar figures for selected castes.

Meanings and
value of the
statistics

121 The instructions given to enumerators were that every person, male or female, infant child or adult, was to be entered as either married, unmarried or widowed. The instructions were further elaborated as follows —“A woman who has never been married must be shown in column 6 as unmarried even though she be a prostitute or a concubine. Persons who are recognized by custom as married are to be entered as such even though they have not gone through the full ceremony, e.g. widows who have taken a second husband by the rite known as *karewa* or *chadar andazi*. Divorced persons will be entered as widowed.” These instructions are perfectly clear to any one who knows the customs of the country, and since this description may be said to apply to all the enumerators, there is no reason to suppose they were misunderstood. The statistics on the whole may therefore be taken as fairly accurate. The only confusion which might arise in comparing the statistics with those of Western countries, would be owing to the existence of a ceremony of betrothal, which is usually spoken of as *mirage*. In European countries the marriage ceremony is normally followed by the parties living together, in this Province a ceremony which has many of the same rites and much of the same finality as marriage, is frequently nothing more than a formal and inviolable betrothal, and it is not until some time afterwards that another ceremony takes place and the bride goes permanently to her husband's house to reside. When the parties are of marriageable age before marriage, the second ceremony, the ceremony which precedes consummation, usually takes place along with the first, but where the parties are not of mature age, and sometimes even when they are so, there is an interval between the two which may extend to several years; nevertheless the first ceremony is spoken of as a wedding and the parties are known as husband and wife. The effect of this custom on the statistics is that a certain number of persons among the lower age groups have been entered as married, who although technically and legally married, would not appear so in European statistics. The principal object of recording the number of married children is to determine the physical effect on the race of premature cohabitation. Since the figures for this Province are negligible even when increased by the number of the ‘inviolably betrothed’, the possible effect of the difference in notation is not worth considering.

DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION

Distribution
of total
population

122 The figures in the margin show the distribution of both males and

Per 1,000 of each sex		
Civil condition	Males	Females
Unmarried	574	458
Married	379	433
Widowed	47	109

females in the 5 settled districts according to civil condition. These general figures are worth consideration for they offer a very fair indication of all that is to be found in subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. It will be seen that the number of married males, including widowers, is a little over 42 per cent and the number of females a little

over 54 per cent. When it is remembered that the average age of all the males enumerated in the Census is 23.3 years and that of females 22.4 years, and that approximately 40 per cent of the total population is under 15 years of age, it will be realised that the proportion of marriage among those of marriageable age is high. It will be noticed further that the proportion of married per 1,000 among females is higher than among males, and that the proportion of widowed among males is less than half the proportion among females. The actual

figures, which are to be found in Imperial Table VII, show 761,220 unmarried males to 508,291 unmarried females, 491,044 married males to 479,733 married females, and an excess of females over males among the widowed where the totals are 121,234 and 62,954 respectively. The points which emerge from these figures for special enquiry are (i) the high general proportion of marriages, (ii) the higher proportion of married among the females enumerated although marriage is almost universal among both, and (iii) the excess of females among the widowed. These points are to be considered not only for the Province as a whole, but for each of the main religions and by natural divisions.

123 The three religions which are numerically the most important in the Province, are Muslim, Hindu and Sikh. All three religions treat marriage as a religious obligation, rather than as a social function or as a matter of convenience. Among Hindus in particular, marriage is a sacrament which must be performed regardless of the fitness of the parties for married life. Every Hindu must marry and beget himself at least one son to save his spirit from wandering hopelessly in the nether regions. The very word for son, *putra*, means one who saves his father's soul from hell. Similarly, in parts of India where Hindu sentiment is strong, "if a Hindu maiden is unmarried at puberty, her condition brings social obloquy on her family, and on a strict reading of certain texts entails retrospective damnation on three generations of ancestors." Sikhs are not influenced by quite the same considerations as a Hindu, but still regard marriage as a religious duty. Among Muslims there are not the same religious penalties attached to failure to marry, but marriage is nevertheless almost equally common, as the figures in the margin

High populations of marriage.

Number of persons per 1000 of each sex remaining unmarried after the age of 10		
	Males	Females
All religions	88	46
Muslims	87	46
Hindus	121	28
Sikhs	116	31

show. Owing to the small proportion of Hindus and Sikhs among the total population of the Province, and the fact that a large number of these are immigrants, it would not be safe to draw conclusions from the difference between the respective figures for the religions. Reasons for the lowness of the figure among Muslims are many. Among others may be noted the fact that the population is only now emerging from a state of society when marriage and the begetting of sons were a duty to the tribe, and that wives are still required by the majority of the population for the sake of their labour both in the fields and at home. The prevalence of marriage among Muslims is also to some extent affected by Hindu customs, and in this connection it will be interesting to note that the marriage statistics of Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, the two districts most affected by the proximity of the Punjab, differ slightly from those of other parts of the Province. In particular, marriage takes place at a later age among the Pathans of the hills which border the Province on the west, than among the plainsmen of the Punjab on the east. Marriage among the former is made to depend very much more on economic conditions than is the case among the latter. The customs of the inhabitants of the settled districts derive principally from the customs of the hills, but are now gradually being modified by influences from the east.

124 The figures giving the proportion per 1,000 of the sex concerned who are or have been married are compared in the margin with those recorded in India as a whole and in other countries in the Census of 1921. It will be seen that the figures for both males and females fall considerably below those for the rest of India. This discrepancy is however to a large extent illusory, since, as will be shown later, the average age at which marriage takes place is higher in this Province than elsewhere in India. The discrepancy is greater in the case of females than in the case of males, and an explanation for this may be found in the fact that there is a custom among agriculturists by which a female is, in the absence of male issue, allowed to inherit and enjoy patrimony, so long as she does not marry.

Number per mille who are or have been married		
Country	Males	Females
India	502	642
England	408	429
Italy	402	455
N W F Province	426	542

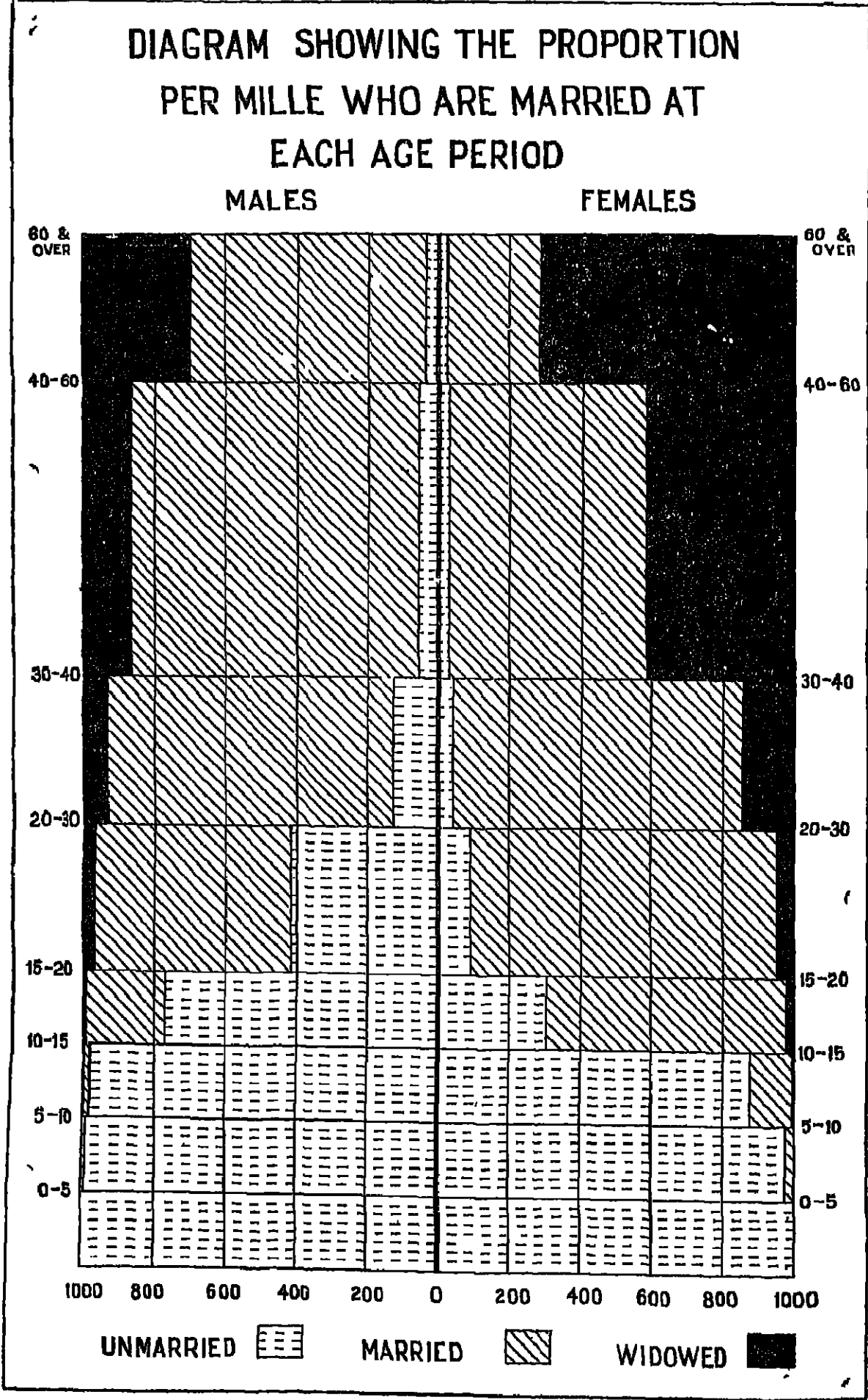
Proportion of marriages compared with records of other proportions.

* Vide India Census Report, 1901, paragraph 693

Figures of marriage to be considered in regard to age

No 15

125 The figures which have so far been considered have been for the most part those for the population as a whole. Since infant marriage is unknown in the Province, and child marriage practically negligible, a fair indication of the prevalence of marriage is obtained by considering the population by age-groups. The diagram below shows what proportion of each sex in each age group throughout life are married, unmarried or widowed. It will be convenient to examine certain of the groups separately.



126 The first point to notice is that no persons under the age of 5 have been returned as married. The figures for India as a whole in the Census of 1921 showed 6 per *mille* among males and 11 per *mille* among females. In addition to this, 1 per *mille* among females were shown as widowed. Between the ages of 5 and 10 the proportion of married in both sexes is still extremely low, being 5 per *mille* among males and 18 per *mille* among females. The corresponding figures for all India in 1921 were 32 and 83 respectively. The next age-group, from 10 to 15 years showed a considerable rise in the all-India figures 116 for males and 382 for females, but the figures for this Province are still low, being 23 and 151, or 25 and 154 if the widowed are included. The age-group from 15 to 20 years is the first which shows a really substantial increase in the proportion for this Province. The proportion of married females in this group is 674 per *mille*, or more than two thirds. The reason for this sudden rise is that between 15 and 20 years is the common age for the marriage of females in the Province. The corresponding rise in the proportion among males does not occur until the 20 to 30 years group, when the proportion of married per *mille* rises from 221 to 657, the reason for the rise is the same as for these two age-groups the proportion of those remaining unmarried in each age becomes negligible, falling finally as low as 88 among males and 46 among females, and it becomes more convenient to consider the relative proportions of the married and the widowed. In this connection the first point which strikes the eye is that the proportion of widowed among males is always, as it were, one age group behind that for females, and that it never reaches so large a proportion as among females. The reason for this is, of course, the later marrying age among males. A secondary reason is that males re-marry to a greater extent than females. The figures for the age groups at the extremes of life may also be compared with the all India figures of 1921. Among males of the age of 60 and over the proportion of widowed per *mille* in this Province is 298, among females it exceeds this figure in the previous age group, and reaches 311 per *mille* in the age group under consideration. The figures for all India are 394 and 859 respectively. In this Province there are no widows under the age of 10, 3 per *mille* between the ages of 10 and 15, and 19 between 15 and 20, the corresponding all India figures showed 1 per *mille* widows under the age of 5, 5 per *mille* between 5 and 10, 17 between 10 and 15, and 41 in the age-group 15 to 20.

Proportion of married persons found in each of various age groups

127 The figures may now be considered in regard to each of the three main religions. The figures in the margin show the proportion of married, including widowed, in the enumerated population of all ages. Since, as has been already remarked, a large proportion of the population is too young to marry, little is to be gained by consideration of these figures until they are re-divided into age-groups.

Proportion of married persons considered by religions.

Proportion of married (including widowed) per 1,000 of sex concerned, by religion and sex		
	Male	Female
Muslims	421	541
Hindus	418	540
Sikhs	471	458
All	465	538

128 The first age groups to consider are those containing the children and young adults. As already stated, no persons have been returned as married under the age of 5 years. The figures for the age groups 5 to 10, 10 to 15 and 15 to 20 are given in the margin, being those among which married persons would be considered by western standards to be young. All three religions show a

Low proportions in the younger age groups.

Proportion of married females and males per mille at different age periods						
Age period	Males			Females		
	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs
5 to 10	4	9	6	16	35	39
10 to 15	23	30	27	116	179	212
15 to 20	207	286	279	664	788	816

low proportion of married males between the ages of 5 and 10 years. The highest proportion is among Hindus, and is only 9 per *mille*. Among females the proportion, though still low, is noticeably higher. The earlier age of marriage among females shows itself even at this age, and becomes more and more marked in each of the succeeding periods. The proportion among Hindus and Sikhs is more than twice as high as among Muslims since not only

are the Muslims of this Province reluctant on humane grounds to allow their daughters to marry until they consider them old enough, but they see no religious or social objection to allowing them to reach puberty unmarried.

In the age group 10 to 15, the highest proportion of married males is again to be found among Hindus, but the figure is still only 30 per mille. The number of married females, on the other hand, shows a considerable advance, being as high as 212 per mille among Sikhs.

The next age-group, that from 15 to 20, shows a large increase in the proportions for each sex and for all three religions. As in the age-groups already considered, the highest proportion among females is in the Sikhs, and among males in the Hindus. From the sudden rise in the figures for females in this age group, it may be inferred that 15 to 20 years is the common age of marriage in the Province, and this is indeed the case. The rather relative age of marriage among Sikhs and Hindus in comparison with Muslims will have to be borne in mind when the figures for districts and natural divisions are considered.

129 The interest of the figures in the preceding paragraph is increased

Proportion in younger age groups lower than elsewhere in India.

Number of married persons per mille in 1921 in India as a whole						
Age period	Males			Females		
	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs
India						
0-5	3	-	-	6	14	1
5-10	14	41	6	50	111	25
10-15	66	144	63	341	137	234
15-20	241	319	258	815	814	785

by consideration of the marginal table, which shows corresponding figures for India as a whole. Even among Muslims the figures for India as a whole show 3 per mille married among males of under 5 years of age, and 6 among females, while for Hindus the figures are 7 and 14 respectively. Among Sikhs no infant

males and only one infant female per mille are married. In the next 3 age-groups again the proportion of each sex married both among Muslims and among Hindus is very considerably lower in this Province than in the rest of India. Among Sikhs the proportion for the Province is lower in the case of each sex in the age group 10 to 15, but in the case of each of the other age groups it is higher than in the rest of India. These comparisons establish even more firmly the conclusion that the marrying-age in the North West Frontier Province is comparatively late.

Decrease of proportion in last 40 years.

130 The proportion of early marriages in each sex is also of sufficient interest to trace through the last 40 years. Up to 1921 the figures have shown a steady decline. Under the age of 5 one male child and one female per 1,000 were shown as married in 1891, and one female in 1901, since when no person of either sex has been shown as married under this age. Between the ages of 5 and 10 the figures from 1891 to 1921 run 4-2-2-1 for males, and 11-6-6-2 for females. The figures of the present year still show no persons married under the age of 5, but in the next period they show a rise to 5 per mille in the case of males and 18 per mille in the case of females. This unfortunate set back may be attributed to false propaganda against the Sarda Act and does not represent the true state of feeling in the Province.

130 A—Since the writing of the preceding paragraphs a note has been received from the Census Commissioner for India to the effect that for presentation of the figures of marital condition in quinary groups, the conversion of alternate ternary and septenary groups by the same formula as yield increased accuracy in the case of the total population of all marital conditions is unsatisfactory, because within the ternary and septenary groups of persons of different marital conditions the distribution by single year or smaller age periods is proportionately the same. The septenary and ternary groups from 4 to 23 for civil condition have accordingly been extracted mathematically and are shown in Subsidiary Table I-A at the end of this chapter, where they may be compared with the figures for the quinary groups. The figures for married persons are however so low even in the possibly inaccurate quinary groups that the comparison does not render necessary any change in the remarks already recorded.

131 Figures for the population as a whole must always include a certain number of persons who for one reason or another cannot marry. It is therefore advisable, in considering the prevalence of early marriage, to examine the

Proportion in certain age groups per 1,000 of the married population			
Religion	Age group		
	0-10	10-15	15-20
All religions	36	19.5	94.1
Muslim	34	19.1	91.7
Hindu	59	23.6	121.1
Sikh	58	26.7	125.0

proportion of those in the younger age groups to the total married population. The figures for the Province for each of the 3 main religions are given in the margin. The proportions in the age groups 15 to 20 are similar to those found in India as a whole, but the divergence in the earlier age-groups is striking. In the age group 0 to 10 years, where the figure for the Province is 36 per mille, the all India figure in 1921 was 21.8, in the age group 10 to 15 years, the figures for comparison are 19.5 and 60.8. The all India figures for different religions are not reproduced, but it may be noted that the excess of the all India over the Provincial figures is common to both Hindus and Muslims, though among Sikhs the reverse is found.

Proportion of married population in younger age groups, by religions.

132 A Table, reproduced in the margin, has also been extracted from

Proportion of married per mille in the age periods 7 to 13 in certain castes		
Caste	Married persons per mille in age periods 7 to 13	
	Males	Females
Chuhra	182	118
Brahman	90	69
Tanaoli	32	31
Swathi	26	24
Chamar	27	55
Arora	19	34
Awan	16	42
Khatri	14	94
Sayad	11	27
Pathan	9	34
Gujar	8	32
Jat	8	27

The 2 highest proportions are in castes which are included among Hindus, but on the other hand other Hindu castes are found low down on the list.

Early marriage considered by caste

133 After the age of 20 it becomes unusual for a female to remain

Proportion of unmarried females per 1,000 at certain age periods			
Religion	Age periods		
	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 and over
All religions	67	29	22
Muslim	69	29	22
Hindu	46	19	17
Sikh	39	24	15

some physical or similar reason, though among Muslims the number is swollen by the practice, already mentioned, of allowing females to inherit and retain property so long as they remain unmarried.

Proportion remaining unmarried in the later age groups

fore marriage, to examine the proportion of those in the younger age groups to the total married population. The figures for the Province for each of the 3 main religions are given in the margin. The proportions in the age groups 15 to 20 are similar to those found in India as a whole, but the divergence in the earlier age-groups is striking. In the age group 0 to 10 years, where the figure for the Province is 36 per mille, the all India figure in 1921 was 21.8, in the age group 10 to 15 years, the figures for comparison are 19.5 and 60.8. The all India figures for different religions are not reproduced, but it may be noted that the excess of the all India over the Provincial figures is common to both Hindus and Muslims, though among Sikhs the reverse is found.

Subsidiary Table V to show the proportion in selected castes of married males and females between the ages of 7 and 13 years, the youngest period in which marriage is at all common in the Province. The castes selected are those which are numerically the most important, or depressed. It is not possible to draw any conclusion from the order in which the proportions run. The highest proportion is found among Chuhras, a low caste, but the next highest is among Brahmans, a high caste. Pathans and Sayads consider themselves of higher caste than Tanaolis, Swathis and Awans, and are lower on the list than these three, but on the other hand Gujars and Jats are lower still.

unmarried. The proportions so remaining unmarried in the various religions are shown in the statement in the margin. Although they are small in each case, they are sufficient to provide a comparison. The relative proportions between the religions remain as they have been in previous groups, Sikhs and Hindus being the most-married and Muslims the least married. The majority of those who remain unmarried to the end probably do so for

Proportion of widowed in various age-groups

134 The proportion of widows may be expected to

Proportion of widower and widows in 1,000 of each sex at certain ages								
Religion	All ages		10 to 15		15 to 40		40 and over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Muslim	47	108	2	1	41	75	171	461
Hindu	51	129	2	4	45	95	212	577
Sikh	48	128	1	5	37	75	207	519

be highest in the women in which the females marry at the earliest age. The figures in the margin show the proportions among children, among those

from 15 to 40 years of age, and among those of 40 years of age and over. The Muslims show the lowest proportion of widows in each of the three groups, since their women folk marry at a later age than those of either of the other two religions. Between the ages of 10 and 15 there is a greater proportion of Sikh widows than of Hindus, but in each of the other groups the reverse is the case. Among widowers the proportion is highest among the Hindus, the lowest proportion of "all ages" is found among Muslims, although Sikhs show a slightly lower proportion in the earlier age groups. The low proportion among Muslims is again due to a later age of marriage.

Comparison with Punjab

135 The proportion of widows and widowers may also be compared with

Proportion of widowers and widows in 1,000 of each sex in Punjab in 1921								
Religion	All age		10 to 15		15 to 40		40 and over	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Punjab								
Muslim	78	119	2	1	59	62	250	148
Hindu	99	158	7	8	77	99	291	510
Sikh	95	156	3	3	61	62	289	464

the proportions in the same age-groups recorded in the Punjab Census of 1921. Except in the case of females of the age of 40 and over, the proportion of the widowed is higher in the Punjab than in this Province.

This may be taken as an indication that widow remarriage is more commonly practised in this Province. Among Muslims there is no religious objection to the practice in either province, and its greater frequency in this Province may be attributed partly to the relatively greater scarcity of females and partly to the custom among Pathans of a widow remarrying with a brother of her deceased husband. The lower proportion of widowers is probably due to the later age of marriage in this Province, which makes it less likely that a husband will survive his wife. Among Hindus the lower proportion of widows is to be attributed to the work of certain religious societies which are aiming to this end. These societies are also at work in the Punjab, but are meeting with greater proportionate success here, partly on account of the scarcity of females, partly as a result of the influence of the Pathan customs of the country, and partly because there is a higher literacy, and so presumably teachable, proportion among the Hindus of this Province than among the very much larger Hindu population of the Punjab. The effect of the work of these societies is also reflected in the fall in the proportion of Hindu widows in the Province, to which a further reference will be made later.

Summary of conclusions hitherto reached.

136 The figures that have so far been considered are for the population as a whole and for each of the three main religions. The facts which these figures have illustrated may be briefly summarised as follows —

- (i) Marriage is almost universal among both sexes and in all three religions
- (ii) It is more nearly universal among females than among males, and among Hindus and Sikhs than among Muslims
- (iii) Infant marriage is unknown in the Province, and child marriage very uncommon
- (iv) The average age at which marriage takes place is higher than elsewhere in India, within the Province it is higher among males than among females, and higher among Muslims than in the followers of other religions

The variations between districts and natural divisions of the Province, and between the present results and those tabulated in 1921, remain for consideration

VARIATIONS

137. The table in the margin shows the proportion of married persons in 1,000 of the population of each sex in each of the 5 administered districts. For the purposes of this table, widowed are included as married. The two highest figures for each sex are provided by Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, and these are the only districts for which the figures are above the Provincial average. They are the two districts which are most affected by the influence of the Punjab. Hazara is a cis Indus district, and Dera Ismail Khan is the district with the lowest proportion of Muslims and the highest proportion of Hindus and Sikhs. The particularly low proportion of married males in Peshawar is explained by the presence in the district of large numbers of unmarried immigrants, including serving soldiers and students.

Variation in proportion of married persons by districts

Proportion of married and widowed per 1,000 of each sex		
	Males	Female
All district	421	511
Hazara	420	553
Peshawar	311	530
Kohat	420	511
Bannu	430	527
Dera Ismail Khan	432	557

138. The proportion of the married population of each district found in the early age groups is also lowest in Peshawar, as may be seen from the figures in the margin. The proportions in Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan vary little from the Provincial figure. The highest proportion in each of the three groups is found in Kohat District. This, however, does not indicate a prevalence of early marriage in Kohat. It is explained by the absence on military and quasi-military service of large numbers of persons in the prime of life. The majority of these persons are married, and their exclusion from the married population of the district reduces the natural proportion of married persons in the later age groups and so increases the proportion in the earlier groups.

Districts considered by age groups. The younger age groups.

District	Age group		
	0 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20
Districts	36	19.5	94.1
Hazara	40	23.1	91.2
Peshawar	25	16.3	90.6
Kohat	67	24.4	101.5
Bannu	42	16.6	94.3
Dera Ismail Khan	34	17.7	98.6
Peshawar City (Municipality)	25	15.1	90.0

Actually the lowest of all the proportions are those found in Peshawar Municipality, but they vary so little from the figures for the district and are so much affected by immigration, that it would be unsafe to draw from them any conclusions with regard to the effect of urban life. The figures of each district for the lower age groups have also been considered by religions, but do not show sufficient variation to be worth reproducing. The figures for Muslims, as is to be expected, follow those for "all religions" which have been already considered. Among Hindus the proportions are highest in Hazara and lowest in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, and among Sikhs they are highest in Kohat and lowest in Hazara. The total numbers present in each of these districts are too small to allow of the drawing of any conclusions from these variations.

139. The marginal statement shows the proportion by districts of married persons in the middle and advanced periods of life, per 1,000 of the total married population. The figure for those in the age group 20 to 40 years is highest in Bannu and almost the same in Dera Ismail Khan. These are the two districts in which the inhabitants are least inclined to migrate. In Hazara, the most enterprising district, the proportion in this group is the lowest. The figures for Peshawar and Kohat are also low. Kohat sends out a high proportion of emigrants, and the proportion in Peshawar is reduced by the presence of students, young soldiers and others who are just inside this age group.

The middle and older age groups.

District	Age periods	
	20 to 40	40 and over
Districts	600	283
Hazara	583	294
Peshawar	599	291
Kohat	604	264
Bannu	624	261
Dera Ismail Khan	617	264

presence of students, young soldiers and others who are just inside this age group

but are not yet married. In the age group for those of 40 years of age and over the highest figure is that for Hazara. Hazara is the district with the highest proportion of females to males, and the highest total proportion of married persons, its young men who emigrate in early life in search of employment, return to their homes in old age, it is therefore to be expected that it should show a higher proportion than any other district. Peshawar of necessity shows a high figure, since for reasons already discussed its figures are low in the young and middle groups. Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat are low for similar reasons.

Variation in
distribution
since
previous
census

140 The total population of the Province has undergone an increase of

Distribution by civil condition of the total population compared with last Census

Year	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1931	1,715,818	1,109,258	761,820	508,911	401,041	179,731	62,951	121,114
1921	1,712,716	1,099,021	703,621	443,361	461,391	154,001	61,099	118,662
Variation	+ 80,501	+ 87,337	+ 57,907	+ 58,030	+ 20,051	+ 25,732	+ 1,115	+ 2,552
Variation per cent	+ 7	+ 9	+ 8	+ 13	+ 6	+ 6	+ 2	+ 2

approximately 7 per cent since the last Census. The figures in the margin show how this increase is distributed between the

married, unmarried and widowed. The only decrease is in the number of widowed males. A decrease in the number of widowed persons is to be expected in a growing population at the end of a prosperous and healthy period such as the last has been. The fact that the decrease is not larger among males, and that there is an actual increase among females, who are less inclined to remarry, is explained by the number of persons who were widowed in the influenza epidemic of 1918. The increase in the number of married females is lower than might have been expected, and the increase in unmarried females considerably higher. The proportion of married females to the total female population is in fact lower at the present Census than in any previous Census since 1881. It was 411 per mille in 1921 and is now 433. This again is a result of the influenza epidemic as may be judged from the division into age groups shown in the margin. The figures for those under 20 years of age, who were little affected by the

Proportion of married females per 1,000 females (districts)

Age period	Proportion of married females per 1,000 females	
	1931	1921
10-15	121	122
15-20	674	642
20-40	841	872
40-60	566	640
60-and over	258	316

epidemic, have risen slightly, but those in the higher age groups have been reduced by the high mortality of the epidemic affecting them both directly through death and indirectly through widowhood. The proportion of married males per 1,000 of the male population was 380 in 1921 and is now 379. It shows on the whole a steady increase since 1881, due to increasing economic prosperity.

Variation among
widowed by
religions

141 Variations in the proportion of the widowed in each sex provide a

Proportion of widowers and widows per 1,000 of each sex in each religion

Religion	Males	Females
All religions { 1931	47	109
{ 1921	52	116
Muslims { 1931	47	108
{ 1921	51	114
Hindus { 1931	54	120
{ 1921	60	149
Sikhs { 1931	48	128
{ 1921	48	128

clue to the attitude of the communities towards widow re-marriage. The figures for the last two enumerations are therefore given in the margin for each of the three main religions. The figures for Hindus and for Muslims both show a decrease in the total proportions. The figures for Sikhs are unchanged. The decrease among Muslims is too small to require comment, but since widow re-marriage is already favourably regarded by Muslims change was hardly to be expected. The decrease among Hindus is small for males but considerable for females. The reduction in the proportion among females,

* Vide Subsidiary Table No 1, at end of chapter

from 149 to 29 per mille may be attributed to the efforts of certain societies which are working for this end

142 Polygamy is very little practised in the North West Frontier Province, although it is not generally regarded as prohibited by religion. When a man does take a second wife during the life time of the first, it is usually due either to the failure of the first marriage to produce male issue, or to the custom of a Pathan marrying the widow of a brother who has died without sons. No figures for polygamy are available, but the figures in Subsidiary Table IV, which show the proportion of married females to married males, indicate how little it is practised. These figures show 1,005 married wives to 1,000 husbands among Muslims, 733 among Hindus and 685 among Sikhs. The figures for Hindus and Sikhs certainly carry no suggestion of polygamy. Those for Muslims are deceptive owing to the effect of emigration, but it is probable that they are to some extent swollen by the practice. They are higher in Hazara than in the trans-Indus districts. In Hazara there are 1,051 wives to 1,000 husbands among Muslims, 771 among Hindus and 880 among Sikhs. The figure among Muslims is certainly raised by emigration, but since the proportion of females born in Hazara is also higher than that in other districts, it is probable that polygamy is also more practised there than elsewhere.

Limited
extent of
polygamy in
the Province.

CHAPTER VI—CIVIL CONDITION

JOBSIDIARY TABLE I—(For North West Frontier Province including Trans Frontier)
Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each Sex, religion and main age period
at each of the last five Censuses

Religion, Sex and Age	Unmarried					Married					Widowed			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ALL RELIGIONS MALES														
All ages	574	568	581	580	581	379	380	373	375	372	47	52	46	15
0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	999					1				
5-10	995	999	998	998	996	5	1	2	2	1				
10-15	975	977	973	973	959	23	22	26	21	40	2	1	1	1
15-20	767	840	818	813	717	221	153	140	150	51	1	7	6	7
20-40	296	321	315	311	231	657	630	610	617	712	47	40	15	11
40-60	51	62	59	53	41	811	811	827	833	810	135	127	111	111
60 and over	33	17	31	30	31	669	649	701	601	618	298	271	265	170
ALL RELIGIONS FEMALES														
All ages	458	440	454	451	447	433	444	434	436	435	109	116	112	113
0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	999	999					1				
5-10	982	998	991	994	989	18	2	6	6	11				
10-15	876	874	883	881	778	121	122	114	116	218	3	1	1	3
15-20	307	310	352	362	201	674	612	615	625	776	10	18	13	13
20-40	67	47	50	43	21	811	872	878	881	859	91	61	72	71
40-60	29	22	27	13	10	466	610	624	614	492	405	338	319	373
60 and over	22	17	16	12	11	259	317	261	211	207	720	606	723	711
MUSLIM MALES														
All ages	579	574	584	588	586	371	375	371	369	369	47	51	45	43
0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000									
5-10	995	999	998	998	997	5	1		2	3				
10-15	975	977	974	979	962	23	22	25	19	36	2	1	1	2
15-20	777	851	855	854	715	12	112	139	147	211	11	7	6	7
20-40	281	297	302	303	219	668	653	655	656	727	48	50	13	41
40-60	51	58	55	49	38	816	818	815	811	810	143	124	110	110
60 and over	32	34	31	27	20	675	697	710	703	660	293	269	259	270
MUSLIM FEMALES														
All ages	460	443	458	456	452	432	443	433	434	434	108	114	109	110
0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	999	999					1				
5-10	983	958	995	989	16	2	5	5	11	1				
10-15	881	879	888	891	790	116	117	109	106	206	3	4	3	3
15-20	317	353	365	379	210	664	630	623	609	768	19	17	12	12
20-40	69	47	51	43	25	840	874	881	897	861	91	79	68	70
40-60	29	22	28	14	10	572	617	634	623	501	399	331	338	363
60 and over	22	18	17	13	12	264	322	266	249	214	714	660	717	738

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(For North West Frontier Province including Trans Frontier posts)
Distribution by civil condition of 1 000 of each sex, religion and main age period at each of the
last five Censuses

Religion, Sex and Age	Unmarried					Married					Widowed				
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
HINDU MALES															
All ages	506	500	525	499	525	440	440	403	437	410	54	60	69	64	65
0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	999	958				1	2					
5-10	990	996	100	996	997	9	3	4	4	7	1	1			1
10-15	968	967	961	953	918	30	32	33	46	79	2	1	3	1	3
15-20	676	755	770	748	651	311	236	210	241	329	13	9	11	10	17
20-40	101	109	130	102	263	659	580	606	643	673	50	51	64	55	61
40-60	81	97	104	93	97	746	732	716	711	697	173	171	180	163	206
60 and over	58	71	82	71	95	569	554	553	559	501	373	375	355	370	401
HINDU FEMALES															
All ages	435	390	395	379	385	433	461	443	461	447	129	149	162	160	168
0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	958	997				2	3					
5-10	963	989	988	985	976	35	10	11	11	21	2	1	1	1	2
10-15	817	910	909	778	629	170	193	188	166	161	1	7	3	6	10
15-20	101	205	170	151	86	765	770	806	812	873	21	25	21	27	41
20-40	10	40	24	1	9	830	847	817	804	10	118	118	129	124	181
40-60	19	10	11	6	1	168	534	451	461	382	513	456	438	530	614
60 and over	17	10	8	6	4	151	198	166	163	118	830	792	826	831	878
SIKH MALES															
All ages	525	528	539	457	464	427	424	395	497	488	48	48	66	46	48
0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000										
5-10	991	995	996	995	990	6	5	3	1	8	2		1	1	2
10-15	971	970	967	931	918	28	23	3	68	79	1	1	1	1	3
15-20	681	801	792	734	671	303	196	101	257	317	13	3	14	9	12
20-40	350	126	105	358	340	610	531	531	607	620	40	43	61	35	10
40-60	76	108	95	98	87	766	750	756	764	738	158	122	149	138	175
60 and over	61	76	78	92	62	568	621	524	609	531	371	300	398	309	103
SIKH FEMALES															
All ages	443	376	385	336	350	450	496	467	507	507	107	128	148	157	143
0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000	998	995				2	5					
5-10	960	983	986	982	956	38	16	14	17	11	2	1		1	3
10-15	786	694	611	616	494	209	301	228	366	575	5	5	8	8	21
15-20	164	113	177	66	33	817	874	796	905	915	19	13	27	20	52
20-40	19	21	22	6	4	869	878	866	879	847	92	98	112	115	149
40-60	24	13	9	1	1	490	552	528	512	436	186	435	463	187	563
60 and over	15	15	26			208	305	170	181	180	777	680	804	817	820

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I A—Proportion per mille of each sex by septenary and ternary
age groups (4-23) for civil condition North West Frontier Province (Districts)

Groups	Males			Females		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
4-6	1,000			1,000		
7-13	992	7	1	970	29	1
14-16	927	69	4	606	386	8
17-23	686	298	16	160	816	24
Total	902	93	5	692	300	8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—*Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and Natural Division*

Religion and Natural Division	Males																	
	All ages			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
W F P (Districts)																		
Religions	579	373	18	1,000			995	5		975	13	1	303	508	31	49	777	174
uslims	562	371	47	1,000			995	5		975	23	2	301	507	40	47	774	170
ndus	540	414	57	1,000			990	9	1	968	31	2	377	578	15	70	712	112
kh	512	406	53	1,000			991	6	1	973	7		113	540	17	71	719	107
ristians	728	215	27	1,000			993	5	2	980	17	3	719	32	19	123	743	134
HAZARA																		
Religions	571	380	49	1,000			996	4		968	31	1	303	508	30	47	778	175
uslims	579	379	49	1,000			996	4		968	31	1	303	508	30	47	778	175
ndus	540	399	53	1,000			990	9	1	968	30	2	411	539	28	108	659	291
kh	550	392	58	1,000			990	9	1	968	30	2	411	539	28	108	659	291
ristians	621	363	16	1,000			1,000	14		963	37		391	109	10	63	718	210
TRANS INDUS DISTRICT																		
Religions	581	371	47	1,000			995	5		978	20	2	406	511	41	50	777	171
uslims	580	367	47	1,000			995	5		979	19	1	402	507	41	48	777	169
ndus	525	417	58	1,000			990	9	1	968	30	2	364	557	49	60	711	218
kh	541	408	51	1,000			995	3	2	970	21	2	418	530	30	77	717	206
ristians	734	211	27	1,000			990	5	3	979	18	3	759	226	19	112	739	113

Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and Natural Division

Religion and Natural Division	Females																	
	All ages			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
W F P (Districts)																		
Religions	459	472	109	1,000			981	18		876	111	3	110	805	76	28	502	470
uslims	460	133	08	1,000			981	16	1	881	110	3	111	803	76	28	502	464
ndus	475	476	129	1,000			963	75	2	817	170	4	80	625	95	18	405	577
kh	442	450	108	1,000			959	39	1	781	212	4	70	855	75	27	420	549
ristians	400	450	50	1,000			591	9		887	106	7	177	791	29	128	607	205
HAZARA																		
Religions	447	411	102	1,000			978	21	1	847	150	3	90	837	71	21	541	438
uslims	440	451	100	1,000			980	20		851	140	3	90	838	72	21	547	432
ndus	365	406	139	1,000			951	47	2	744	251	7	58	842	100	17	371	612
kh	444	468	108	1,000			953	23		798	202		61	868	71	8	472	520
ristians	443	483	74	1,000			1,000	17		1,000			183	742	75	214	572	214
TRANS INDUS DISTRICTS																		
Religions	463	425	112	1,000			983	15	1	887	110	3	130	792	78	30	487	483
uslims	464	424	112	1,000			985	15		890	104	3	133	790	77	31	492	477
ndus	443	430	127	1,000			965	23	2	831	166	3	85	821	94	19	411	570
kh	446	446	108	1,000			968	29	3	798	199	6	72	852	70	20	417	557
ristians	461	491	48	1,000			991	9		884	109	7	177	797	26	121	610	209

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*Districts only*

Distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion

Religion or Sex	Number per 10,000 of sex concerned											
	0-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RELIGIONS												
MUSLIM	2,976	6		1,113	29	2	1,013	2,304	105	88	1,327	312
	3,059	24	1	486	136	3	102	3,341	317	46	823	772
HINDU	916	6	1	1,246	20	2	1,545	2,248	160	85	1,423	310
	3,059	22	1	991	131	3	502	3,326	312	46	839	768
SIKH	2,094	10	1	939	29	2	1,037	2,061	229	121	1,135	339
	3,056	47	2	922	102	1	341	3,196	404	28	618	880
	2,161	6	2	877	24		2,269	2,896	196	116	1,127	324
	3,147	55	3	950	256	5	204	3,602	327	71	588	752

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions*

Natural Division and Religion	Number of females per 1,000 males														
	All ages			0-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PUNJAB (DISTRICTS)															
MUSLIMS	667	977	1,026	897	3,105	1,162	685	2,962	1,402	257	1,223	1,117	437	109	2,095
	681	1,005	1,977	895	3,031	1,115	686	2,857	1,335	280	1,275	1,681	470	500	2,135
	571	733	1,574	926	3,355	1,625	682	4,873	1,857	122	819	1,227	162	3,8	1,807
	503	685	1,276	899	6,100	1,250	668	6,500	9,000	80	767	998	164	322	1,431
	224	711	660	902	1,500		695	1,833	2,000	56	807	362	530	417	1,009
JAT/ARAB	681	1,035	1,811	903	4,585	2,500	660	3,640	2,000	236	1,334	1,787	328	508	1,822
	693	1,051	1,824	904	4,003	2,556	664	3,578	1,979	252	1,370	1,789	351	514	1,877
	456	741	1,688	868	4,385	2,000	570	6,143	2,333	71	820	1,848	96	346	1,617
	568	880	1,379	876	4,500		606	5,611		108	1,055	1,208	77	380	1,455
	491	914	3,250	746			400			239	1,078	2,333	1,200	552	6,000
OTHER DISTRICTS															
	662	955	1,970	894	2,054	953	695	4,156	12,50	263	1,182	1,564	479	495	2210
	676	986	2,040	895	2,533	965	695	4,057	1,170	289	1,279	1,644	521	506	226
	558	731	1,551	937	3,206	2,571	704	4,562	1,727	137	819	1,140	185	385	1,854
	490	688	1,252	905	7,714	1,250	684	6,848	9,000	76	719	561	122	307	1,428
	218	702	616	912	1,500		113	4,833	2,000	53	795	315	495	410	963

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(For North-West Frontier Province including trans frontier posts)
Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes

Distribution of 1,000 males of each age by civil condition																						
Caste	All ages			0-6			7-14			15-16			17-23			24-33			34 and over			
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Arora	558	376	66	1,000			980	19	1	911	68	11	104	317	25	105	719	86	70	689	741	
Awani	560	351	89	1,000			981	16		868	111	20	670	261	17	180	731	90	79	100	718	
Brahman	460	428	82	1,000			909	60	1	716	77	10	551	400	37	251	655	91	195	610	253	
Chammar	517	407	66	1,000			966	1	11	729	219	51	401	515	15	146	758	66	1	108	165	
Chuhra	471	114	85	1,000			817	19	1	720	10	15	591	443	26	50	67	119	53	701	244	
Gujar	590	362	18	1,000			991	5		996	109	5	68	116	26	170	760	61	93	716	191	
Jat	537	103	60	1,000			902	5		875	110	6	605	376	19	101	710	86	9	761	208	
Khatris	516	111	71	1,000			961	11	5	766	182	73	571	389	10	117	701	79	86	705	709	
Pathan	579	366	55	1,000			987	11	4	997	95	18	68	291	78	191	736	71	61	710	188	
Sayad	583	366	51	1,000			955	11	1	810	91	10	611	396	10	171	750	70	55	759	187	
Swathi	519	349	32	1,000			971	26		787	207	6	163	50	17	214	711	51	171	669	150	
Tanaoli	585	371	41	1,000			965	3		919	170		105	173	21	101	786	51	60	61	176	

Distribution of 1,000 females of each age by civil condition

Caste	Distribution of 1,000 females of each age by civil condition																					
	All ages			0-6			7-14			15-16			17-23			24-33			34 and over			
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Arora	444	419	139	1,000			965	11	1	559	493	8	108	961	11	71	795	181	16	749	615	
Awani	459	470	111	1,000			957	43	1	473	167	61	173	791	16	100	81	108	18	481	479	
Brahman	397	460	143	1,000			922	69	9	780	618	1	175	805	0	11	785	184	15	114	571	
Chamar	509	412	79	1,000			945	55		466	534		323	646	71	15	681	92	146	431	423	
Chuhra	376	196	129	1,000			819	118	4	471	575	4	77	910	13	29	790	181	73	452	515	
Gujar	413	462	100	1,000			967	32	1	409	580	11	110	865	25	18	856	106	20	512	198	
Jat	451	424	122	1,000			972	27	1	676	352	12	225	726	49	46	515	199	25	464	511	
Khatris	411	401	125	1,000			901	94	2	790	600	10	169	796	35	31	818	151	17	156	527	
Pathan	472	415	113	1,000			965	14	1	634	318	18	230	732	38	64	810	126	51	457	492	
Sayad	411	151	104	1,000			972	27	1	618	370	12	219	743	38	68	792	140	44	474	482	
Swathi	443	455	101	1,000			976	24		664	330	6	129	846	25	29	872	99	7	491	502	
Tanaoli	450	447	103	1,000			969	31		503	489	8	130	847	23	58	834	108	28	450	513	

CHAPTER VII

INFIRMITIES

143 In accordance with past practice the infirmities for which information was asked at the present census were four in number, insanity, deaf mutism, leprosy and total blindness. The instructions given to enumerators were that if any person were found blind of both eyes, insane, suffering from corrosive leprosy, or deaf and dumb, the name of the infirmity was to be entered in the relevant column of the schedule, persons were not to be entered as blind who were blind of one eye only, nor as lepers if suffering from leucoderma. These instructions were the same as those given in 1921, before which date attempts had been made to distinguish those who were deaf and dumb from both from those who had become so in later life.

Intention of the records.

144 The returns under the heads for infirmities are probably the least accurate of all returns in the Census. This is believed to be the case not only in India but in all countries in which census proceedings are conducted. Mistakes and inaccuracies occur not only through accidental omissions and intentional suppressions on the part of the defectives or their friends, but from wrong diagnosis of diseases which require an expert to distinguish. Blindness is one out of the four infirmities which there is least reason to suppose might be deliberately concealed, but even in the case of blindness there can be no doubt that the enumerators were bothered by different degrees of imperfect vision. The other three infirmities are all regarded as some kind of reproach either by the afflicted person or by the relatives, and are consequently concealed if concealment is in any way possible. Even when concealment is not deliberate, it frequently occurs that parents will not admit to themselves the existence of deaf mutism or insanity in a child until it becomes impossible to do otherwise. Some degree of accuracy was claimed for the statistics of this Province in 1911 on the ground that the enumerators and supervisors were all local men from whom the existence of infirmities could not be concealed. This would not get over the difficulties of either unintentional concealment on the part of the family afflicted or imperfect diagnosis on their own part, nor is it likely that many cases would occur in which they would venture to enter an infirmity in the schedule against the wishes of the head of a household. The best that can be said for the statistics is that errors and omissions are probably no more frequent than elsewhere in India, or than in previous enumerations in this Province, and that there is therefore some use in them for purposes of comparison.

Inaccuracy of the returns.

145 The recorded figures for the four specified infirmities are shown in Imperial Table No. IX. The table is divided into two parts, one showing distribution by age and the other distribution by districts. The classification by age is of interest to determine both the age at which the infirmities make themselves known, and the manner in which they affect length of life. Classification by districts is adopted as a result of past experience which has shown the general incidence of these infirmities to be much more affected by locality than by religion or social custom. Three subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter show the figures reduced proportionately for 100,000 of the population in order to provide a fair rate of comparison with the rest of India and elsewhere. Before considering the figures further, it is necessary to remember that the total number of persons recorded as afflicted is under 5,000 and that it is extremely dangerous to draw conclusions from such small data as this number can furnish.

Reference to statistics.

146 The proportion of persons afflicted with any of the four infirmities is compared in the margin with similar figures recorded since 1881. It will be observed that the figures show a steady decrease with the exception of the year 1911 which showed a sudden rise. It is pleasant to suppose that the steady decline is due partly to greater accuracy in enumeration resulting in fewer wrong diagnoses, and partly to the progressive improvement in sanitation and material condition.

Difficulty of comparisons.

Proportion of persons afflicted with each infirmity to every 100,000 of the population

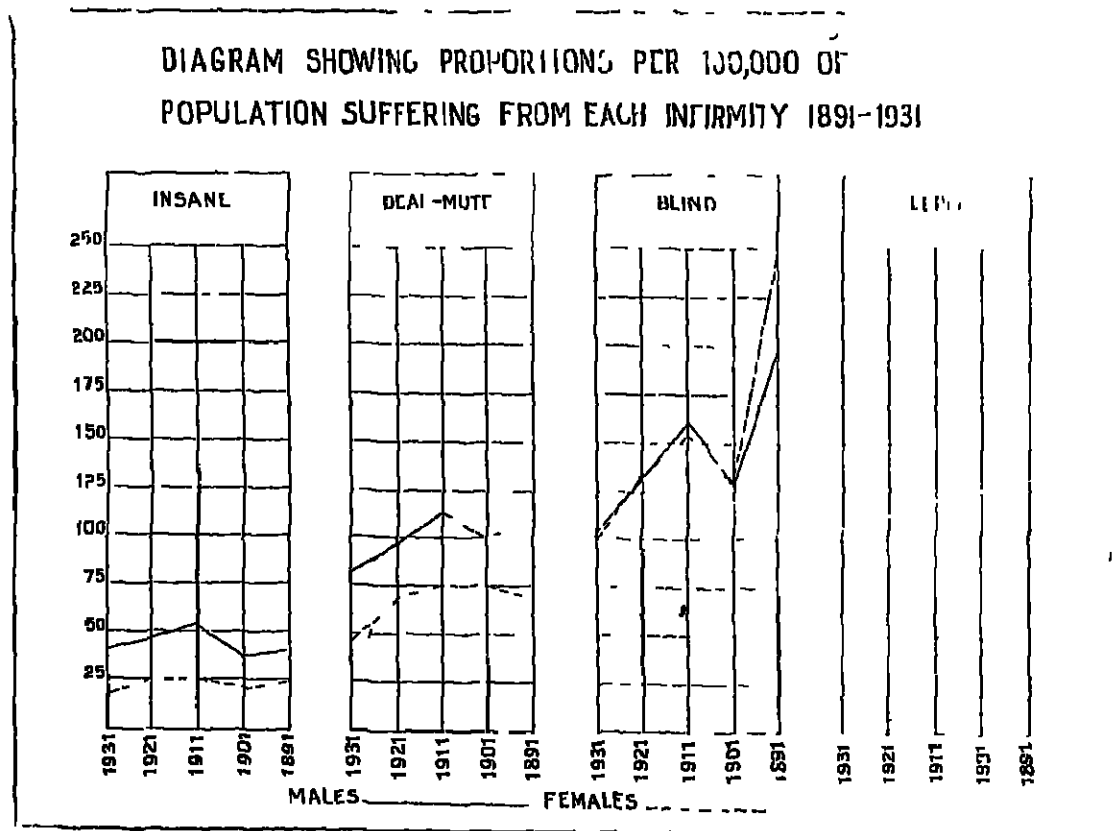
Infirmity	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
Total	206	261	303	261	356	472
Insane	31	36	40	29	33	54
Deaf mute	66	84	95	88	89	83
Leper	102	132	156	130	222	318
Blind	10	9	12	14	12	17

and in the accessibility of medical relief. On the other hand it is certain that if the figures had shown a rise instead of a decline, the rise would just as comfortably have been ascribed to greater accuracy in enumeration resulting in fewer errors and omissions, and to the increased accessibility of medical relief resulting in persons having less hesitation in declaring themselves. In any case no reason has been ascribed to the sudden rise in 1911. The sudden fall from the 1911 figures to those of 1921 was ascribed to the excessive vulnerability of the infirm in the influenza epidemic of 1918. On the other hand the Census Superintendents of Bihar and Orissa, and of the Central Provinces stated as an axiom that the epidemic was particularly adverse to strong and healthy adults in the prime of life, the Census Superintendent of Bihar and Orissa found that this reacted adversely on the infirm in that it took away their support and tightened the purse strings of charity, while the Census Superintendent of the latter province found that it increased their numbers in that it threw them on to the support of Government and so brought them to the notice of enumerators and supervisors. In such circumstances it is almost impossible to draw conclusions from the figures. There has certainly been no improvement in the sanitation and material condition of the Gujar of Hazara, although statistics for Hazara have become less. On the other hand there has been a steady advance in medical methods of curing and preventing blindness, and the credit for the reduction in the prevalence of this affliction must without doubt be given to the doctors.

147

The general tendency to decline, and the relative vulnerability of the two sexes, may be more easily judged from the diagram below. It will be noticed that blindness is the disease in which the proportions between the sexes remain most nearly equal, although the curves for each of the other three infirmities run more or less parallel. The diagram may be taken to illustrate what has already been remarked, namely that the figures for blindness are the most reliable, and that the other figures, being affected by more or less constant errors, have some value for purposes of comparison.

16



148

The statement in the margin shows the recorded number of persons suffering from each

Number of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last four censuses

Infirmity	1901	1911	1921	1931
Insane	606	884	833	741
Deaf mute	1,807	2,100	1,897	1,597
Blind	2,666	3,440	2,980	2,463
Leprosy	294	282	211	249
Total	5,373	6,706	5,921	4,984

number of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last four census enumerations. The total showed an advance of 25 per cent between 1901 and 1911 and a decline of 12 per cent between 1911

and 1921. Between 1921 and 1931 there has occurred a further decline of 9 per cent. The actual figures of insane persons are still higher than in 1901, but the population has increased and so the proportion has fallen.

149 The relative prevalence of the four selected infirmities among 100 afflicted persons is shown in the margin.

Percentage relative prevalence of each infirmity at the last three censuses

Infirmity	1911	1921	1931
Insane	13	11	15
Deaf-mute	32	32	31
Blind	51	50	49
Leprosy	4	4	5

Relative prevalence of selected infirmities

It will be seen that the proportions have varied little in the last twenty years. Blindness always accounts for about half the total number, and leprosy for only a very small proportion.

Since, however, blindness is usually admitted while leprosy is concealed, these figures are not of great value.

INSANIY

150 The figures for the insane are meant to include only those persons who are afflicted with the more active forms of mental derangement, and not the merely half-witted or weak-minded. In practice, however, it is quite impossible to distinguish between the two. In neither of the two common vernaculars of the Province are there separate words for lunacy and idiocy. "Jawani" in Pashto and "pagal" in Lahndi and Hindustani, may both mean anything from a raving lunatic to one whose development is hardly more than retarded. Even experts in charge of lunatic asylums like to keep their patients under observation for some time before they will certify whether they are insane or not. It is therefore hardly to be expected that the statistics will be of any value save for comparison with others equally unreliable.

Impossibility of distinguishing between different kinds of mental abnormality.

151 In point of comparison with the rest of India the position of the Province appears to be improving. In the census of 1911 only Baluchistan and Burma returned a higher proportion of insane than the Frontier. In 1921 the proportion on the Frontier, although still above the general average for India, was lower than that found in Baroda, Bengal, Bombay, Kashmir or Cochin as well as in both the two provinces previously mentioned. The situation has improved again in the present Census, although the proportion is still slightly higher than that found in the neighbouring province of the Punjab.

Comparison with other parts of India.

152 The figures in the margin give by districts the number of insane per 100,000 of the population at each of the last five censuses.

Number of insane per 100,000 of the population at each of the last five censuses

District and Natural division	Males					Females					Total				
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
N W F P (Districts)	41	47	54	37	41	18	25	25	21	24	31	36	40	29	33
Hazara	27	54	50	37	23	14	30	23	22	21	21	42	38	30	22
Translindus Districts	47	44	55	37	46	19	23	25	20	23	34	34	40	29	36
Peshawar	47	48	52	38	45	18	23	20	18	18	34	36	36	28	32
Kohat	46	45	45	31	28	18	14	27	25	18	33	30	36	28	23
Bannu	48	51	74	31	45	18	11	37	19	25	34	41	56	25	40
Dera Ismail Khan	14	26	54	32	55	25	23	28	18	28	35	25	41	25	42

per 100,000 of the population as recorded in each Census since 1901. Insanity appears always to have affected more males than females. This is presumably

Variation by districts from Census to Census

due to the comparatively quieter and less exciting lives led by the women of the Province than by the men. The women take less part than the men in such excitements as dancing, religious celebrations, riots, sudden deaths and the like, and are also less addicted to the use of drugs or intoxicating liquors. It is probable also that the percentage of cases of concealment of insanity is greater among women than among men, certainly there is less opportunity for the enumerator to enter the infirmity from his own knowledge.

Hazara. 153 Hazara has always hitherto been the worst district for insanity and showed a continuous increase in the number of insane from 1891 to 1921. It is believed that there is some connection between insanity and the cold climate of the hills, but this has yet to be definitely established. The climatic conditions of Hazara approximate to those of Kashmir and the Punjab hills, in both of which the proportion of insanity runs high. On the other hand it was found in the course of the Assam Census of 1921 that the proportion of insane in that Province was nowhere lower than in the Kashi and Jammu hills where the altitude at which the people were accustomed to live was exceptionally high. Hazara is the district in which there is the highest proportion of Muslims, and if there is anything in the theory of consanguineous marriages as a cause of insanity, the proportion of insanity might naturally be expected to be high in the district where consanguineous marriages are also high. No explanation is forthcoming for the sudden drop in the proportion of insane in Hazara at the present Census and it is impossible to believe that it represents the true state of affairs.

Peshawar 154 Peshawar District shows a total number of insane only one higher than in the previous Census, but there is an increase of 11 in the number of males and a decrease of 13 among females. It is impossible to ascribe any reason to this peculiar variation, unless it be that a slightly hostile feeling to the Census in Peshawar City has led to less perfect enumeration among females.

The Southern districts

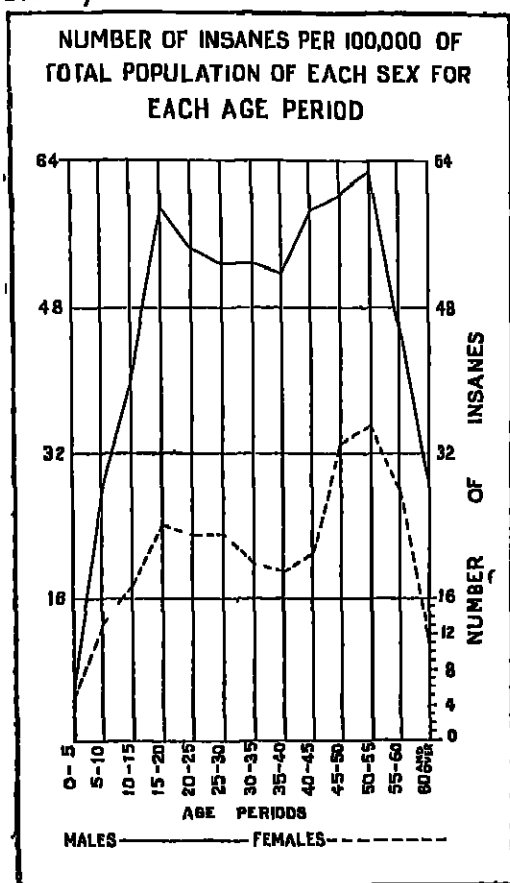
155 The variations in the figures returned from the three Southern districts of the Province are shown in the margin. The total figures are too small and the variations too erratic to justify the drawing of any conclusions. It may be noted, however, that a large number of the persons returned as insane in each Census are religious mendicants of one sort or another, most of whom wander into British Territory from across the border. The entry of such persons into the Southern Districts was restricted in 1921 by the existence of a state of war in Waziristan.

District	1911	1921	1931	Variation 1911-1921	Variation 1921-1931
Kohat	82	66	78	-16 (20 P C)	+12 (18 P C)
Bannu	143	103	92	-40 (27 P C)	-11 (11 P C)
Dera Ismail Khan	108	64	97	-44 (41 P C)	+33 (52 P C)

Early mortality among the insane

156 Congenital idiots of varying degrees are usually treated with a certain amount of kindness, but those who become insane in later life are made the subject of all kinds of violent and dangerous treatment. Since the latter kind escape omission from the records less frequently than do the former, while both have a short expectation of life, it is to be expected that the proportion of recorded insane will be low at each of the extremes of life and comparatively high in the middle age periods. The figures in the margin show that this is the case. The particularly low proportion of each sex under 10 years of age reflects the reluctance of parents to recognize insanity in their children until they are compelled to do so. Among males the proportion falls steadily from the moment insanity begins to make itself unmistakable. Among females there are more found insane in the age group 20-30 than in any of the other periods. This may mean that those who were previously only bordering on the insane, have been rendered unmistakably insane by the effort of child bearing.

Age period	Males	Females
0-10	63	29
10-20	134	45
20-30	128	49
30-40	97	30
40-50	67	24
50-60	38	17
60 and over	16	4
All ages	543	198



157 Out of every 100 insane persons the proportion is 73 males and 27 females. Reasons for the excess of males have already been discussed. The expectation of life among both is short. The marginal diagram shows the distribution per 100,000 of each sex through the different age-periods of life.

158 For reasons of economy it has not been possible to prepare statistics showing the prevalence of insanity by castes. It may be noted that in the Census of 1911 the Gujars of Hazara District were found to be the most afflicted caste. They live in a cold and hilly tract of country, and under extremely insanitary conditions of life.

Classification by castes not made.

DEAF MUTISM

159 The figures for deaf mutism are intended to include all persons who were found both deaf and dumb, whether they were congenitally so or had acquired the defect in later life. Persons who were deaf only or dumb only were not to be included. At all Censuses previous to 1921 it was laid down that only those who were deaf and dumb from birth were to be shown. It was expected that the removal of this restriction in 1921 would lead to a sudden rise in the number of deaf mutes. That this was not the case showed that the instructions were never observed and that the change in the instructions need not be considered to vitiate comparison with previous Census figures. The proportion of 97 males and 69 females per 100,000 of the population recorded in 1921 was considerably lower than that of any previous Census in the case of males, and was the lowest recorded in the case of females since 1891. The figures of the present Census are lower again, being 82 males and 47 females per 100,000 of the population. Corresponding figures for the whole of India in 1921 were 70 and 49. The figures for the Province are mainly affected by a sudden fall in the returns from Hazara, and little value must therefore be attached to them except in the examination of the distribution by districts and by age groups.

Deaf mutism

160 The total number of recorded deaf mutes has declined from 1897 in the last Census to 1,597 in the year under consideration. The proportion per 100,000 of the population was 84 in 1921 and is now 66.

Decline in returns from each district.

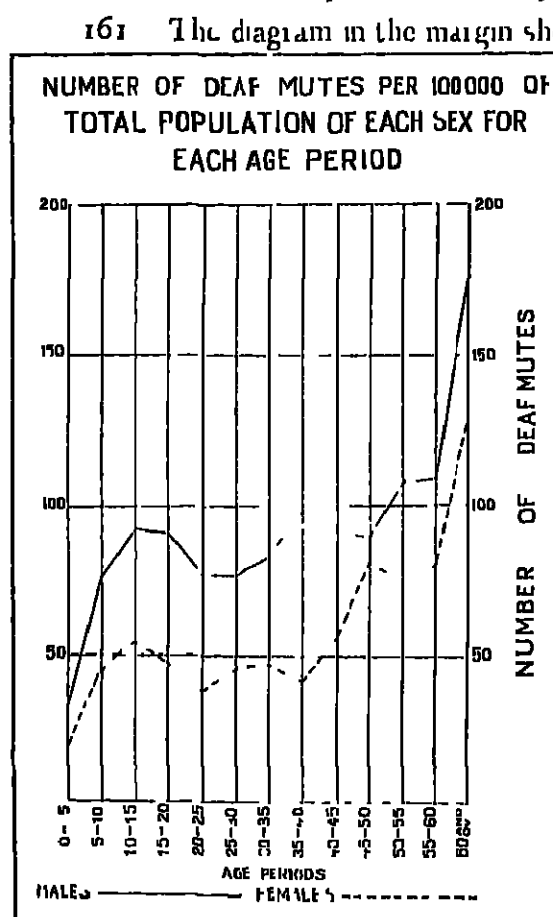
Number of deaf mutes, per 100,000 at each of the last five Censuses															
District and Natural division		Males					Females					Total			
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1891
N W F P (Districts)		82	97	113	100	109	47	69	75	75	69	66	84	95	88
Hazara		90	155	166	111	125	55	89	120	98	81	74	122	143	102
Trans Indus Districts		78	75	93	95	103	44	61	58	68	66	64	68	76	82
Peshawar		83	77	80	88	107	42	62	48	56	65	65	70	64	72
Kohat		76	97	117	111	87	42	64	73	91	61	60	81	95	101
Bannu		56	91	84	72	111	30	56	58	61	78	44	74	71	67
Dera Ismail Khan		85	40	129	104	99	68	62	79	71	58	77	51	104	88

The proportion per 100,000 of the population was 84 in 1921 and is now 66. The figures in the margin give the proportion per 100,000 by

districts for the last five enumerations. The only constant factor is the higher proportion of deaf mutes in Hazara than in the Jans Indus districts. In spite of the sudden fall in the figures for the present year, for which no explanation can be given Hazara remains a district highly affected. The greater part of the district is a hilly Himalayan tract, and the infirmity is found to be common to such tracts throughout India. Sikkim, Kashmir, Mysore, the hill districts of Burma, Bengal, the Punjab and the United Provinces all show a high proportion of deaf mutism. In the United Provinces it appears to have some connection with goitre, and is thought to depend in some way on some mineral carried in water, which disappears from the water in the rivers soon after they are well clear of the hills. In cold climates, too, people do not attend to their personal cleanliness to the same extent as they might in warmer climates, and dirt, want of low living are probably predisposing causes of the infirmity. Probably, also, the effect on the eye of the cold and rarefied atmosphere of the heights contributes to its prevalence.

Variation by age

No 18



Comparison with other Provinces.

162 The position of the North West Frontier Province compared with other provinces in respect of deaf mutism shows a slight improvement since the last census, but the figures are too much affected by the sudden drop in Hazara to be regarded with much confidence. The figure of 66 per 100,000 for the Province occupies a position midway between the figures of 159 returned from Kashmir and 23 from Delhi. However, even the figure of 70 per 100,000 returned from Hazara in 1921 compares favourably with the present figures for Kashmir, where the climate and manner of life of the inhabitants are not too different from those of Hazara.

BLINDNESS

Statistics reasonably accurate

163 The figures for blindness can be approached with more confidence than those for any of the other three infirmities, since blindness is not only comparatively easy to diagnose, but does not carry with it any feeling of shame or disgrace such as to render its concealment probable. It is possible that a certain number of persons who are not totally blind of both eyes have been included, but enumerators were particularly warned against their inclusion and it is hoped that the returns represent the facts with a fair amount of accuracy.

Causes affecting blindness

164 Blindness, although decreasing, is still regrettably prevalent. The total number of persons afflicted in the province was 2,980 in 1921 and is now 2,463. The proportion per 100,000 of the population is 103 males and 100 females, the corresponding all India proportion in 1921 was 145 males and 160 females. The infirmity is found to be commonest in India in tracts with a dry

hot climate and a dusty soil. The glaring sunshine and dust laden winds of the hot weather cause inflammation of the eyes, which frequently results in ulceration and permanent injury. The infirmity is least prevalent in those parts of India where the climate is damp and the country green. On the other hand a smoky atmosphere inside dark ill ventilated houses and huts is also a frequent cause of affections of the eyes, resulting in blindness, and the prevalence of the disease in hilly tracts may often be due to the fact that the people are driven by the cold to live in dark ill ventilated huts.

165 Figures showing the prevalence of blindness for seventeen other provinces and States of India have been received.

Comparison with other parts of India

The North West Frontier Province shows a lower proportion than any of these save Bengal and Hyderabad. Figures for Madras, which were low in 1921, have not been received.

166 The number of blind persons recorded in the present census (1,351 males and 1,112 females) compares favourably with the figures of 1,620 males and 1,360 females recorded in 1921. The table in the margin shows also a satisfactory general tendency to decrease through the last half century. No

Variation by districts from census to census

Distribution of blind persons at each census since 1881, per 100,000 of population												
District or Natural division	Males						Females					
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
N W F P (Districts)	107	172	161	124	198	295	100	177	151	133	215	341
Hazara	58	73	120	77	114	161	52	86	112	71	111	186
Trans. Indus Districts	119	157	176	148	227	324	119	152	166	156	281	383
Peshawar	111	166	182	157	200	267	103	148	154	141	216	304
Kohat	78	107	122	92	150	276	72	108	117	119	175	339
Bannu	70	100	117	116	196	279	54	108	99	120	258	296
Dera Ismail Khan	272	186	267	199	708	470	286	252	325	248	402	569

doubt the decrease is partly due to increased care in enumeration, but it must in addition be very largely due to the advance in medical science and the increased accessibility of facilities. Small pox, a common cause of blindness, has been almost eliminated by vaccination, while cataract, and especially double cataract, is now being removed by operation with increasing certainty of success. More important still, not only is the skill of surgeons increasing, but the knowledge of their skill is becoming widely spread among even the poorest and most backward people, till there are few left who do not offer themselves for treatment with an almost pathetic confidence in the success of the operation.

167. The distribution by districts per 100 blind persons, and the proportion of blind persons per 100,000 of each sex within the districts, are shown in the margin. The figures for Peshawar must be to some extent disregarded, since they are swollen by the large number of persons who are present in the district either as blind beggars or in search of medical treatment. Next to Peshawar the highest proportion per 100 blind persons is found in Dera Ismail Khan, where the glare and heat in the summer months are worse than anywhere else in the Province. The next highest figure is in Hazara, due to the insanitary conditions of life of the Gujars. The proportions per 100,000 of each sex are higher in Kohat and Bannu, where the conditions of heat and glare are more universal than are the conditions of insanitary living in Hazara.

Distribution by district for each sex.

Distribution of blind persons of the five settled districts			
District	Proportion per 100 blind persons	Proportion of blind persons per 100,000 of population	
		Males	Females
Hazara	15	58	52
Peshawar	42	111	102
Kohat	7	78	72
Bannu	7	70	54
Dera Ismail Khan	29	272	286

168 Blindness is usually the only one of the four recorded infirmities which is proportionately more common among females than among males. This is due partly to the fact that women are confined more than men to the smoky atmosphere of ill-ventilated houses, and partly to their not yet entrusting them-

Proportion between the sexes.

selves with the same freedom as men to surgical and medical relief. In the present census the proportion among females is lower than among males. The explanation may perhaps again be found in the slight feeling of hostility to the census in Peshawar City, which resulted in greater difficulty in the enumeration of females.

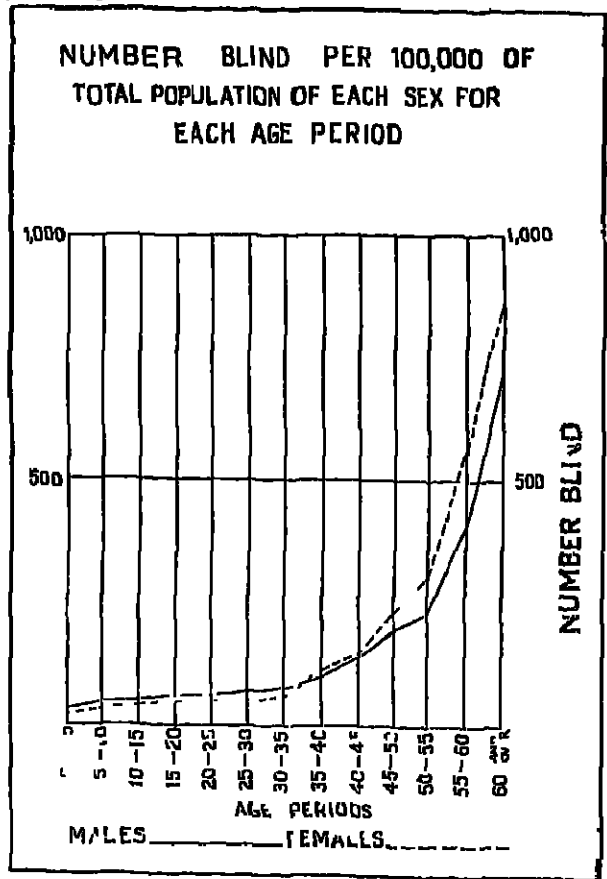
Blindness a disease of advancing age

169 Blindness is to a great extent a disease of increasing age. It is therefore to be expected that increasing numbers will be found in each successive age group. The figures in the margin show that this is the case in the present census, as it has always been before. More than half the total number of blind persons in each sex are over 40 years of age. The great majority of the cases of blindness in advanced age are caused by cataract.

Age period	Males	Females
0-10	125	80
10-20	111	100
20-30	150	107
30-40	118	121
40-50	182	165
50-60	206	207
60 and over	496	330

Distribution by age groups

No 19



170 A diagram illustrating the above figures but calculated on the proportion of blind persons per 100,000 of each sex is placed in the margin. The curves follow the course which is to be expected in such a diagram, and may be taken as a further indication of the comparatively high reliability of the blindness statistics.

LEPROSY

Recorded figures only a fraction of actual

171 The returns of leprosy are probably vitiated more than those of any of the other infirmities both by wilful concealment and by wrong diagnosis. The disease is felt to carry with it not only a social stigma, but many actual social disabilities, and is therefore concealed till as late a stage as possible. In diagnosis it is confused with leucoderma, or discoloration of the skin. Although both the common vernaculars of the Province have separate words for the two diseases, it is often by no means easy for the non expert to distinguish between them, particularly in the early stages. Reasons for regarding the actual figures of the returns as representing hardly a tenth of the total number of sufferers throughout India, are to be found on page 213 of the India Volume of the Census Report for 1921. Since however it is probable that concealment is attempted with equal vigour in every census and in every part of India, the figures obtained have their uses for purposes of comparison.

In comparison with the rest of India the proportion of lepers in the Province is low. As many as 76 per 100,000 of the population have been found afflicted in Burma, 70 in the Central Provinces and Berar, 60 in Assam, 56 in Kashmir and 54 in Behar and Orissa, while in this Province the recorded proportion is only 10 per 100,000.

172 As may be seen from the table in the margin the number of lepers

Variation from 1901 to 1931

Proportion of females to 1 000 male lepers.

Year	Number of lepers	Proportion of female lepers to 1 000 male lepers
1901	294	180
1911	282	382
1921	211	563
1931	240	518

decreased from 1901 to 1921 but has increased again slightly during the last decade. It would be unwise to attach much importance to these fluctuations since those lepers who are at all likely to get recorded as

such are to a large extent migratory mendicants, and are as likely to be found in one Province as in another on the actual night of the census. Beyond the fact that personal uncleanness is conducive to leprosy, neither climate, altitude nor race appear to offer any explanation of its distribution. The castes most afflicted in the Province are the lowest and most backward among those in Hazara. These have certainly not increased in cleanliness. It is therefore probable that the apparent decrease in the prevalence of the disease since 1901 is due more to the establishment of asylums in the Punjab than to any natural cause. The low proportion of females to males is almost certainly due to more successful concealment.

173 The variation by districts during the last 10 years

Variation by districts in last decade.

Variation among lepers by districts since 1921

District	1921			1931		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Hazara	87	28	115	63	21	84
Peshawar	31	32	63	90	46	136
Kohat	1	4	5	3	9	12
Bannu	6	5	11	5	6	11
Dera Ismail Khan	7	7	14	3	83	86
Total	135	76	211	164	5	169

is shown in the margin. The figures are no doubt largely affected by migration, and if there is any thing of interest to note from them it is that lepers only visit the three Southern districts of the Province in very small numbers.

The variations in incidence in the different age periods, if the figures are to

Statement showing the number of lepers per 100,000 of each sex at the last two censuses by decennial age periods

Age period	1921		1931	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-10	4	4	5	6
10-20	5	9	13	8
20-30	10	3	12	8
30-40	11	7	14	8
40-50	21	17	18	9
50-60	24	5	27	11
60 and over	39	21	26	13

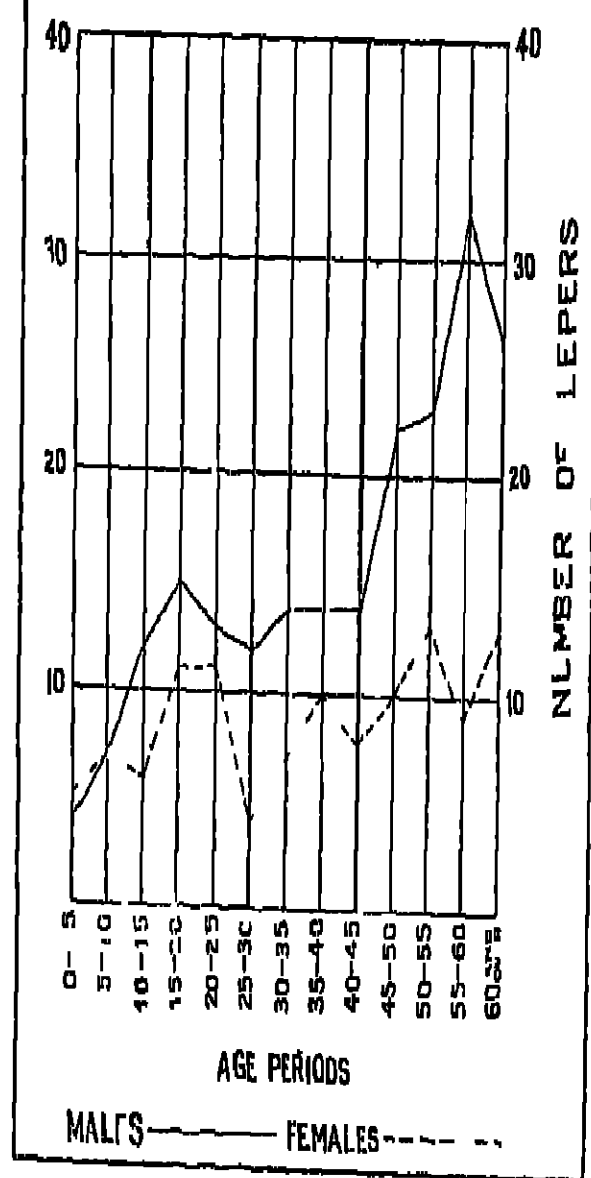
be believed, indicate that congenital leprosy is rare. On the other hand the high proportion found among persons of 60 years of age and over must be regarded with suspicion, since leprosy is known to produce early mortality. In particular there

ought to be few lepers alive after the age of 60, but the figures for females in both years and for males in 1921 are higher in the age group 60 and over than in any other age-group.

distribution
age.

No 20

NUMBER OF LEPERS PER 100,000 OF
TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX
FOR EACH AGE PERIOD



174 The marginal diagram shows the proportion of lepers per 100,000 of each sex by quinquennial age-periods. In the light of the above remarks it is unsafe to regard it as anything more than a further proof of the inaccuracy of both the diagnosis of leprosy and the records of age.

evaluated
among lower
castes.

175 As in the case of the other three infirmities, motives of economy have prevented the study of the prevalence of leprosy by caste or by religion. All India figures for 1921 indicate that higher castes are less afflicted than lower, and this is believed to be due to greater personal cleanliness and better habits of life. (1) the tribes of the Frontier, Gujaris, who live with their animals in the same rooms, in houses which are ill ventilated and insanitary beyond belief, were found to be the most affected.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—Number of zifirm per 100,000 of the total population, at each of the last five censuses

District and Normal Division	Insane						Dea mnes										Blind				Lepers																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Males			Females			Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931	19

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—Age distribution of 10,000 infirm (Five Censuses)

Age	Insane										Deaf mutes									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0-5	221	131	217	319	405			320		139	57	26	55		900	630	180	750		895
5-10	99	79	68	107	900	581	1280			1176	1291	1160	175	1508	1110	1187	1511			2011
10-15	1107	1718	1104	1457	1001	856	110			1231	130	1057	1155	1365	151	1360	1610			1267
15-20	1271	808	991	1157	1212	971	1110			1812	997	1101	120	1073	50	1305	91			1291
20-25	1215	1255	1216	1116	1263	581	1160			1076	657	507	816	915	261	505	641			689
25-30	1110	1021	1167	1196	1112	1556	600			1010	598	710	621	900	916	890	650			909
30-35	1050	1255	1230	679	909	1101	180			676	619	615	911	638	781	910	912			513
35-40	737	1231	75	600	600	2257	280			750	608	100	500	519	107	107	191			620
40-45	681	538	726	200	555	197	600			10	510	122	516	300	571	570	10			10
45-50	513	191	584	179	657	105	410			556	111	110	307	165	611	207	110			155
50-55	160	28	489	60	515	128	410			270	301	11	171	165	110	11	307			179
55-60	239	87	159	110	309		320			210	89	160	157	150	35	111	29			141
60 and over	205	38	489	160	202	128	520			10	604	976	500	443	937	616	107			510

Age	Blind										Lepers									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0-5	370	173	281		191	113	257	247		316	417	118	196	303	1176	171	995			511
5-10	555	327	625		811	405	588	508		510	793	811	686	155	1176	1710	1281			641
10-15	570	673	593		667	411	346	511		511	1158	519	539	555	811	1316	1410			1381
15-20	496	563	478		753	159	610	508		601	1097	370	891	858	1104	658	769			1154
20-25	511	571	502		515	185	311	507		419	915	593	981	910	1412	526	897			766
25-30	570	586	551		655	477	669	547		731	854	889	686	909	471	111	785			1026
30-35	555	691	772	Not available	479	477	787	697	Not available	373	914	1111	1079	606	706	789	1081	Not available		611
35-40	540	302	594	Not available	762	611	213	430	Not available	796	671	296	981	1566	706	526	385	Not available		1026
40-45	629	1043	767		377	665	1147	801		443	549	1077	781	657	471	1711	769			641
45-50	718	556	499		852	818	537	573		1090	670	740	490	1061	471	526	385			1154
50-55	659	1124	877		368	872	1397	1016		342	549	667	784	505	471	263	641			257
55-60	866	216	320		1200	989	243	397		1503	549	593	343	555	235	132	256			385
60 and over	2931	3173	3078		2007	2968	2875	3255		216	854	2222	1569	1111	588	1579	1154			513

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—(a) *Infirm per 100,000 and*
 (b) *female infirm per 1,000 males* } *at certain age periods*

Age	Number afflicted per 100,000								Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males			
	Insane		Deaf-mutes		Blind		Lepers		Insane	Deaf-mutes	Blind	Lepers
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—5	6	5	33	18	26	19	4	5	833	548	740	1,42
5—10	28	13	76	46	41	30	7	7	373	496	600	761
10—15	40	17	72	54	47	39	12	6	323	447	636	361
15—20	59	24	90	17	57	52	15	11	348	434	751	611
20—25	55	23	77	38	61	50	13	11	379	446	740	800
25—30	53	21	77	46	66	51	12	4	387	533	688	286
30—35	53	20	83	47	70	60	14	7	316	466	707	400
35—40	52	19	58	41	95	108	14	10	300	347	032	545
40—45	59	21	92	17	135	142	14	8	297	517	871	444
45—50	60	33	90	81	193	232	23	10	433	711	938	364
50—55	63	35	107	73	226	308	23	13	440	548	1,000	444
55—60	46	28	109	81	412	521	32	9	462	940	548	222
60 and over	29	11	176	129	725	870	26	13	230	510	833	357
All ages	41	18	82	47	103	100	12	8	365	487	823	518

CHAPTER VIII

OCCUPATIONS

INTRODUCTORY

The
scheme of
classification

176 The classification scheme for occupations is that prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India, and includes four main classes, with 55 orders and 195 groups. The principal change from previous census tables is that in the present census no attempt has been made to distribute dependence among occupations, totals are, however, given for dependents who work at some occupation, thus helping to maintain the household in which they are dependent, additional figures are given for subsidiary occupations, and the sex figures are distributed to occupational groups instead of merely to classes and orders.

Reference to
statistics

177 The results obtained are shown in Imperial Tables Nos. X and XI. Imperial Table X shows the total number of recorded earners and working dependents in each of the classes, orders and groups, both for the Province as a whole and for districts, trans-frontier posts and Peshawar Municipality. No. XI is divided into two parts, one of which deals with the distribution by occupation among 12 selected castes, and the other with occupations of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Table XII is a new table, introduced for the first time in the present census, and is intended to show the extent of unemployment among educated persons. The subsidiary tables placed at the end of this chapter are arranged as follows —

- (i) General distribution of occupation per 10,000 of the population,
 - (a) for earners (principal occupation) and working dependents, and
 - (b) for subsidiary occupations
- (ii) Distribution of important sub-classes of occupation in each district, sub-divided as above
- (iii) Proportion of females to males in certain occupations, with actual numbers of each sex
- (iv) Comparison of figures for 1921 with those of 1931 in regard to selected occupations
- (v) Occupations of selected castes
- (vi) Number of persons employed on railway communications, migration posts and telegraphs on the 26th February 1931

Other subsidiary tables prescribed for India as a whole have not been prepared for this Province, as the figures would have been too small to be of any practical interest.

Certain tables which were prepared at the last census, or which were proposed for this census, have been abandoned both for reasons of economy and for other reasons. In particular no table showing occupation by religion has been prepared, and no table showing the extent to which agriculture is combined with other occupations.

Principles of
classification.

178 The chief difficulty in preparing the chapter on Occupations is always in deciding the group in which any individual is to be classified. On this occasion an alphabetical list of occupations showing the groups in which they were to be entered was received from the Census Commissioner for India, and utilised both in compilation and in the issuing of instructions to enumerators and others. In spite of the care thus exercised the number of persons entered as "shopkeepers" without any further description, and the number whose returns were so indefinite as not to indicate any specific occupation, have risen since the last census from 19,306 to 30,916 and from 23,461 to 42,620, respectively. It is open to question whether the larger figures do not more accurately describe the true state of affairs in the Province.

The main principle on which the Census Commissioner's list was prepared was as follows —

(1) Where a person both makes and sells, he is classed as a "maker". On the same principle, when a person extracts some substance, such as

saltpetre, sulphur, carbonate of soda, etc., from the ground and also refines it, he is shown in Sub Class II—Exploitation of Minerals, and not in Sub-Class III—Industry

(2) Industrial and trading occupations are divided into two main categories —

- (a) those where the occupation is classified according to the material worked in, and
- (b) those where it is classified according to the use which it serves

As a general rule the first category is reserved for the manufacture or sale of articles the use of which is not finally determined but it also includes specified articles for which there is no appropriate head in the second category. For example while shoemakers are included in the second category (Order 12, Group 82), the makers of waterbags, saddlery, leather portmanteaus and the like are included in the first category (Order 6, Group 51)

In a few cases occupations have been classed according to the material worked in, even though certain articles made of it are specified, because the material used is more characteristic of the occupation than the article made. Thus makers of palm leaf fans have been shown in Group 56 rather than Group 99. Makers of bamboo screens, leaf plates, etc., have also been shown in Group 56

(3) Persons employed in Railway Carriage factories have been shown in Group 112 instead of under Order 15, because these factories in India are always worked direct by the railways. The manufacture and repair of railway trucks and carriages is an integral part of the operations of the railway authorities. The principle on which the classification is made is analogous to that followed in the case of makers and sellers of diggers and refiners

(4) On the other hand, railway police and railway doctors are classified in Groups 157 and 169, respectively, because the primary duty of persons thus employed is, in the one case the prevention and detection of crime, and in the other the healing of disease. The fact that their pay is derived from the railway is merely an incident, and does not affect the character of the occupation

As a general rule it may be said that whenever a man's personal occupation is one which involves special training *e.g.*, that of a doctor, engineer, surveyor, etc., he is classed under the head reserved for that occupation. Exceptions have been made, however, in cases where the work in which he is employed involves further specialization. For this reason a marine engineer is classed in Group 102 and a river surveyor in Group 103. Officers of Government whose occupation is covered by some other group (*e.g.*, doctors, clergymen, professors, postal, forest, settlement and railway officers and other establishments, etc.) will be included in that group and not under Group 159. Government peons and chaprasis other than those in the above mentioned establishments will be included under this group and not in Group III

179 The instructions given to enumerators and printed on the schedule were —

"Column 9 (Worker or Dependent) —Enter "earner" or "dependent"
A woman who does house work is a dependent, so is a son who works in the fields but does not earn separate wages. A cultivator cultivating as a principal occupation is an earner

"Column 10 (principal occupation of actual workers) —Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants or who live on house rent, pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as "service" or "writing" or "labour". Replies such as are given to a Magistrate in court are not enough. For example, in the case of labour, say whether in the fields, or in a coal mine, or jute factory, or cotton mill or lac factory, or earth work, etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who do not cultivate personally, who cultivate their own land, who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. If a person makes the articles he sells he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment

Instructions
to
enumerators.

the family income must be entered in column 9, and in column 11 For dependents make a X only in column 10

"Column 11 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers) —Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupations Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman, but partly also by fishing, the word 'boatman' will be entered in column 10 and 'fisherman' in column 11 If an actual worker has no additional occupation a cross (X) will be put Dependents who help to support the family by subsidiary work, e.g., a woman who helps in the fields as well as doing house work will be shown in this column

Column 12 (Industry in which employed) —For managers, clerks, operatives or workmen employed in a factory or by any person employing industry fill up the name of the industry, i.e. biscuit making, coal mining For individual workers not employed by others put a X

Instructions
to
enumerators
and others.

180 These instructions were further elaborated for supervisors as follows —

"Column 9 to 11 —The entry of occupation in column 9 to 11 is also a matter requiring special care The first thing is to distinguish between an earner and a dependent Only those women and children will be entered as earners who help to augment the family income by permanent and regular work for which a return is obtained in cash or kind Thus a woman, whose sole business is to look after her husband's house and prepare his meal, is a dependent and not an earner, but a woman who habitually collects and sells firewood or cowdung, thereby adds to the family income and should be shown as an earner A boy, who sometimes looks after his father's cattle, is a dependent, but one who is a regular cowherd and earns a wage in cash or kind should be recorded as an earner in column 9 and a cowherd in column 10 As a rough and ready rule it may be assumed that boys and girls over the age of 10 who actually do field labour or tend cattle are adding to the family income and should therefore be entered in column 10 or 11 according to whether they can pay or not Boys at school and college should be shown as dependents Dependents who assist in the work of the family and contribute to its support without actually earning wages should be shown as dependents in column 9 and under subsidiary occupation in column 11 Thus a woman who regularly works in the fields for her husband is a dependent and should be entered as such in column 9, but has the subsidiary occupation of cultivation which will be recorded in column 11 Household work, done by a woman in her house, will not count as a subsidiary occupation Women and children, who are doing no manual work should be entered as "dependents" in column 9, but not at all in either column 10 or 11

Domestic servants must be entered in column 9 as earners, not dependents, and in column 10 as cook, bahishti, etc

Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown in column 9 as earners and in column 10 as following their previous occupation

When a man has two occupations, the principal one is that on which he relies mainly for his support and from which he gets the major part of his income A subsidiary occupation should be entered if followed at any time of the year (whether followed throughout the year or during a part of it)

Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered in column 11)

Persons living on agriculture must be distinguished as rent receivers (i.e. non-cultivating owners, and lessces and tenants who have sub let their land), cultivating owners, cultivating tenants or agricultural labourers Where a person cultivates part of his land and sub lets part, he should be shown in column 10 as cultivator and in column 11 as rent-receiver, if he gets the greater part of his income from the self cultivated land, and *vice versa* Gardeners or growers of special products such as vegetables, mangoes, etc, must be shown separately Persons whose income is derived from the rent of houses or land in towns should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land, their occupation being noted as house rent (*kiraya malan*), etc

Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like "labour" or "service" or "shopkeeping" The enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service and the nature of the goods sold In the case of

service, it is necessary not merely to distinguish Government service, railway service, Municipal service, village service, service in a shop or office, and domestic service, etc., but also to show the exact occupation followed, *e.g.* in the case of Government service, whether Collector, or Army Officer, or Civil Court Clerk, or Police Inspector, Patwari, Constable, etc. In the case of clerks, the occupation of their employer must also be shown *e.g.* lawyer's clerk, bank clerk.

Whenever large gangs of coolies are employed on earthwork of any kind, special instructions should be given to the enumerators to enter not only the words 'earthwork' but also the nature of the undertaking (railway, road, canal, etc.), in connection with which it is being done. Pensioners should be shown Civil, Military or Political, as the case may be.

For shopkeepers and traders the nature of the articles sold should be stated, *e.g.*, "General Merchant", "cloth merchant", "Seller of food stuffs" (*dukan nuntal*). In the case of industries the precise nature of the industries should be given as "cotton weaver", "carpet maker", "silk weaver", "maker of glass bangles".

Column 12.—Only those persons will be entered in this column who are working in organised industries. Thus a carpenter employed by a furniture-manufactory will be entered "carpenter" in column 10 and "furniture making" in column 12. A village carpenter working at home or a jobbing carpenter working for his own hand must not appear in column 12 at all. Agricultural labourers should only be entered in this column when they are employed in some special branch of agriculture or other industry involving agriculture incidentally, or when they are employed by some person or company practising agriculture on an extensive scale. In the former case the name of the particular industry will be entered, *e.g.* "dairy farming", "horse breeding," in the latter the entry will be agriculture.

181 The difficulties in the way of accurate enumeration and compilation, are noticed in para 413 to 425 of the North West Frontier Province, Volume of the Census Report of 1911. However carefully the instructions may have been framed, they have certainly not decreased since that date. It is not necessary here to recapitulate them in detail, but it may be said in brief that the chief difficulty lies in overlapping. To the non-statistical mind the population might be divided into four classes, traders, those who make their money from land, hired workers, and Government servants, the latter are recruited from any of the other three classes into which they may have been born. Every one in the country who can possibly manage to do so likes to own some land, and is prepared to fall back on this for support if his other enterprise fails, be it lorry-driving, military employment, private service, crime or what not. Workers for hire are prepared to work at almost anything that offers, and a man who is regarded as a shepherd by caste may be an agricultural labourer one day, a builder the next and a porter the third. Similarly a trader will sell almost anything in which he sees a profit, and one who has failed as a photographer one month will be trying his luck as a general store keeper the next.

Difficulties
in the way of
correct
enumeration

The intention of the instructions was understood by enumerators and supervisors and there is no doubt that they have filled up the schedules to the best of their ability. Compilation and tabulation were carried out with particular care by a selected staff. That there still remain so many persons inaccurately classified is not due to negligence on the part of the staff, but truly reflects the haphazard and ill defined means of support of numbers of the population.

GENERAL STATISTICS

182 In this fluctuating condition of affairs, the figures returned at the Census can only be accepted as giving a very broad general indication of the real circumstances. Their accuracy will decrease as their subdivision increases. The first classification which calls for consideration is that of workers and non-workers. Even this cannot be accurate since there is no word in the English language which accurately describes the class to which reference is to be made. The description 'worker' is inaccurate, since not only do a number of those who are intended to work manage to avoid doing so, but the class is required to include those who derive an income from land or other forms of investment without any effort on their own part, on the other hand the classification does not include house wives and others who work hard all their lives but receive no

Distinction
between
workers
and others,

wages. The expression "earner" is equally inaccurate, since the classification includes both persons who get their money without ever earning it and persons who may work very hard and never win the reward of their labour. "Earner" is however the expression which has been officially adopted for the purpose of this census, and may be understood to mean all those who derive money, or seek to derive money, from the occupation under consideration.

Proportion of workers to total population

183 The enumeration of the five settled districts shows a total of 857,968 persons returned as workers. This figure gives a proportion of 351 workers and 646 non working dependents per 1000 of the population of the districts. Whether or not the phrase "non working dependent" will be allowed to stand when women attain to equality of status with men, remains to be seen, but for the present its meaning is well enough understood.

Proportion of "Earners," "Working Dependent" and "Non Working Dependent" per mille of the total population						
Province or state	Earners		Working Dependent		Non Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
N W F P (Districts)	301	10	30	10	200	47
United Provinces	311	87	11	58	181	70
Punjab	280	19	76	77	270	402
Delhi	719	30	10	28	211	301
Princely State	219	71	71	151	251	275
Central Provinces and Berar	281	135	29	80	187	285
Baluchistan	336	6	13	13	213	419
Rajputana Agency	308	67	15	118	191	191
Ajmer Merwara	311	50	20	115	185	91
Bihar and Orissa	5	115	7	9	709	175
Assam	111	61	46	71	701	115
Myore State	01	63	19	79	197	118
Central India Agency	715	151	19	27	180	709
Bombay	265	65	74	38	735	713
Burma	158	97	71	37	110	756
Bengal	211	31	6	7	270	441
Cochin State	259	101	6	116	114	266
Hyderabad State	225	108	68	69	217	317
Kashmir State	206	15	61	215	265	208

This distribution is compared in the margin with figures for other parts of India recorded in the same year. It will be seen that the proportion of male earners is comparatively high in the North West Frontier Province but that the proportion of female earners is lower than anywhere else except Baluchistan.

Distribution of workers by four main classes.

Class	Actual Numbers	Percentage of total workers
A—(Production of raw materials)	528,843	62
B—(Preparation and supply of material substances)	188,803	22
C—(Public administration and Liberal arts)	70,735	8
D—(Miscellaneous)	69,567	8

134 The next classification is into four main classes, and since the sub-division is into only four units, the figures may still be taken as fairly satisfactory. Class A, which accounts for 62 per cent of the workers includes the exploitation of animals, vegetation and minerals. Its numbers are principally made up of those engaged in agricultural or pastoral pursuits. Class B includes industry, transport and trade and is concerned mostly with the distribution of the products of the workers in class A. Class C includes those serving in the public forces and in the public administration, and those engaged in the practice of law, education, religion, medicine, and other arts and sciences. Class D will be discussed with regard to its sub-classes.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION WORKERS IN TWELVE SUB-CLASSES 121

Earnings Principal occupation and working dependents per mille of the total population	
Class and sub class	Earnings (Principal occupation) and Working Dependents
A—Production of raw materials	218
(1) Exploitation of animals and vegetation	218
(2) Exploitation of minerals	1
B—Preparation and supply of material substances	78
(1) Industry	43
(2) Transport	9
(3) Trade	25
C—Public administration and liberal arts	20
(6) Public Force	16
(7) Public administration	4
(8) Professions and liberal arts	9
D—Miscellaneous	20
(9) Persons living principally on their income	1
(10) Domestic service	
(11) Insufficiently described occupations	
(12) Unproductive	

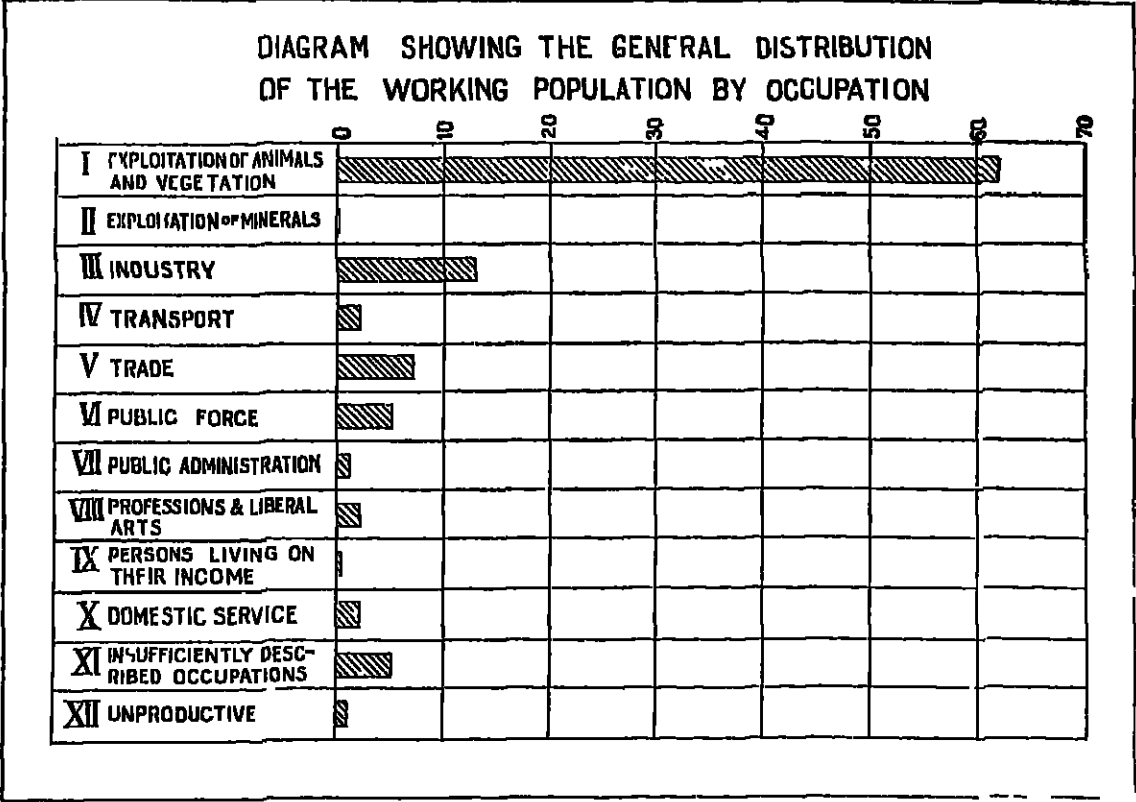
185 In the system of classification prescribed these four main classes are divided again into 12 sub-classes. The statement in the margin shows the proportion per mille of the total population of the districts who were recorded as workers in each of these sub-classes. The proportion of those who depend on each of these classes would probably be about the same. It will be seen that more than one fifth of the total population is engaged in agriculture and allied occupations. The actual figure of those so recorded in the districts is 528,725, the next highest total is for industry and is only 108,742

Proportion of population workers in twelve sub classes.

186 The diagram below shows the proportionate distribution of all the workers among the 12 sub classes. It shows even more clearly the preponderating importance of agriculture in the life of the Province. The blocks represent the percentage of followers of each class to the total money drawing population. By considering each of them separately it will be possible to gain an idea of the attractions to wage earners which each type of occupation offers. In examining the variations which the figures show from those of the previous census, it must be remembered that the total population has increased by 77 per cent in the last 10 years, and the number of recorded workers by 6 per cent.

Distribution of workers by sub classes.

No 21



187 It might be expected that the classification thus shown would be affected by the season of the year at which the census was taken or by any abnormal conditions prevailing at the time. This however is not the case, since there is no seasonal alternative employment to draw workers away from agriculture. In the slack season of agriculture the workers also slack, and a census taken at any other time of year would produce very much the same result. The only big difference might be made by the absence in the hot weather of Powindah and other immigrant graziers from Afghanistan and Tribal Territory, but since seasonal immigration introduces considerable numbers of traders and

Distribution not affected by any abnormal circumstances

soldiers into the Province, as well as graziers and agriculturists, it is probable that the totals rather than the proportions would be effected.

Similarly changes in economic conditions may affect changes in occupation, but in the present case they can only have done so to a limited extent. The economic conditions of the decade 1911 to 1931 are described in paragraphs 21 to 35 of this report. There have been no big catastrophes such as to cause a swing over from agriculture to industry, or *vice versa*, and there is nothing more remarkable to note than a general rise in the standard of living, to which passing references are made in subsequent paragraphs.

Agriculture and allied occupations

188 Class A Production of raw materials, includes sub class I, Exploitation of animals and vegetation, and sub class II, Exploitation of minerals. The largest numbers in sub class I are those engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Agriculture alone accounts for 616 per 1000 of the total workers. The percentage distribution of those classed under the heading cultivation is

Percentage distribution of agriculturists	
Non cultivating proprietors	9
Cultivating proprietors	43
Tenant cultivators	38
Agricultural labourers	11

shown in the margin. The method of classification which it was sought to observe is that shown in paragraph 180 above, but there can be no doubt that there was a great deal of inaccuracy due to overlapping. The small percentage of agricultural labourers shows how few are the persons in the rural areas who do not own some share in the crops which they produce. The figure is in a way deceptive, since it does not include the women and children of the household, although the women are frequently given the hardest labour. Owing to different methods of classification it is not possible to compare these figures with those of the last census. Other occupations included in sub class I are forestry, stock raising, fishing and hunting. The number of persons returned as engaged in forestry shows a decrease in the last 20 years from 1,018 to 267 actual workers. This is explained partly by the Afidi blockades which kept a large number of such persons out of British territory, and partly by the slump in the timber trade. The figures for stock raising and fishing and hunting show slight increases, from 4,563 to 4,815 and from 259 to 272 respectively.

Extraction of mineral wealth

189 The number of persons shown in sub class II, Exploitation of minerals, has declined from 183 to 118. Out of this number 83 are employed in the salt quarries of Kohat District, but the number in 1921 was 178. The only other mineral industry of importance is in Hazara, where 19 persons are shown as working on the extraction and collection of precious and semi-precious stones. These are persons employed in lime quarries, and were not so recorded in the census of 1921.

Decline in industry

190 The occupations included in class A are those which are traditional among the bulk of the population. Fluctuations in the numbers following them are so small in comparison to actual numbers, that few useful conclusions can be drawn from them. If there is any change over from agriculture to commercial life, or *vice versa*, it can better be traced in the figures shown under class B. These include sub class III, Industry, sub class IV, Transport, and sub class V, Trade. The total number of persons in the class has increased from 182,243 to 188,803. The increase is however almost entirely in the occupations grouped under sub-class IV Transport and sub class V Trade. There is a decrease from 113,919 to 108,742 under the heading Industry. This decrease is shared by textiles, hides and skins, woods, metals, chemical products, food industries, industries of the dress and toilet, and miscellaneous and undefined industries. It is not due to the general trade depression from which the whole world is suffering since the figures for trade show an increase. Rather it is due to increased activity in trade, for import of factory made articles from Hindustan and other parts of the world are destroying the markets which local products used to enjoy. The heaviest fall is under the heading Textiles, where cotton spinning, sizing and weaving shows a fall in the number of workers from 13,446 to 9,753, the number of female workers in this group has gone down from 2,387 in 1921 to 996 in the present census. Order 9, Ceramics, and order 14, building industries, both show an increase, from 7,412 to 9,948 (34 per cent) in the case of the former and from 3,454 to 6,435 (86 per cent) in the case of the latter. These may both be attributed to a rise in the standard of living. Ceramics, being

concerned with brittle articles, has not suffered from the increase of import in the same way as other industries, and the building industry has profited both by private enterprise and by the large building schemes undertaken by Government and by municipalities

191 The rise from 14,656 to 18,403 (26 per cent) in the figures for transport workers is a natural result of the world wide improvement and cheapening of mechanical transport, it has been assisted even more in this Province by the improvement of old roads and construction of new roads which have been carried out in the last 10 years. It is reflected in an increase from 181 to 370 in the number of persons engaged in the construction of means of transport, who are included in the previous sub class, Industry. The advance in mechanical knowledge which has contributed to it is also echoed in another group included under industry, namely persons engaged in the production and transmission of mechanical force. The number in this group has risen from 7 to 147

Increase in transport.

192 The figures for Trade, sub class V, show a larger rise even than those for Transport. The total figure in 1921 was 54,652 and is now 61,653, an increase of 15 per cent. As reference to the diagram in paragraph 1'6 will show, Trade has the next largest number of workers after Industry, and is only exceeded by Industry and the Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation. It is unfortunately difficult to say in what trades the increase has particularly occurred, since the increase is to be found almost entirely in order 39 trade of other sorts. In this group there has been an increase from 19,306 to 30,916 due to the use by enumerators of the vague word "shopkeeper" instead of some more detailed description. This must also affect the reliability of the figures for other orders in this sub class. There is recorded for example, a decline from 879 to 706 in order 36, trade in means of transport although there can be no doubt that the actual numbers have increased. There are recorded increases in order 31, Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants, order 33 Clothing and toilet articles, and order 34, Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences. All these suggest an improved standard of living and are probably significant.

Increase in trade.

193 Sub Class VI, Public Force, includes the Army, the Royal Air Force and the Police. The group for the Royal Navy was excluded in 1921 and should have been excluded again in the present census, but was in fact included and has by some unexplained means acquired a total of 7 males and 1 female. The head "Army" includes all persons governed by military law, whether serving soldiers or followers. The total is now 39,973 and was 47,618 ten years ago. The decrease may be taken to indicate more settled conditions across the border. The numbers in the army enumerated in trans frontier posts shows a smaller decrease from 36,247 to 33,836. The numbers recorded in the Royal Air Force are not correct, and it seems probable that members of the Royal Air Force have been included both in Kohat and in trans-frontier posts in the returns for the Army. The figures for the Police are practically the same as they were 10 years ago.

Public Force.

Persons serving in the two bodies known as Frontier Constabulary and Frontier Corps have been entered as being in the Army.

194 The figures of those employed in the Public Administration are also practically the same as those recorded in 1921. It may be noted that a certain number of professional men, including doctors, lawyers, teachers and others, who are Government servants, have been included under the heading of their respective professions rather than under the head "Public Administration."

Public Administration.

Assuming that the general proportion of dependents to workers holds good for "Public Force" and "Public Administration" as it does for the population as a whole, about 60 per thousand of the population may be said to be supported under these two heads. The corresponding figure for All India was 153 per *mile* in the enumeration of 1921.

195 There is a considerable decline in the number of workers shown in Sub Class VIII, Professions and liberal arts. The main decrease is under the head Religion, where the figures have gone down from 17,845 to 12,849. This is mainly due to a difference in classification, "Mullahs" having been mostly included as mendicants instead of as priests. There is also a decrease in order 49, Letters, arts and sciences, from 5,784 to 2,202. It is difficult to

Professions and Liberal Arts.

believe that there has in actual fact been a decrease, and this difference is also probably due to unintentional differences in enumeration. The number of lawyers (Group 167) has increased from 107 to 246. This is due not so much to any increase in the demand for lawyers, as to the general spread of education. Had there been such an increase in litigation as to demand a doubling of the number of lawyers, there might have been expected a similar increase in the number of lawyers' clerks, the contrary has been the case, the numbers having declined from 561 to 310. Order 47, Medicine, and order 48, Instruction, both show a slight increase.

Persons living on their income

196 The number of persons recorded as living on their income has decreased from 3,184 to 2,229. This may be due to the death in the interval of a number of war pensioners who were returned in this group in 1921, but is more probably due to pensioners having described themselves as land holders.

Domestic service

197 The figures for Sub Class X, Domestic service, show an increase of 22 per cent from 10,467 to 12,803. These figures vary from census to census, as the meaning of the entry is differently understood by the subjects and by the enumerators, and no conclusions can be drawn from the variations.

Undefined occupations

198 Sub Class XI includes persons whose return is too general to indicate any definite occupation. The number under this head has increased from 23,161 to 42,620, an increase of 82 per cent. The increase is mainly found among labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified. It would be dangerous to attribute this to slovenly enumeration, since it is probable that it more accurately describes the true state of affairs than do the figures of 1921. It is certainly no exaggeration to say that there are 42,620 persons in the Province who are labourers pure and simple, ready to turn their hands to any employment that offers.

Unproductive

199 Sub Class XII includes a number of occupations grouped together as "unproductive." It covers the inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses, beggars, vagrants, prostitutes and others unclassified, few of whom can be described as having any occupation and fewer still as being earners. There are no asylums or Government almshouses in the Province, but the number of inmates of jails has increased from 2,636 to 6,051. Crime in the Province is generally found to go in waves and the period of the census happened to coincide with a serious increase of crime. This is reflected by the figures for Army and Police, already considered, although an improvement in conditions across the border has resulted in a reduction in the number of troops found in the Province, no corresponding reduction in Police has been possible. The increase is also partly due to the building of a Central Jail at Haipur where sufficient accommodation has been provided for the prisoners of the Province, who for want of accommodation were sent to the Punjab prior to the opening of this Jail.

The numbers shown under order 51, beggars, vagrants and prostitutes, show a decrease of 37 per cent from 8,916 to 5,797. Too much significance must not, however, be attached to this decline, as the figures for prostitutes have obviously been incorrectly recorded. It is unfortunately impossible to believe that there are only 3 prostitutes in Hazara, 5 procurers and 1 prostitute in Bannu, and none of either sex in Kohat.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION

Main occupations by districts and natural divisions.

200 The distribution of earners and working dependents by the 12 sub-classes in each district and natural division is shown in Subsidiary Table II-A at end of this chapter. The proportions per 1,000 of the population occupied in agriculture, industry, and trade are extracted and displayed in the margin. Hazara being a mountainous tract in which communication is difficult and which is not on any important line of trade,			
Number per <i>milli</i> of total earning population (principal occupation and working dependents) found in			
District or natural divisions	Sub Class I Exploitation of animals and vegetation	Sub Class III Industry	Sub Class V Trade
N W F P (Districts)	616	127	72
Hazara	784	93	31
Trans Indus Districts	558	138	86
Peshawar	573	130	79
Kohat	532	153	66
Bannu	557	149	114
Dera Ismail Khan	523	146	100

shows naturally the lowest figures for industry and trade and the highest figure for agricultural pursuits. As regards the figures for agriculture the other four districts forming for this purpose a homogeneous natural division, are all more or less equal. Peshawar, in spite of being the centre of trade, education and Government, shows the highest figure of the four, the reason being that it is better irrigated and offers more assured cultivation and more certain grazing-lands. In the figures for Industry Kohat is the highest and Dera Ismail Khan the lowest of the Trans Indus districts. In actual figures the numbers are—Peshawar 47,166, Dera Ismail Khan 15,090 and Kohat 11,970. In Trade the highest proportion is shown by Bannu and the lowest by Kohat, but in actual figures Peshawar is highest with 28,659 and Kohat lowest with 5,136. Peshawar owes its importance as a trading centre to its position between the mouth of the Khyber Pass from Afghanistan and the Indus crossing at Attock.

201 The distribution of earners who have recorded themselves as having

District or natural divisions	Number per <i>mill</i> of earners who have a subsidiary occupation in Sub Class I
N W F P	38
Haryana	22
Trans Indus Districts	42
Peshawar	17
Kohat	67
Bannu	45
Dera Ismail Khan	12

a subsidiary occupation is similarly shown by sub classes and districts in Subsidiary Table II B at the end of the chapter. The figures for Sub Class I, exploitation of animals and vegetation, are reproduced in the margin. It is surprising that the figures are even as high as they are, since most persons who have any connection with land record land as their principal means of subsistence. The majority of those who are shown are serving soldiers and other Government servants with a

Local distribution of subsidiary occupations.

hereditary interest in land. All the other entries in Subsidiary Table II-B are below 10 per *mill*, with the exception of Sub Class VI, Public Force in Kohat where the figure is 19. This high figure is complementary to the high figure shown by Kohat in Sub Class I, already quoted in the margin, and both are due to the high percentage of recruitment into the army and *quasi* military services from the agricultural classes of Kohat District.

202 The details of occupation among 12

Statement showing the castes which adhere to their traditional occupation, with the proportion of actual workers (Earners as principal occupation and working dependents)			
Caste	Traditional Occupation	Workers per <i>mill</i> following traditional occupation	
		1921	1931
Arora	Trade	704	631
Awan	Agriculture	894	709
Brahman	Priests	500	124
Chamar	Working in leather	941	383
Chuhra	Scavenging	751	557
Gujar	Herdsmen	382	192
Jat	Agriculture	707	644
Khatri	Trade	679	487
Pathan	Agriculture and military service	873	793
Sayad	Priests and agriculture	841	783
Swathi	Agriculture	910	621
Tanaoli	Agriculture	865	874

selected castes are given in Subsidiary Table No V.

The table in the margin has been prepared to show the proportion in these castes who are following what is regarded as their traditional occupation. The intention of the table is to show the extent to which classes or castes are abandoning their hereditary occupations to strike out on new lines, and with this in view the corresponding figures for 1921 have been inserted for purposes of comparison. With very few exceptions, such as Nai (barber) and Mirasi (singing and dancing entertainer), the hereditary following of occupations is not rigidly observed in this Province. Opportunity, initiative and inclination are the factors which govern occupation, and heredity hardly counts save in so far as it affects one or other of these

Distribution by castes.

A comparison of the actual figures for this year with those for 1921 in the case of one or two of the castes selected at random will show how dangerous it would be to draw conclusions. The actual figures for Brahmins and Gujars are placed below —

Sub class	Actual number recorded as earners			
	Brahmins		Gujars	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
III Industry	340	60	116	269
IV Transport		117	111	213
V Trade	1,282	950	265	132
VI Public Force	1,871	1,236	676	597
VII Public Administration	185	642	110	68
X Domestic Service	19	1,279	192	688
XI Labourers	162	173	463	555

Among these figures the most striking changes among Brahmins are in Industry from 340 to 60, Trade 1,282 to 950, Public Force 1,871 to 1,236, Public Administration 185 to 642, and Domestic Service 19 to 1,279 among Gujars the greatest variation is from 192 to 678 in Domestic Service. Now although priesthood may be the hereditary occupation of Brahmins in the sense that they above all others of their religion are entitled to undertake it, yet it is since long before the present series of census operations began, that they have been equally ready to take part in most of the other occupations under consideration. The fact that the numbers following Industry and Trade have decreased, while those engaged in Transport have increased, and that the numbers have decreased in the Public Force and increased in the Public Administration, are purely fortuitous and contribute nothing to the discussion. The enormous increase in Sub Class X, Domestic Service, is probably due in each case to differences in enumeration. If any figures might be expected to be of value it would be those for Pathans, but even these can not be trusted since confusion has been caused by allowing them two distinct hereditary occupations. The figures for Chuhias, who correspond to the depressed classes in other parts of India, would be of particular interest were they accurate, but they also, when analysed, mean nothing rises from 114 to 765 under the head Domestic Service, from 0 to 661 under Industry, from 145 to 370 under Public Administration, and a fall from 795 to 121 among Labourers, can only indicate differences of enumeration.

Europeans and
Anglo-Indians.

203 The distribution by occupation of Europeans and Anglo Indians is to be found in Part B of Imperial Table XI. Both these races are confined almost entirely to Government service. Among 9,724 Europeans in the whole Province, including trans frontier posts, 9,618 are employed in the Army, 19 in the Police, and 47 in other State services. Out of 57 Anglo-Indians 14 are in the Army and 17 in other branches of State service.

OCCUPATION OF FEMALES

Proportion of
male to
female earners.

204 The figures for occupation of females, as already indicated, are vitiated by the exclusion of female workers who do not work for a wage. Were it possible to include all females who do in fact have to work, and to work very hard, for their living, the figures would show almost every married female in the Province as a domestic worker and probably far more women than men under the head Agricultural Labourers.

The statement in the margin gives the proportion of recorded female to

Statement showing the number of females per 1,000 males working in occupations in which female work is in an appreciable degree in the Province (districts)

Group	Occupation	Number of females per 1,000 male workers
1	Non cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	122
5	Cultivating owners	894
6	Peasant cultivators	105
7	Agricultural labourers	105
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	146
47	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	114
15	Rope twine string and other fibres	1,154
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves, and thitchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials	1,544
71	Rice pounders, huskers and flour grinders	276
72	Grain parchers, etc	89
83	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	115
84	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of wear	126
111	Porters and messengers	112
145	Dealers in fire wood charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc	173
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc	292
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	136
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	244
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military) actors, dancers, etc	135
184	Conjuror, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc	85
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund, scholarship holders and pensioners	95
187	Other domestic service	200
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	116
193	Beggars and vagrants	176
194	Procurers and prostitutes	2,787

male earners in those occupations in which the amount of female labour recorded is appreciable. Apart from Group 194, in which the figures are certainly inaccurate, the only occupation in which there is a recorded excess of female workers are group 45, Rope, twine, string, etc and Group 56, Basket makers etc. The general proportion of females recorded as earners to the total female population of the districts is only 1 per cent and is the lowest recorded any-

where in India. The lowness of the figure is explained by the

Caste	Proportion of female earners per 100 male earners
Arora	3
Awan	12
Brahman	6
Chuhra	11
Pathan	9
Sayad	11

strict manner in which "purdah" is observed throughout the Province. The figures for the twelve selected castes are not without interest in this connection and are to be found in

Subsidiary Table No V at the end of this chapter. A summary of these figures is reproduced in the margin to show the percentage of female earners to male earners. The actual figures are too small to justify the making of any comparisons.

205 Low though it still remains, the proportion of female earners among the population has increased considerably since the last census. The total number of recorded workers has increased by 6 per cent but the number among females has increased by as much as 91 per cent from 25,497 in 1921 to 49,887 in the present enumeration. The increase is almost entirely due to an increase under Sub Class I among the females of Hazara District. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the size of this increase is due to a difference in enumeration, for the figures have grown from 1,737 to 23,300. Hazara, with the aid of these figures, shows by far the highest proportion of female to male workers. In Hazara the proportion is 137 females to 1,000 males, while in the Trans Indus districts it varies from 54 in Kohat to 33 in Peshawar. These figures are not sufficiently explained by the high proportion of young males who emigrate from the district. The extent to which local industry has been killed by the import of factory made articles may be judged from the figures for cotton-spinning, sizing and weaving. In 1921 there were 2,387 females shown as earners under this head, but the present figure is only 996. The industrial development of the Province is at present so inconsiderable that no industrial

Variation since 1921 and by districts.

census has been carried out on the present occasion. An industrial census was conducted by Mr. A. Rafee in his *Industries and Economic Resources of the North-West Frontier Province*, the results of which are published by the Government Press, Peshawar.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

**Educated
unemployment.**

206. Educated unemployment has been tabulated by class and according to degree in Imperial Table XII. The standard has perhaps been set too high for satisfactory results, since a total of only 150 persons has been recorded. The lowest degree considered was School Leaving Certificate or Matriculation. It is probable that a considerably higher proportion of unemployment, and considerably more consequent discontent, would be found among persons who have not reached this standard of education but have nevertheless been educated far enough to refuse the occupations of their forefathers. It is significant that almost two-thirds of those recorded as educated unemployed are persons whose fathers were cultivators.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (a)—*Earners (principal occupation) and working dependents*

Class, sub class and order	Number per 10,000 of total population	Percentage recorded	
		In cities and urban industrial areas (Peshawar City)	In rural areas (exclusive)
NON-WORKING DEPENDENTS	6,462	4	96
ALL OCCUPATIONS			
Earners (principal occupation) and working dependents	3,538	4	96
A—Production of Raw Materials	2,181	1	99
I—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	2,180	1	99
1 Pasture and agriculture	2,179	1	99
(a) Cultivation	2,156	1	99
(b) Special crops	2	6	94
(c) Forestry	1		100
(d) Stock raising	20	1	99
(e) Raising of insects, etc.			
2 Fishing and hunting, etc.	1	1	99
II—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	1		100
3 Metallic minerals			
4 Non metallic minerals	1		100
B—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	778	1	99
III—INDUSTRY	448	8	92
5 Textiles	67	4	96
6 Hides skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	3	11	89
7 Wood	55	5	95
8 Metals	41	4	96
9 Ceramics	41	2	98
10 Chemical products properly so called and analogous	12	25	75
11 Food industries	42	8	92
12 Industries of dress and the toilet	124	12	88
13 Furniture industries	1	13	87
14 Building industries	27	5	95
15 Construction of mean of transport	1	12	88
16 Production and transmission of physical force	1	15	85
17 Miscellaneous and undefined industries	33	12	88
IV—TRANSPORT	76	4	96
18 Transport by air			
19 Transport by water	4		100
20 Transport by road	58	4	96
21 Transport by rail	10	5	95
22 Post office, telegraph and telephone services	4	9	91

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (a)—*Earners (principal occupation) and working dependents*—contd

Class, sub class and order	Number per 10,000 of total population	Percentage recorded	
		In cities and urban industrial areas (Peshawar City)	In areas rural (exclusive)
V—TRADE	254	9	91
23 Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	5	11	87
24 Brokerage commission and export	4	37	63
25 Trade in textiles	10	16	84
26 Trade in skins, leather and furs	1	17	83
27 Trade in wood	5	15	85
28 Trade in metals	1	11	89
29 Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	2	15	85
30 Trade in chemical products		11	89
31 Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	13	10	90
32 Other trade in food stuffs	50	11	89
33 Trade in clothing and toilet articles	7	17	83
34 Trade in furniture	3	9	91
35 Trade in building materials	2	11	89
36 Trade in means of transport	3	11	89
37 Trade in fuel	2	33	67
38 Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	4	31	69
39 Trade of other sorts	127	4	96
C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	202	5	95
VI—PUBLIC FORCE	165	1	99
40 Army	129		100
41 Navy			100
42 Air Force	2		100
43 Police	34	7	93
VII—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	41	15	85
44 Public Administration	41	15	85
VIII—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	86	7	93
45 Religion	53	3	97
46 Law	2	30	70
47 Medicine	13	11	89
48 Instruction	9	14	86
49 Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)	9	11	89
D—Miscellaneous	287	7	93
IX—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	9	9	91
50 Persons living principally on their income	9	9	91
X—DOMESTIC SERVICE	53	19	81
51 Domestic service	53	19	81

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (a)—*Earners (principal occupation) and working dependents—concl*

Class, sub class and order	Number per 10,000 of total population	Percentage recorded	
		In cities and urban industrial areas (Pe-shan or City)	In rural areas (exclusivel
XI—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	176	5	95
52 General terms which do not indicate definite occupation	176	5	95
XII UNPRODUCTIVE	49	4	96
53 Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	25		100
54 Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	21	7	93
55 Other unclassified non productive industries		24	76

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (b)—*Earners (subsidiary occupation)*

Class, sub class and order	Number per 10,000 of total population	Percentage recorded	
		In cities and urban industrial areas (Pe hawar City)	In rural areas (exclusive)
ALL OCCUPATIONS			
Earners (with subsidiary occupations)	227	1	99
A—Production of Raw Materials	118		100
I—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	118		100
1 Pasture and agriculture	115		100
(a) Cultivation	116		100
(b) Special crops			100
(c) Forestry			100
(d) Stock raising	2		100
(e) Raising of insects, etc			
2 Fishing and hunting, etc			100
II—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS			100
3 Metallic minerals			
4 Non metallic minerals			100
B—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	48		100
III—INDUSTRY	20		100
5 Textiles	2	1	99
6 Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom			100
7 Wood	5		100
8 Metals	2		100
9 Ceramics	1	1	99
10 Chemical products properly so called and analogous	1		100
11 Food industries	2		100
12 Industries of dress and the toilet	6		100
13 Furniture industries			100
14 Building industries		3	97
15 Construction of means of transport			100
16 Production and transmission of physical force			100
17 Miscellaneous and undefined industries	1	2	98
IV—TRANSPORT	14		100
18 Transport by air			
19 Transport by water			100
20 Transport by road	13		100
21 Transport by rail	1		100
22 ^a Post Office, telegraph and telephone services			100

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (b)—*Earners (subsidiary occupations)*—contd

Class, sub class and order	Number per 10,000 of total population	Percentage recorded	
		In cities and urban industrial areas (Peshawar City)	In rural areas (exclusive)
V — TRADE	14	1	99
23 Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	1	1	99
24 Brokerage commission and export		1	99
25 Trade in textiles		1	99
26 Trade in skins, leather and furs			100
27 Trade in wood	1	1	99
28 Trade in metals			100
29 Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles			100
30 Trade in chemical products			100
31 Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc			100
32 Other trade in food stuffs	5		100
33 Trade in clothing and toilet articles			100
34 Trade in furniture			100
35 Trade in building materials			
36 Trade in means of transport	1	10	90
37 Trade in fuel	1		100
38 Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences			100
39 Trade of other sorts	5		100
C — Public Administration and Liberal Arts	31	3	97
VI — PUBLIC FORCE	16	4	96
40 Army	11		100
41 Navy			100
42 Air Force			100
43 Police	5	13	87
VII — PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	7	2	98
44 Public Administration	7	2	98
VIII — PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	8	1	99
45 Religion	6	1	99
46 Law			100
47 Medicine	1		100
48 Instruction	1	2	98
49 Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)		6	94
D — Miscellaneous	30	3	97
IX — PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME		3	97
50 Persons living principally on their income		3	97

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (b)—*Earners (subsidiary occupations)*—concl'd

Class, sub class and order	Number per 10,000 of total population	Percentage recorded	
		In cities and urban industrial areas (Percentage of City)	In rural areas (Percentage)
X — DOMESTIC SERVICE	10	6	91
51 Domestic service	10	6	94
XI — INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	11	1	99
52 General terms which do not indicate definite occupation	11	1	99
XII — UNPRODUCTIVE	1	1	99
53 Inmates of jails, asylums, and almshouse			100
54 Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	1	1	99
55 Other unclassified non productive industries			100

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (a)—*Distribution by sub classes in natural divisions and districts of earners and working dependents*

District and Natural Division	Total per 1,000			Number per mille of the total population occupied as earners (principal occupation) and working dependents in											
	Non-working dependents	Working dependents	Earners (principal occupation)	Sub class I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	Sub class II—Exploitation of minerals	Sub-class III—Industry	Sub class IV—Transport	Sub class V—Trade	Sub class VI—Public Force	Sub class VII—Public Administration	Sub-class VIII—Professions and liberal arts	Sub-class IX—Persons living on their income	Sub-class X—Domestic service	Sub class XI—Insufficiently described occupation	Sub-class XII—Unproductive
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
N W F P (Districts)	646	40	314	616		127	21	72	46	12	24	3	15	50	14
Hazara	672	58	270	784		93	8	31	24	1	14	3	10	16	13
Trans Indus Districts	636	34	330	558		138	26	86	54	11	29	3	17	61	14
Peshawar	628	41	331	573		130	26	79	19	17	25	2	23	61	12
Kohat	669	22	307	532	1	153	28	66	111	8	31	3	7	54	6
Bannu	653	23	324	557		119	19	114	48	13	35	2	3	17	13
Dera Ismail Khan	612	18	350	529		146	31	100	36	12	26	4	16	60	31

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (b)—*Distribution by sub-classes in natural divisions and districts of earners (subsidiary occupation)*

District and Natural Division	Number per mille of total population of earners having a subsidiary occupation in											
	Sub class I	Sub class II	Sub class III	Sub class IV	Sub class V	Sub class VI	Sub class VII	Sub-class VIII	Sub class IX	Sub-class X	Sub class XI	Sub-class XII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N W F P (Districts)	38		6	4	5	5	2	3	3	3	4	
Hazara	22		9	2	4	3	2	3	4	5	3	1
Trans-Indus Districts	42		5	5	5	6	2	2	2	2	4	
Peshawar	37		6	6	4	4	1	2	1	2	4	
Kohat	63		8	6	4	19	7	4	9	3	3	1
Bannu	45		4	3	7	3	3	4		1	2	
Dera Ismail Khan	42		4	5	6	4	3	3		3	5	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*Occupations of females by sub classes and selected orders and groups*

Group No	Occupation sub class and order)	Number of actual workers		Number of females per 1,000 male
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	ALL OCCUPATIONS	808,081	49,887	6
	Sub class I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	493,998	34,727	7
	ORDER 1—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	493,727	34,726	7
	ORDER 1—(a) CULTIVATION	488,182	34,658	7
1	Non cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	35,966	1,508	12
5	Cultivating owners	6,991	6254	89
6	Tenant cultivators	179,699	18,711	10
7	Agricultural labourers	49,418	5,185	10
	ORDER 1—(b) CULTIVATION OF SPECIAL CROPS, FRUITS, ETC (PLANTERS, MANAGERS, CLERKS AND LABOURERS)	517	14	4
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	517	14	4
	ORDER 1—(c) FORESTRY	254	13	5
18	Wood cutters and charcoal burners	175	8	
	ORDER 1—(d) STOCK RAISING	4,774	41	
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	4,500	31	
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	214	9	
	ORDER 2—FISHING AND HUNTING	271	1	
27	Fishing and pearling	261	1	
	Sub class II—Exploitation of minerals	118		
	ORDER 4—NON METALLIC MINERALS	118		
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances	82		
	Sub class III—Industry	102,693	6,049	
	ORDER 5—TEXTILES	14,718	1,636	1
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	2,091	305	1
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	8,757	990	1
44	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving			
45	Rope, twine string and other fibres	211	247	1,1
46	Wool carding spinning and weaving	605	1	
47	Silk spinning and weaving	267		
49	Dyeing, bleaching printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	2,597	58	
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	156	6	
	ORDER 6—HIDES, SKINS AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM	613	8	
51	Working in leather	613	8	
	ORDER 7—WOOD	12,083	1,357	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*Occupations of females by sub classes and selected orders and groups—continued*

Group No	Occupation (sub class and order)	Number of actual workers		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
54	Sawyers	189		
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc	11,379	562	49
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	515	795	1,544
	ORDER 8—METALS	9,959	67	7
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	9,420	65	7
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	161		
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	378	2	5
	ORDER 9—CERAMICS	9,849	199	20
63	Potters and makers of earthenware	4,343	149	34
64	Brick and tile makers	5,503	50	9
	ORDER 10—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO CALLED AND ANALOGOUS	2,788	42	15
66	Manufacture of matches, fire works and other explosives	107	4	37
67	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	234		
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	288	30	14
70	Others	259	8	31
	ORDER 11—FOOD INDUSTRIES	9,293	919	99
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	2,523	696	276
72	Grain processors, etc	1,340	110	89
73	Butchers	1,363	61	18
74	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	120		
75	Sweetmeat, Dakhir preparer and condiment makers	507		
78	Manufacturers of tobacco	213	1	5
81	Others	1,171	42	36
	ORDER No 12—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	28,949	1,075	37
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers	11,150	216	19
83	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darning	5,024	577	115
84	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of wear	597	75	126
85	Washing and cleaning	4,669	169	36
86	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	7,455	38	5
	ORDER 13—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES	252	1	4
88	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc	202		
	ORDER 14—BUILDING INDUSTRIES	6,398	37	6
90	Lime burners, cement workers, excavators and well sinkers, stone cutters and dressers, brick layers and masons, builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc	6,398	37	6
	ORDER 15—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT	370		
	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	248		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*Occupations of females by sub classes and selected orders and groups—continued*

Group No	Occupation (sub class and order)	Number of actual workers		No of females per m
		Male	Females	
1	2	3	4	
92	Carriage, cart, paliki, etc makers and wheel wrights	102		
	ORDER 16—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCE	147		
94	Heat light, electricity, motive power, etc, gasworks and electric light and power	147		
	ORDER 17—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES	7,274	708	
95	Printers, engravers, book binders, etc	704		
97	Makers of clock and surgical or scientific instruments, etc	113	1	
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	3,095	53	
	Sub class IV—Transport	18,306	97	
	ORDER 19—TRANSPORT BY WATER	929	2	
102	Ship owners, boat owners and their employees officers, mariners, etc, ship brokers, boatmen and low men	617	2	
104	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals	201		
	ORDER 20—TRANSPORT BY ROAD	14,124	82	
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	553	1	
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,110	32	
107	Owners managers and employees (including personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (excluding tram)	1,641		
108	Owners manager and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	5,152	12	
109	Paliki, etc, carriers and owners	113		
110	Pack elephant camel, mule, ass and bullock, owners and drivers	5,416	25	
111	Porters and messengers	107	12	
	ORDER 21—TRANSPORT BY RAIL	2,314	10	
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	1,915	9	
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	369	1	
	ORDER 22—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES	939	3	
114	Telegraph and telephone services	939	3	
	Sub class V—Trade	60,907	751	
	ORDER 23—BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE	1,135	13	
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	1,135	13	
	ORDER 24—BROKERAGE COMMISSION AND EXPORT	911	3	
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees	911	3	
	ORDER 25—TRADE IN TEXTILES	3,854	45	
117	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	3,854	45	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—continued*

Group No 1	Occupation (sub class and orders) 2	Number of actual workers		Number of females per 1,000 males 5
		Males 3	Females 4	
	ORDER 26—TRADE IN SKINS, LEATHER AND FURS	250	7	28
118	Trade in skin, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc and the articles made from these	150	7	28
	ORDER 27—TRADE IN WOOD	1,276	11	9
119	Trade in wood (not firewood)	1,065	10	9
120	Trade in barks	160		
	ORDER 28—TRADE IN METALS	22	1	4
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc	262	1	4
	ORDER 29—TRADE IN POTTERY, BRICKS AND TILES	408		
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	108		
	ORDER 30—TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	130	1	8
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc	130	1	8
	ORDER 31—HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC	3,113	6	2
126	Vendor of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	742	1	1
127	Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais, etc	2,085	1	2
128	Hawlers of drink and food stuffs	286	1	3
	ORDER 32—OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS	14,098	216	15
129	Grain and pulse dealers	5,596	89	13
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices	2,002	23	11
131	Dealers in dairy products (eggs and poultry)	1,190	52	35
132	Dealers in animals for food	215		
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	2,115	35	16
134	Dealers in other food stuffs	862	17	20
135	Dealers in tobacco	178		
136	Dealers in opium	309		
137	Dealers in Ganja	301		
	ORDER 33—TRADE IN CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES	1,751	14	8
138	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc)	1,751	14	8
	ORDER 34—TRADE IN FURNITURE	683	1	1
139	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	331	1	3
140	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening etc	352		
	ORDER 35—TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS	404	.	
141	Trade in building materials (other than bricks, tiles and woody materials)	404		
	ORDER 36—TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT	689	17	25
142	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc	210		
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc	115		
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc	364	17	47

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*Occupations of females by sub classes and selected order groups—continued*

Group No	Occupation (sub class and order)	Number of actual workers		No of pe
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	
	ORDER 37—TRADE IN FUEL	323	50	
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc	3 3	50	
	ORDER 38—TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LEISURES AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES	1,001		
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc	101		
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc	211		
148	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	517		
	ORDER 38—TRADE OF OTHER SORTS	30 556	360	
149	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc	110		
150	General store keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified	12,859	360	
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc)	107		
152	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tools and markets)	110		
	Sub class VI—Public Force	39,944	29	
	ORDER 40—ARMY	31,104	28	
153	Army (Imperial)	31,010	28	
154	Army (Ind in States)	114		
	ORDER 41—AIR FORCE	435		
156	Air Force	135		
	ORDER 43—POLICE	8,338		
157	Police	5,977		
158	Village watchmen	2,401		
	Sub class VII—Public Administration	9,864	148	
	ORDER 44—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	9 854	148	
159	Service of the State	8,051	111	
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	663	37	
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	1,130	2	
	Sub class VIII—Professions and liberal arts	19 870	880	
	ORDER 45—RELIGION	12,693	156	
163	Priests, ministers etc	212		
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	11,730	145	
165	Other religious workers	309	5	
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc	442	6	
	ORDER 46—LAW	521	35	
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, law agents and Mukhtars	220	26	
168	Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc	301	9	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—concluded*

1 Group No	2 Occupation (sub class and order)	Number of actual workers		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
3		4	5	
	ORDER 47—MEDICINE	2 780	310	112
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	1,361	11	8
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered	321	5	16
172	Mid wives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses masseurs, etc	1,008	294	293
	ORDER 48—INSTRUCTIONS	1,799	254	141
171	Professors and teachers of all kind	1,717	234	136
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	82	20	244
	ORDER 49—LITERATURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES (OTHER THAN 44)	2,077	125	60
176	Public scribes, stenographers, etc	176		
177	Architect (not being State servants)	223		
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers	149		
179	Artists, sculptors and image makers	101		
182	Musicians composers and performers (other than military) actors, dancers, etc	318	43	135
184	Conjurors acrobats, reciters exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc	969	82	85
	Sub class IX—Persons living on their income	2 099	200	95
	ORDER 50—PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME	2,099	200	95
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land fund and scholarship holders and pensioners)	2,099	200	95
	Sub class X—Domestic service	10,737	2,066	192
	ORDER 51—DOMESTIC SERVICE	10,737	2,066	192
186	Private motor drivers and cleaners	429	3	7
187	Other domestic service	10 298	2,063	200
	Sub class XI—Insufficiently described occupations	38,705	3,915	101
	ORDER 52—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION	38,705	3,915	101
188	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified	4,567	62	14
189	Cashiers accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	816		
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	33,296	3,853	116
	Sub class XII—Unproductive	10 840	1,025	95
	ORDER 53—INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND ALMS HOUSES	5,996	55	9
192	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	5,996	55	9
	ORDER 54—BEGGARS, VAGRANTS PROSTITUTES	4,827	970	201
193	Beggars and vagrants	4,780	839	176
194	Procurers and prostitutes	47	131	2,787
	ORDER 55—OTHER UNCLASSIFIED NON PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES	17		
195	Other unclassified non productive industries	17		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—Variations in selected occupations, 1921—1931

Group No	Occupation (sub class and order)	1931	
		Farmer (principal occupation and working dependents)	Farmer (subsidiary occupation)
		7	1
	ALL OCCUPATIONS	857,968	55,137
	Class A—Production of Raw Materials	528,843	28,640
	Sub Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	528,725	28,626
	ORDER 1—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	528,453	28,567
	ORDER 1 (a)—CULTIVATION	522,840	28,065
1	Non cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	14,171	1,175
2	Estate agents and managers of owners		
3	Estate agents and managers of Government	0	1
4	Rent collector, clerks, etc	40	
5	Cultivating owners	227,76	1,995
6	Tenant cultivators	107,404	7,826
7	Agricultural labourers	53,401	3,766
8	Cultivator of Jhum, jumey and shift neucis		
	ORDER 1 (b)—CULTIVATION OF SPECIAL CROPS, FRUITS, ETC (PLANTERS, MANAGERS, CLERKS AND LABOURERS)	531	60
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	531	60
	ORDER 1 (c)—FORESTRY	267	60
17	Forest Officers, ranger, guards, etc	1	15
18	Wood cutters and charcoal burners	183	45
19	Collectors of forest produce	41	
20	Collectors of gum		
	ORDER 1 (d)—STOCK RAISING	4,825	382
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	4,591	360
22	Breeders of transport animals	2	
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	232	22
	ORDER 1 (e)—RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS AND INSECTS		
24	Birds, bees, etc		
	ORDER 2—FISHING AND HUNTING	272	59
27	Fishing and pearling	265	56
28	Hunting	7	3
	Sub Class II—Exploitation of Minerals	118	14
	ORDER 3—METALLIC MINERALS		
	ORDER 4—NON METALLIC MINERALS	118	14
39	Precious and semi precious stones	36	13
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances	82	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—Variations in selected occupations, 1921-1931—continued

Group No	Occupation (sub class and order)	1931		1921
		Earners (principal occupations and working dependents)	Earners (subsidiary occupations)	Actual workers
1	2	3	4	5
	Class B—Preparation and supply of material substances	188 803	11,644	
	Sub Class III—Industry	108 742	4,831	113,919
	ORDER 5—TEXTILES	16,354	456	19 640
47	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	2,396	45	4,465
13	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	9,757	780	13,416
44	Jute pressing, pinning and weaving	51	2	209
45	Rope, twine, tarring and other fibres	461		
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	109		622
47	Silk spinning and weaving	207		319
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	2,655	20	2,448
50	Knit crepe, embroideries, fringes etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	162		1,111
	ORDER 6—HIDES, SKINS AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM	621	5	1,307
51	Working in leather	611	4	1,252
51	Horn, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except buttons)	7	1	55
	ORDER 7—WOOD	13,440	1,328	14,049
51	Sawyers	189	369	1,258
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc	11 911	890	8,628
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thicket and bulder, working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	1,310	69	4,163
	ORDER 8—METALS	10,026	371	10,443
58	Makers of arms, guns, etc			55
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	9,485	354	9,831
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	161		130
61	Worker in other metals (except precious metals)	380	17	427
	ORDER 9—CERAMICS	10,048	183	7,412
61	Potters and makers of earthen ware	4,402	136	6,161
61	Brick and tile makers	5,553	47	1 232
65	Other workers in ceramics	3		19
	ORDER 10—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PROPERLY SO CALLED AND ANALOGOUS	2,830	256	3 190
66	Manufacture of matches, fire works and other explosives	111		48
67	Manufacture of treated and mineral waters and ice	234		110
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	2,218	333	2,932
70	Others	267	23	100
	ORDER 11—FOOD INDUSTRIES	10,212	495	11,007
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	3,219	102	3,779
72	Grain parchers, etc	1,459	50	2 702
73	Butchers	3,444	268	3,003
74	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	120	1	102

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—Variations in selected occupations, 1931—1931—contd

Group No	Occupation (sub class and order)	1931		Ave
		1. Under (principal occupation) and working dependents	2. Under (subsidiary occupations)	
1	2	3	4	5
75	Saltmeat, bakhar prepurer and condiment maker	507		
77	Lowers and distillers	10		
79	Manufacturers of tobacco	214		
79	Manufacturers of opium			
80	Manufacturer of <i>anjan</i>	17		
81	Others	113	21	
	ORDER 1—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND FUR	30021	1157	3
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and cloth maker	11310	150	11
83	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and dressers	5001	130	
84	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of wear	67	1	
85	Washing and cleaning	1,838	100	1
86	Hatters, hair dressers and wig makers	7,101	105	1
87	Other industries connected with the toilet	51		
	ORDER 2—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES	253	5	
88	Cabinet maker, carriage painters, etc	202	1	
89	Upholsterer, tent maker, etc	51		
	ORDER 14—BUILDING INDUSTRIES	6,135	87	2
90	Stone masons, cement workers, excavator and well makers, stone cutter and dresser, brick layers and masons, builders (other than building made of bamboo or similar material), painter, decorator, of house, tiler, plumber, etc	6,135	57	3
	ORDER 15—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT	370	15	
91	Person engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycle	218	12	
92	Carriage, cart, palanquin, etc., makers and wheelwrights	102	3	
93	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	0		
	ORDER 16—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCE	147	7	
94	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., gas works and electric light and power	147	7	
	ORDER 17—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES	7,982	166	11
95	Printer, engravers, book binders etc	361	7	
96	Makers of musical instruments	29		
97	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc	144	6	
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	3,119	115	51
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy making, taxidermy, etc)	17	6	
100	Stavenging	4,291	32	51
	Sub Class IV—Transport	18,403	3,300	141
	ORDER 19—TRANSPORT BY WATER	931	21	11
102	Ship owners, boat owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc, ship brokers, boatmen and tow men	649	20	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*Variations in selected occupations, 1921—1931—contd*

Group No	Occupation (sub class and order)	1931		1921
		Earners (principal occupation) and working dependents	Earners subsidiary occupation	Actual workers
1	2	3	4	5
103	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals including pilot	30	1	529
104	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals	202		609
	ORDER 20—TRANSPORT BY ROAD	14,206	2,992	10,273
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	624	77	1,470
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,151	241	
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	1,614	96	413
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	5,164	994	2,566
109	Pallas, etc., beater and owners	133	2	104
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	5,441	1,564	3,023
111	Porters and messengers	119	15	2,097
	ORDER 21—TRANSPORT BY RAIL	2,324	213	2,273
112	Railway employees of all kind other than coolies	1,954	194	1,966
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	370	39	307
	ORDER 22—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES	942	54	939
114	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	912	54	939
	Sub-Class V—Trade	61,658	3,513	53,673
	ORDER 23—BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE	1,148	218	1,702
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	1,119	218	1,702
	ORDER 24—IMPORT DUTY COMMISSION AND EXPORT	914	81	1,768
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees	911	81	1,768
	ORDER 25—TRADE IN TEXTILES	3,899	114	4,159
117	Trade in piece goods—wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	3,899	114	4,159
	ORDER 26—TRADE IN SKINS, LEATHER AND FURS	257	44	602
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn etc., and the articles made from these	257	44	602
	ORDER 27—TRADE IN WOOD	1,287	182	1,724
119	Trade in wood (not firewood)	1,075	157	1,724
120	Trade in barks	100	24	
121	Trade in bamboos and canes	52	1	
122	Trade in thatches and other forest produce			Included in groups 119 to 121
	ORDER 28—TRADE IN METALS	263	1	115
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools etc	263	1	115

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*Variations in selected occupations, 1921 - 1931—*contd

Group No	Occupation (sub-class and order)	1931		1921
		Principal occupation and work in dependents	Principal subsidiary occupation	Actual workers
1	2	3	4	5
	ORDER 29—TRADE IN POTTERY BRICKS AND TILES	408	1	166
121	Trade in pottery, bricks and tile	408	1	166
	ORDER 30—TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	131	3	85
125	Drug, dye, paints, petroleum, explosive, etc	131	3	95
	ORDER 31—HOTELS, CABS, RESTAURANTS, ETC	3 119	16	2 211
126	Vendor of wine, liquors, fermented waters and ice	711	1	10
127	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-hops, etc	1 089	10	1 911
128	Dealer of drink and food stuff	297	2	
	ORDER 32—OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS	11 311	1,186	18 121
129	Grain and products	6 833	507	901
130	Dealers in vegetables, grain and fruit	3,023	115	511
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	1,111	101	1,56
132	Dealers in material for food	1	12	19
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	1,190	19	2 02
134	Dealers in other food stuff	511	11	10,19
135	Dealers in tobacco	1,15	7	
136	Dealers in opium	101	1	3
137	Dealers in drugs	301		
	ORDER 33—TRADE IN CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES	1 715	36	1,3
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet hat, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc	1 703	36	1,3
	ORDER 34—TRADE IN FURNITURE	687	1	2
139	Trade in furniture, carpet, curtains and bedding	333		1
140	Hardware, cutlery, crockery, porcelain, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc	352	1	1
	ORDER 35—TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS	404		
141	Trade in building material (other than bricks, tile and woody materials)	404		
	ORDER 36—TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT	705	158	1
142	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport: motor, cycles, etc	210	1	
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boat, etc	115		
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc	381	157	
	ORDER 37—TRADE IN FUEL	379	116	
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, condung, etc	379	116	
	ORDER 38—TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND PLEASURE PERTAINING TO HILERS AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES	1,061	3	
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc	301		
147	Dealers in common things, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing, laccie, flowers, etc	213	1	
148	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	547	2	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—Variations in selected occupations, 1921—1931—contd

1 Group No	2 Occupation (sub class and order)	1931		1921
		Earners (principal occupation) and working dependents	Earners subsidiary occupa- tion	Actual workers
		3	4	5
	ORDER 39—TRADE OF OTHER SORTS	30,926	1,321	19,306
149	Dealers in rigs, stable refuse, etc	246	1	18
150	General store keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified	30,249	1,306	6,124
151	Itinerant traders, peddlers and hawkers (of other than food, etc)	702		683
152	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tools and markets)	119	14	41
	Class C—Public administration and liberal arts	70,735	7,445	86,881
	Sub class VI—Public force	39,973	3,729	47,618
	ORDER 40 ARMY	31,192	2,602	39,032
153	Army (Imperial)	31,014	2,592	19,072
154	Army (Indian States)	148	10	
	ORDER 41—Navy	8	1	
155	Navy	8	1	
	ORDER 42—AIR FORCE	435		258
156	Air Force	435		258
	ORDER 43—POLICE	8,338	1,126	8,328
157	Police	59,37	772	5,479
158	Village watchmen	2,401	354	2,849
	Sub class VII—Public administration	10,012	1,765	10,299
	ORDER 44—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	10,012	1,765	10,299
159	Service of State	8,167	983	8,411
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States	12		12
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	695	40	717
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	1,138	742	1,159
	Sub class VIII—Professions and liberal arts	20,780	1,951	28,964
	ORDER 45—RELIGION	12,849	1,480	17,848
163	Priests, ministers, etc, etc	212		7,650
164	Monks, nuns, religious medics	11,875	1,420	9,440
165	Other religious workers	711	49	19
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc	418	2	1,19
	ORDER 46—LAW	556	35	668
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, law agents and Mukhtars	246	24	107
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc	710	11	501
	ORDER 47—MEDICINE	3,090	126	2,857
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	1,372	41	
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered	326	55	1,691
171	Dentists	38		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*Variations in selected occupations, 1921—1931—contd*

Group No. 1	Occupation (sub class and order)	1931		1921
		Earners (principal occupation) and working dependents	Earners subsidiary occupa- tion	Actual workers
2	3	4	5	
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc	1,702	30	1,166
173	Veterinary surgeons	52		Included in group 169, 171.
	ORDER 38—INSTRUCTION	2,053	224	1,807
174	Professors and teachers of all kind	1,951	116	1,734
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	102	8	73
	ORDER 39—LITIGATORS, ARTS AND SCIENCES (OTHER THAN 41)	2,202	86	5,784
176	Public scribes, stenographers, etc	170	21	34
177	Architects (not being state servants)	223		649
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers	119	4	
179	Artists, sculptors and map-makers	101		
180	Scientists (astronomers, botanists, etc)	60	6	117
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune tellers, wizards, witches and mediums	10		
182	Musicians, composers and performers (other than military) actors, dancers, etc	301	19	4,614
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, clubs, etc	51		
184	Conjuror, acrobats, jugglers, exhibitors of circus and wild animals, etc	1,051	36	340
	Class D—Miscellaneous	69,587	7,403	48,664
	Sub class IX—Persons living on their income	2,299	2,039	3,184
	ORDER 50—PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME	2,299	2,039	3,184
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land and land) and pensioners, etc	2,190	1,030	1,194
	Sub class X—Domestic service	11,803	2,340	10,467
	ORDER 51—DOMESTIC SERVICE	11,803	2,340	10,467
186	Private motor drivers and cleaners	412	15	212
187	Other domestic service	11,391	2,325	10,255
	Sub-class XI—Insufficiently described occupations	42,620	2,674	23,461
	ORDER 52—GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE DEFINITE OCCUPATIONS	42,620	2,674	23,461
188	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified	4,629	536	1,305
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	816	4	
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	26	3	
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	37,149	2,131	22,156
	Sub class XII—Unproductive	11,865	350	11,552
	ORDER 53—INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND ALMS HOUSES	6,051	18	2,636
192	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	6,051	18	2,636

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*Variations in selected occupations, 1921—1931—concl*

Group no	Occupation (sub class and order)	1931		1921
		Earners (principal occupation) and working dependent	Earners (subsidiary occupi- tion)	Actual workers
1	2	3	4	5
	ORDER 54—BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES	5,797	302	8,916
93	Beggars and vagrants	5,610	294	8,628
94	Procurers and prostitutes	176	8	288
	ORDER 55—OTHER UNCLASSIFIED NON PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES	17	30	
195	Other unclassified non productive industries	17	30	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—Occupations of selected castes

Caste and occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
AKORA			GUJAR		
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	107	6	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	754	
Industries	20	7	Cultivation	520	
Transport	10		Riders of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	192	
Trade	131	1	Others	71	
Public administration	58		Public force	17	
Professions and liberal arts	28	10	Domestic service	0	
Persons living on their income	11	8	Labourers unspecified	16	
Domestic service	47	6	Others	163	11
Others	99	11	JAT		
AWAN			Exploitation of animals and vegetation	672	
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	711	14	Cultivation	611	
Ordinary cultivation	709	11	Others	28	
Others	2	2	Industries	7	
Public force	10		Public force	113	
Industries	47	18	Others	158	
Others	203	7	KHAIRI		
BRAHMAN			Transport	75	
Trade	139		Trade	187	
Public force	180		Public force	133	
Public administration	94		Public administration	63	
Professions and liberal arts	140	8	Professions and liberal arts	32	
Religious	124	8	Domestic service	93	
Others	16	10	Others	167	1
Domestic service	186	1	PATILAN		
Others	261	18	Exploitation of animals and vegetation, and public force	805	
CHAMAR			Cultivation and military service	800	
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	181	1	Others	5	
Industries	583	8	Industries	17	1
Others	236	8	Labourers unspecified	56	1
CHUHRA			Others	122	
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	25	3	SAYAD		
Industries	702	13	Exploitation of animals and vegetation, and religious	787	1
Domestic service	168	1	Cultivation and priests	783	1
Others	105	23	Others	4	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—Occupations of selected castes—concl'd.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
SAYAD—concluded			LANAOI I—concluded		
Others	213	11	Others	2	
			Domestic service	10	14
			Others	108	11
SWATHI			EUROPEANS		
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	629	13			
Cultivation	621	13	Public force	979	
Others	8	1	Others	21	5
Domestic service	38	8			
Others	333	57	ANGLO INDIANS		
			Transport	159	
LANAOI I			Public force	238	7
			Public administration	397	9
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	876	6	Domestic service	95	
Cultivation	874	6	Others	111	17

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—PART I—*Number of persons employed on the 26th February 19, and 18th March 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation Department*

Class of persons employed	Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Remarks
	1931	1921	1931	1921	
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAILWAYS					
Total persons employed	20	36	1,110	11,136	
Persons directly employed	20	30	3,87	7,191	
Officers	1	14	2	7	
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	10	22	279	2,10	
Subordinates drawing from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75 per mensem			2,799	1,700	
Subordinates drawing under Rs. 20 per mensem			1,298	3,225	
Persons indirectly employed			283	6,955	
Contractors			9	117	
Contractors regular employees			51	68	
Coolies			220	6,630	
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT					
Total persons employed	8	6	2,783	2,918	
Persons directly employed	6	6	1,655	1,310	
Officers	8	5	14	13	
Upper subordinates			27	24	
Lower subordinates		1	11	98	
Clerk			1,060	75	
Peons and other servants			507	1,002	
Coolies			24	128	
Persons indirectly employed			*1,128	1,578	
Contractors			*82	101	*23 Civil canal Division, Dera Isma Khan, or not known
Contractors regular employees			60	91	*23
Coolies			986	1,386	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—PART II—*Number of persons employed in the Post Office, Telegraph Department and Engineer Branch (including Wireless at Peshawar Station) on the 26th February 1931 and 18th March 1931*

Class of persons employed	Post Office				Telegraph Department				Engineer Branch				Remarks
	Europeans and Anglo Indians		Indians		Europeans and Anglo Indians		Indians		Europeans and Anglo Indians		Indians		
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total persons employed	2	8	1,748	1,124	22	36	69	166	11			295	
(1) Post and Telegraphs	2	8	1,614	1,060	22	36	69	128	11			295	
Supervising officer (including Probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all officers of higher ranks than these)			4	11	1	2			3			4	
Postmasters, including Deputy Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	2	4	168	119									
Signalling establishment, including warrant officers, non commissioned officers, military telegraphists and other employees					21	34	13	8	8				
Miscellaneous posts, school masters, station master, etc				108	137								
Clerks of all kinds				303	284		4	49				76	
Postmen	4		481	352									
Skilled and labour establishment, including foremen, instrument makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, sub inspectors, line men and line riders and other employees							5	89				173	
Unskilled labour establishment, including line coolies, cable guards, battery men, telegraph messengers, peons and other employees				185			47	2				42	
Road establishment consisting of cyclists, funnies, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, sycas, coachmen, bullocks and others				168	153								
(2) Railway Mail Service				56	6								
Supervising officers (including superintendents and inspectors of sorting)													
Clerks of all kinds				4									
Sorters				23	5								
Mail guards, mail agents, van peons, porters, etc				29	1								
(3) Combined Offices				78	58				38				
Signallers				44	8								
Messengers and other servant				34	50				38				

20 females per 10,000 of the same sex of the age of 5 and over can read and write English

The distribution of the 1,109 institutions and 84,490 scholars in the Province according to returns received from the Department of Public Instruction, may be found in Subsidiary Table VII at the end of this chapter

Effect of religion on distribution by districts

214 Before considering the relative proportion of literacy as between one district and another, it is as well to consider the proportions of literacy in the three principal religions, since the extent of literacy in each district will be

Religion	Number per <i>mile</i> of the age of 5 and over who are					
	Literate			Literate in English		
	Person	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Female
All religions	56	91	12	15	23	2
Muslim	26	41	3	5	10	
Hindu	304	418	101	55	93	4
Sikh	175	162	193	61	88	4
Christians—						
Total	785	839	511	734	786	492
Indians	170	471	184	80	94	55
Europeans	990	994	963	951	957	912

found to vary with the number of followers of each religion found in that district. The table in the margin shows the proportion of literacy by religion for the

combined figures of districts and trans-frontier posts. The figures will be discussed again later in more detail, but for the present it is important to notice that the proportion of general literacy is very high among Christians, approximates to one in three among Hindus and Sikhs, and is very low among Muslims.

Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan contrasted.

215 Bearing these facts in mind it is not surprising that the diagram shows the lowest proportion of literacy in Hazara and the highest in Dera Ismail Khan. In Hazara 95 per cent of the population is Muslim and not quite 4 per cent Hindu, while in Dera Ismail Khan 13 per cent of the population is Hindu and 86 per cent Muslim. Moreover the Hindus of Dera Ismail Khan are mostly persons who would not be there at all if they were not literate; they are either in some form of employment for which education is a *sine qua non*, or else they are shopkeepers and traders to whom literacy is an essential item in their stock in trade. It may be noticed also that even among Muslims the percentage of literates is higher in Dera Ismail Khan than in Hazara. The Muslims of Dera Ismail Khan consist for the most part of Jats, Baluchis and other non Pathan tribes, who are by nature as peaceful and law-abiding as the Hindus and as anxious to avail themselves of the advantages offered by education. In Hazara on the other hand distances are great, communications are difficult, and the population consists for the most part of agriculturists and graziers who have no literary leanings.

Facilities in each

216 The statement in the margin is of interest as showing the comparative facilities for education available in each of these two districts and also the attitude of the general public towards education.

Nature of Institution	Number in	
	Hazara	Dera Ismail Khan
Total Institutions	221	217
Total Public Institutions	212	171
Arts Colleges		1
Secondary Schools	60	46
Primary Schools	152	123
Training Schools		1
Total Private Institutions	9	46

Although the population of Hazara (670,177) is more than twice that of Dera Ismail Khan (274,064), the number of institutions

in each is about equal. There is an Arts College and a Training College in Dera Ismail Khan, and not one of either in Hazara. Most significant of all Dera Ismail Khan maintains 46 private institutions, and Hazara only 9.

Peshawar.

217 After Dera Ismail Khan the most literate district is Peshawar. Peshawar contains several large military garrisons and its population include

commerce of the Province, and the seat of learning, of the headquarters of the local Government and of the highest law courts. It is probable that in addition, providing the largest total number of literate persons, it could also boast the highest average standard of education among those who are educated at all.

The public educational institutions in Peshawar include 2 Arts Colleges, Training Schools, 82 Secondary Schools, and 214 Primary Schools, while there are in addition 72 private institutions.

218 Figures to illustrate the proportion of literacy in English by districts

District	Proportion per 10,000 of each sex of the age of 5 and over who are literate in English	
	Males	Females
All districts	211	20
Peshawar	60	5
Kohat	306	32
Dera Ismail Khan	306	17
District	129	14
District	243	8

are given in the margin. Since higher education is at present conducted almost entirely in English, and the business of Government and the law is mainly carried on in the same tongue, while literacy in English is almost universal among the

Literacy in English by districts

large Christian population of the district, it is to be expected that the highest figure will be shown by Peshawar. It is odd to find an equally high figure in Kohat. It will in fact be noted later that the proportion of persons literate in English among the non-Christian population is higher in Kohat than in Peshawar, but the difference between the actual figures is so great that comparison is hardly fair. There are 15,402 persons literate in English in Peshawar District, and 3,391 in Kohat.

219 The proportion of literacy in urban areas is naturally higher than in the surrounding country, for literacy is in its greatest demand in the public offices, in the law courts, in the courts of commerce, and in schools, all of which are to be found concentrated in towns rather than villages. The proportion of

Literacy higher in urban than in rural areas

Locality	Number per <i>mille</i> who are					
	Literate			Literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Peshawar City	187	265	79	45	71	5
Kohat District	51	86	11	17	32	2
Dera Ismail Khan District	67	106	20	14	24	2
District	49	80	12	13	21	2

literacy in Peshawar Municipality is compared in the margin with the two highest figures found elsewhere in the Province.

Province

220 The figures in the margin show the number per 1,000 of each sex

Age period	Number per <i>mille</i> who are literate	
	Males	Females
All ages (5 & over)	80	12
5-10	22	8
10-15	44	13
15-20	114	20
20 and over	98	12

at certain age periods who are literate. The figures are interesting in comparison with the corresponding figures for the last Census. The figures for those of twenty years of age and over, who are sometimes described as "effective

Literacy by age periods

literate", show a rise from 91 per *mille* to 98 per *mille* in the case of males and from 11 to 12 in the case of females. Free education was introduced into the Province in 1912, and it is not to be expected that the figures in the highest age group will exceed those in the younger age groups, until the generation of those who were young before this date has begun to pass away.

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION

Literacy
by religion.

221 In considering literacy by religion the figures for Trans-frontier Posts are taken into consideration as well as those for the Districts. The

Religion	Proportion per mille of the area of 5 and over who are literate		
	Person	Male	Females
All Religions	56	91	17
Christian	Total	255	830
	Indian	370	173
	European	960	991
Sikh	375	462	193
Hindu	301	418	101
Muslim	26	11	3

relative proportion of literate persons in each of the religions has already been noted in paragraph 214 and shown again in the margin. Before considering the religions separately it is well to remember the incentives to literacy felt by each

What determines literacy in any community, as was noted in the India Census Report of 1921, is in the first instance the nature of the occupations it usually follows, that is, whether they are such as require a knowledge of reading and writing, and in the second instance whether there are any special facilities within reach which attract the members of the community to learn, though there be no great need for the learning. The pursuit of letters purely as a means of intellectual growth, or "learning for learning's sake", is a sign of the progress

Christians.

222 It follows that in the present constitution of the Province European Christians must be the best educated community. The vast majority of the European adults found in the Province are in some form of Government service which they could neither have obtained in the first place, nor subsequently retained, without the qualification of literacy. A number more who are present may never have had to work for their living but have acquired literacy because their manner of life in the country of their birth requires it. The actual figures in the present enumeration give a return of 991 males and 960 females literate every thousand, and 957 males and 932 females per 1,000 literate in English.

Somewhat below European Christians, but still high, come Indian Christians. The reason for this is that the methods of work of the missionary societies presently active in the Province are such that conversion is almost always either accompanied by, or preceded by, education. There are 4,266 Indian Christians among whom 1,350 can read and write.

Sikhs and
Hindus.

223 After Christians the next highest proportion is found among Sikhs. The proportion of literates per 1,000 of the total population is 462 for Sikh males and 193 for Sikh females, the corresponding figures for Hindu males and females being 418 and 101. The comparatively high proportion among the two communities is due to the fact that the majority of those found in the Province are either traders or government servants, including many soldiers serving in the army. Traders and most government servants require literacy in their ordinary round of life, while serving soldiers receive education in the regimental schools. The higher proportion among Sikhs than among Hindus and especially among Sikh females, is due to the fact that Sikh males generally and Sikh females invariably correspond in their mother tongue Punjabi written in the Gurmukhi script, which takes a much shorter time to master than either Urdu or Hindi.

Muslims.

224 As is to be expected in the community which forms the bulk of the agricultural population of the Province, the Muslims are a very long way behind the others in respect of literacy. Out of the total number of 117,438 literate persons enumerated in the present Census only 48,395 were Muslims, although the Muslims represent nearly 92 per cent of the total population. In respect of female education the discrepancy is even more striking, for the Muslims, who constitute 98 per cent of the total female population, have only 2,414 out of the 11,412 recorded literate females. The reason for the low proportion among females will be discussed later. The explanation of the low total proportion may be summed up in one phrase—there is no incentive. The majority of the Muslim population see no other task in life in front of them than the physical tasks of agriculture, and in these tasks they expect to get no help from the art of reading and writing. Nor is there any advantage to them in being able to read or write in their leisure hours for they have nothing to read and no

to whom to write. Literacy is advancing decade by decade but before it can advance much further it will be necessary to create both an incentive and an interest.

225 The proportion of persons literate in English in the total enumerated population is 26 per *mille* in the case of males and 2 per *mille* in the case of females. English literacy among Christians depends so much on artificial circumstances that it is of no interest in studying the general spread of education in the Province. Next to Christians, Sikhs and Hindus show the highest proportions of literacy in English. Among Sikhs 88 per *mille* among males and 4 per *mille* among females are returned as knowing English, and among Hindus 83 males and 4 females*. The proportion among Muslims is 26 per *mille* males and only 2 per 10,000 females. The proportion of English knowing persons to literate persons is not far from one in eight in each of the three religions. It follows that Muslims who have once taken to education, are no more apt than the followers of other religions to continuing their studies into the higher classes.

Literacy
in English by
religion.

226 The figures considered in the preceding paragraphs are for districts and trans-frontier posts.

Community	Proportion per <i>mille</i> of both sexes literate in	
	Districts and trans-frontier posts	Districts only
All communities	50	41
Muslims	26	19
Hindus	70.4	24.9
Sikhs	73	23.0

Since the distribution of the communities in these posts varies from year to year, and since the proportion of literate persons within them is swollen by special considerations, a fairer idea of the spread of education among the general population may be obtained by considering the figures for the districts alone.

Effect of
exclusion of
figures for
trans-
Frontier
Posts

The effect of the exclusion of the trans-frontier posts on the figures for communities is shown in the margin. The decrease affects all communities more or less equally, and their relative order of literacy remains unchanged.

227 The proportion of literacy by sexes and communities for each district and for Peshawar city is shown in Subsidiary Tables No III at the end of this chapter. It will be noticed that the proportion of Muslims literate in Peshawar City is nearly five times as high as the general proportion of Muslims for the Province, while in the case of Hindus and Sikhs the difference is not great. The reason for this is that the difference in the conditions and manner of life is very much greater in the case of Muslims than in the case of either of the other two communities, who are mostly town dwellers by instinct even when found in villages.

Literacy
by religions
considered
by locality.

228 So far as districts are concerned the proportion of literate Muslims is highest in Peshawar in the case both of males (51 per *mille*) and of females (4 per *mille*). These figures are no doubt swollen by the number under instruction. The second highest figure for males is provided by Dera Ismail Khan (45 per *mille*), with Kohat (44 per *mille*) almost equal. Hazara (31 per *mille*) and Bannu (27 per *mille*) are a long way below the Provincial average. The figure for Dera Ismail Khan has always been comparatively high since the Muslim population of that district is more law abiding and peaceable by nature than that of the Northern districts. The figure for Kohat might be lower but for the number of soldiers and others recruited from the district who become literate in the course of their employment. The figures for Hazara and Bannu are low owing to the difficulty of communications, in Hazara the difficulty is caused by mountains and rivers, and in Bannu by scorching desert.

Muslims

229 The proportion of literacy among Hindus is highest (47.8 per *mille*) in Hazara, and lowest (33.5 per *mille* in Bannu). It is raised as high as it is in Hazara by the inclusion of literate Gurkha troops stationed in Abbottabad. But for these, Dera Ismail Khan, where private effort on behalf of the Hindu community is particularly strong, would no doubt head the list with its figure of 47.0 per *mille*.

Hindus

* See Subsidiary Table I at the end of chapter

Sikhs 230 In Hazara the proportion of male literates among Sikhs is slightly lower than among Hindus owing to the presence of a certain number of the more backward classes in the hills, but with this exception Sikhs have a higher proportion of both males and females who are literate than either of the two communities hitherto considered. Next to Peshawar city (571 per mille) the proportion among Sikh males is highest (520 per mille) in Dera Ismail Khan and lowest (284 per mille) in Hazara. The figures for district variations are to some extent misleading since the total number of Sikh males in the districts is only 26,284, and out of the 9,549 who are literate only 192 live in Dera Ismail Khan. Peshawar on the other hand contains 5,625 literate Sikh males.

Christians 231 Reasons for the high proportion of literate persons among Christians have already been discussed, and since the conditions which govern the variation from district to district are purely artificial, nothing is to be gained by inquiring into them further.

Corresponding figures for females

232 The figures in the margin show the corresponding variations between communities and localities in the extent of female education. The spread of literacy among females of the Muslim faith is so small that the figures are hardly worth considering, but it is worth noting that Peshawar, where the proportion is highest, also has the highest total number of Muslim females who can read and write. In all three communities the proportion is highest in Peshawar City, where female education receives the same measure of attention. In the districts the figure for Hindus is comparatively high in Peshawar, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, in all of which the Hindus are to a large extent concentrated in towns, and low in Bannu and Hazara where they are scattered through the villages.

Locality	Number of females per mille who are literate		
	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs
Hazara	1	71	78
Peshawar	1	161	201
Kohat	2	101	102
Bannu	1	19	62
Dera Ismail Khan	1	116	135
Peshawar City	9	260	157

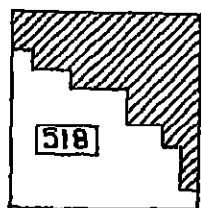
LITERACY BY CASTE

Literacy by caste Males

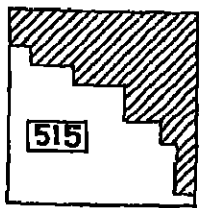
233 It is an almost universal rule that males show a higher proportion of literacy than females. The figures for male literacy in twelve selected castes of the Province are shown in the margin and are illustrated in diagrammatic form on the following page. Points to be noticed from these figures are that the Hindu and Sikh castes show a considerably higher proportion of literacy than the Muslims, that in each case the highest proportion is shown by the priestly caste, that the proportion in the trading-classes is also high, and that the proportion in the agricultural classes is low. These figures again illustrate how the presence or absence of incentive affects literacy.

Traditional occupation	Number of male literate per mille	
	Hindu and Sikh castes	Muslims
Priesthood	Brahmins 518	Sayad 109
Trade	Khatris 515	
Agriculture	Aroras 392	Jats 106
		Awans 67
		Pathans 48
		Swatis 47
		Jamalis 22
		Gujars 16
Scavenging	Chuhars 68	
Leather work	Chamars 29	

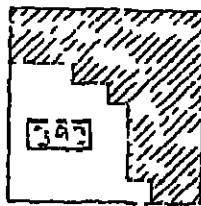
TERACY AMONGST MALES IN SELECTED CASTES



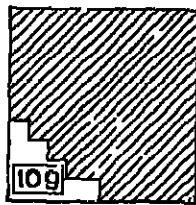
BRAHMAN



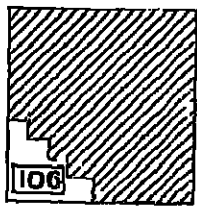
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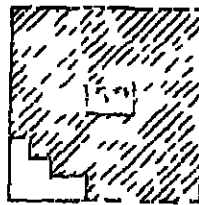
ARORA



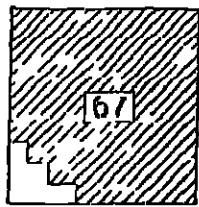
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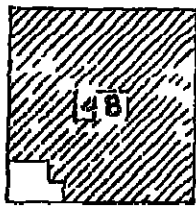
JAT



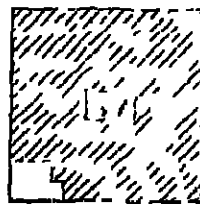
CHUHRA



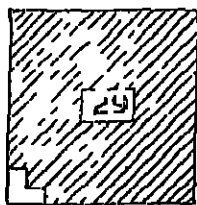
AWAN



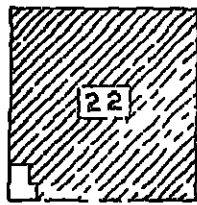
PATHAN



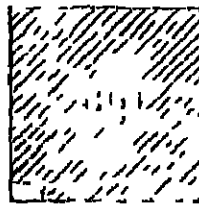
SWATHI



CHAMAR



TANAOLI



GUJAN

NOTE 1. LARGE SQUARE = 1000 MALES.

2. NUMBER LITERATE PER 1000 MALES SHOWN IN CENTRE

231 The figures for female literacy by caste show a fair proportion of literacy only among Khatri, Brahman and Arora			
Number of female literates per mille			
Hindu and Sikh castes		Muslims	
Brahman	242	Sayad	10
Khatri	218	Jat	10
Arora	103	Awam	6
Chuhra	11	Pathan	4
Chamar		Swathi	3
		Tanaoli	2
		Gujar	1

Since these are the castes with the highest proportion of literate males, it is only natural that they should take the lead. The total actual figures are too small to justify any comparison

Females

among the three. The figures for Muslims are still almost negligible, though may be observed that the same rule appears to hold true.

Literacy in English by caste

235 The table in the margin shows

Caste or Tribe	Number per 10,000 literate in English	
	Males	Females
Khatri	1,175	323
Brahmin	1,030	115
Arora	806	83
Sayad	299	29
Awam	167	20
Jat	135	
Pathan	120	14
Chuhra	39	17
Swathi	38	8
Gujar	24	5
Chamar	21	
Lanoli	19	

the proportion of literacy in English by sexes for the same twelve caste. The figures are for persons 7 years of age and over. There is little variation from the figures of general literacy. It is noticeable, however, that the priestly castes among Hindus no longer heads the list. The reason for this is obvious. A knowledge of English is of value in the practice of the priest's profession, but is of value in the professions of trade and Government service which Brahmins share with Khatrias and Aroras. Among Muslims Sayads are four in a much higher proportion in the

higher ranks of Government service than the other castes or tribes under consideration, and consequently show a higher proportion of persons literate in English.

Literacy among Chuhras

236 The caste which corresponds to the Untouchables or Depressed classes in the rest of India is the Chuhra caste, whose hereditary occupation is scavenging. As the figures show, this caste is by no means the most backward either in general literacy or in literacy in English. No special provision is made for their education except for a C. M. S. Mission School for Punjabi Christian sweepers in Dera Ismail Khan, and one A. I. I. Hindu School. Otherwise the children of sweepers are eligible for admission to the ordinary schools, although they do not join them to any great extent. There is said to be a certain amount of prejudice against them in schools maintained by the Hindu and Sikh communities, but it is not so strong as in other provinces. Their backwardness is due more to economic than to social causes. Women as well as men work, hence boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 10 are obliged to look after the younger children. After that age the children themselves go to work either for wages or as assistants to their parents.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES

Proportion of literacy rising

237 The proportion of both male and female literates per 1,000 of the

Number of literate persons per mille		
Year	Male	Female
1881	58	1
1891	61	4
1901	62	5
1911	57	6
1921	64	9
1931	68	10

total population (all ages of each sex enumerated in the districts, shown in the margin for each census since 1881. Comparison with years up to and including 1901 are fallacious, no classification by age groups was made in 1881, and for the purposes of this table persons then shown as under instruction have been included as literate, in the 1891 totals the figures for persons "learning" have

been excluded, in 1901 the enumerators were instructed to record as literate persons who could read or write, but no standard of proficiency in either was laid down, in 1911 the criterion of ability to read and write a letter was first applied, but it was not properly understood and was in many cases applied too severely, the standards in 1921 and in 1931, it is believed, were the same, as comparisons between these two years rest on firmer ground. Withal the figures for male literacy show a slight but steady increase through the half century under consideration, while the proportion of females who are literate has increased ten fold.

Increase during last decade.

238 The actual total of literate persons in the districts increased from 75,434 in 1911 to 87,053 in 1921, and has now increased again to 100,36

The increase during the last decade is therefore approximately 15 per cent and has more than kept pace with the increase of the population which amounts to 77 per cent. The figures are even more encouraging when considered by religions. Christians have decreased by 173, and Hindus by 210, while Sikhs have increased by 849. Since the figures for these three religions are very largely affected by migration, and, as will be seen later, the variation in the proportion of literacy within each is explained by changes in the population, it is necessary to look to the figures for Muslims to see the true progress of education. The number of literates among Muslims has increased from 31,672 in 1921 to 44,496 in the present year. This represents an increase of approximately 40 per cent among those who form the bulk of the permanent population.

239 The majority of those who leave school before they have attained the standard of being able to read and write do so at or before the age of 10, the majority of those who continue their studies long enough to reach this standard, leave school at or about the age of 15. For these reasons the progress of the general spread of a comparatively satisfactory education may to some extent be judged by looking to the number of persons in the next age group, viz. between 15 and 20 years of age, who are returned as literate. The figures for the last four censuses are given in the margin. It will be noticed that there is a large increase between 1911 and 1921 in the proportion of each sex returned as literate. This is no doubt explained by the introduction from the 1st April 1912 of free primary education in all schools under public management throughout the Province. The figures for the last decade on the other hand, are stationary for females and show an increase of less than 4 per cent among males. This is in spite of the fact that the total number of public institutions in the Province has increased from 779 to 968 and the total number of scholars on the rolls of such institutions from 45,770 to 81,093. There is no doubt that a very large number of both boys and girls who are sent to primary schools, never attain the standard of being able to read and write a letter, and were never either expected or intended by their parents to do so, a number more, who do acquire the art, lose it again almost as soon as they leave school. There is as has been mentioned above, no incentive for the bulk of the population to learn to read and write, whatever the advantages of literacy may be, they are not recognized, and until they are recognized, and until the practical application of reading and writing in every day life is understood, there is no likelihood that the population as a whole will profit by the opportunities that are spread so lavishly before it.

Number of literate persons per thousand of each sex between the ages of 15 and 20		
Year	Males	Females
1901	6	10
1911	82	12
1921	110	20
1931	114	20

Variation in proportion of literate persons between ages of 15 and 20.

240 The variations in literacy by caste are shown in the figures in the margin for the 12 selected castes to which reference has already been made. The figures for the two trading castes, Arora and Khatri, show a decline, but as the figures for these castes are largely affected by migration, with the presence or absence of women and young children, too much attention need not be paid to them. It is remarkable, however, that among the agricultural tribes, who do not take to education except in response to the presence of Government or private enterprise, the proportions show a considerable increase in almost every case. It must be noted that the comparison is not exact, as the figures for 1921 were calculated on the population aged 5 years and over, while the figures of the present year are for those of 7 and over.

Caste	Proportion per mille literate in	
	1921	1931
I—Agriculture		
Awan	17	42
Gujar	11	10
Jat	59	66
Pathan	15	29
Swathi	10	27
Tanaoli	6	12
II—Priests—		
Brahman	205	411
Sayad	32	62
III—Traders—		
Arora	326	268
Khatri	311	401
IV—Others		
Chamar	9	17
Chuhra	19	51

Variation by caste.

Variation
by districts
among
non-Christian
population

241 The variation by districts of total literacy and of literacy in English

District		Proportion per thousand of the non-Christian population (5 and over)			
		Literate		Literate in English	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Districts	{ 1931	74	11	16	0.5
	{ 1921	67	9	5	0.2
Hazara	{ 1931	53	5	6	0.2
	{ 1921	43	6	3	0.02
Peshawar	{ 1931	79	14	20	0.8
	{ 1921	60	10	9	0.1
Kohat	{ 1931	50	9	24	0.3
	{ 1921	77	0	10	0.0
Bannu	{ 1931	70	7	12	0.5
	{ 1921	72	5	9	0.03
Dera Ismail Khan	{ 1931	105	19	23	0.4
	{ 1921	120	11	20	0.0

three Northern districts show an increase, while Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan show a decline. The reason for the decline in the two southern districts is the withdrawal or reduction of the large garrisons which happened to be in each of these districts in 1921. The figures for literacy in English, on the other hand, show a higher proportion in all 5 districts, due to the increase in educational facilities. General literacy among females shows an advance in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and a decline in each of the other 2 districts. Literacy in English among females is so small that the variation by districts are hardly worth considering. The total number of females literate in English in the districts, excluding Christians, is now 457, and in 1921 was 211.

Variation
by religion

242 The variation in the returns of literacy by religion for the 5 districts

Community		Proportion per 1,000 returned in literate		
		Persons	Males	Females
Muslim	{ 1921	35	31	2
	{ 1931	41	42	3
Hindu	{ 1921	260	355	99
	{ 1931	260	410	101
Sikh	{ 1921	140	516	222
	{ 1931	151	412	195

figures are 2,386 females literate and 213 literate in

Community		Proportion per 1,000 literate in English		
		Persons	Males	Females
Muslim	{ 1921	2	4	0.02
	{ 1931	5	9	0.22
Hindu	{ 1921	35	51	3.0
	{ 1931	57	92	4.0
Sikh	{ 1921	77	52	5.0
	{ 1931	69	91	4.0

probably to be attributed to similar changes caused by migration. Even among Sikhs, however, the proportion of persons literate in English has increased as a result of increased facilities for education.

are considerably affected by the movements of the European population, the majority of whom do not receive any part of the education in the Province. The figures in the margin, which show the variation from 1921 to 1931, have accordingly been prepared for the non-Christian population. Taking first the figures for general literacy among males, the

as a whole is shown in the margin. The first table shows general literacy, and the second literacy in English. The figures for Muslims show an increase in both sexes both in general literacy and in literacy in English. The figures for females are still very small but show an increase in proportion of 50 per cent in one case and 900 per cent in the other. The actual figures for English as contrasted with 1,545 and 13 in 1921. The figures for Hindus also show a slight rise in every case, the largest proportionate rise being among Hindus literate in English. The figures for Sikhs show a decline in both sexes in the proportion for general literacy. The decline among males is due to the departure of a number of Sikh troops who were in the Province in 1921, among females it is

243 The increase in literacy among Muslims by districts is shown in the

Muslim by districts.

District		Proportion of Muslim population per 1,000 of each sex returned as					
		Literate			Literate in English		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Districts	{ 1931	24	42	3	5	9	2
	{ 1921	18	31	2	2	4	02
Huzara	{ 1931	17	31	2	2	3	08
	{ 1921	11	20	1	1	1	02
Peshawar	{ 1931	30	51	4	7	12	4
	{ 1921	19	31	2	2	4	02
Kohat	{ 1931	24	44	2	8	15	3
	{ 1921	25	14	4	2	4	
Bannu	{ 1931	15	27	1	1	5	2
	{ 1921	17	30	2	2	5	
Dera Ismail Khan	{ 1931	26	45	3	6	10	1
	{ 1921	20	45	2	4	6	04

regard s literacy of males in English, and shows a decline by half in the proportion of literate females Bannu shows a decline among each sex in general literacy and an increase in literacy in English Dera Ismail Khan shows an increase in all details except general literacy among males Considering the number of troops which have been withdrawn from this district since 1921, and the number of trans border immigrants present in the district in 1931 who were not found in 1921, it may be taken that these stationary figures conceal an actual increase of literacy among the permanent population

244 Statements showing the variation by districts among Hindus and Sikhs have also been prepared, but since the figures are seen to depend almost entirely on the movements of garrisons, to which reference has already been made, they have not been included

Hindus and Sikhs.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

245 The amount of Government and other effort directed towards

Expenditure on education

Source of expenditure	Expenditure in rupees		Increase
	1920-21	1930-31	
Provincial revenue	Rs 9,44,735	Rs 10,99,468	+ 1,54,733
District funds	83,718	1,23,490	+ 39,772
Municipal funds	1,34,356	1,84,027	+ 49,671
Fees, tuition and other	1,09,490	2,32,988	+ 1,23,498
Other sources	1,88,071	2,87,659	+ 99,588
Total	14,60,370	28,27,631	+ 13,67,261

in the number of institutions and a corresponding increase in the number of scholars The average cost of educating one pupil for one year is Rs 26-5-0, the average cost per annum of a pupil at a Training College is Rs 610-2-0, at an Arts College Rs 412-9-0, at a Training School Rs 319, at a Secondary School Rs 29-15-0, and at a primary school Rs 14-6-0

246 The total number of institutions for male education has increased from 859 in 1920-21 to 964 in 1930-31, and the number of male pupils on the registers from 44,255 to 73,583 The latter figure represents about 21 per cent of the male population of school-going age (5-15 years) The increase is to be found principally in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular middle schools, which have increased from 58 to 213 This increase has been effected largely by the conversion of primary schools to middle schools, which has proceeded faster than the creation of new primary schools, and is therefore accompanied by a fall in the total number of the latter High schools also show a large

Statistics of primary and secondary education

proportionate increase, the number having risen from 18 to 29. In 1921 the upper and lower primary examinations were taken by 6,432 male pupils of whom 4,735 were successful, in 1931, 11,495 were successful out of 14,115 who offered the examination. At the other end of the school scale 137 out of 246 examinees passed the Matriculation in 1921, and 574 out of 936 in 1931.

There are 677 male teachers employed in Anglo Vernacular Secondary schools, of whom 600 possess professional certificates, in Vernacular Secondary schools there are 850, of whom 667 are certificated.

Higher education

247 The number of male students taking and passing the more advanced examinations in 1920-21 and 1930-31

Examination	Number of examinees		Number successful	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
M A	1	7	1	3
B A and B Sc	30	120	20	51
L I		1		1
M B, B S		8		6
Intermediate	17	212	17	73

is shown in the margin, of the student who were successful in the M A Examination two were from the Islam College, Peshawar, and one was private. The two arts Colleges, the Edwards Church Mission College, Peshawar and the Islamia College, Peshawar which were noticed in the Census Report of 1921 are still in existence and a third, the Vedic Bhatia

Intermediate College at Dera Ismail Khan, has been opened.

Education among females

248 The number of institutions devoted to female education has increased

Examination	Number of examinees		Number successful	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
Matriculation	2	16		9
School final				
Anglo Vernacular Middle	19	24	5	14
Vernacular Middle		82		66
Upper and lower primary	693	1,931	485	1,525

from 106 to 145. There are no arts colleges for female but in the year 1930-31 one female from the Province passed the B A Examination and two more offered but failed in the Intermediate Examination. The number who passed primary and secondary examinations are shown in the margin. The

increase among girls' schools is to be found in all grades, primary schools have increased from 24 to 45, middle schools from 4 to 23, and high schools from 0 to 2. In addition there is a very little co-education in outlying rural areas. The number of female pupils has increased from 49,717 to 84,940, a large increase than that recorded among males. A little over 4 per cent of the girls of school-going age are now on the registers of Schools. There are 4 female teachers of whom 154 are certificated.

Obstacles to further expansion

249 Although education is expanding rapidly, as the above figures show it is still not expanding as rapidly as some people would wish. The following factors difficult to overcome were brought to notice by witnesses before the Education Committee which toured the Province in 1929, namely (a) the poverty of the people, who look upon their children as economic assets in earning a small daily wage, or in performing tasks for which a hired worker would otherwise have to be employed, (b) the illiteracy of the masses, with consequent apathy towards education, particularly towards the education of girls, (c) the prevalence of factions and parties, so common in rural areas, preventing a co-operation in the establishment of a school, (d) the utilitarian nature of the course and resultant disinclination of parents to risk alienating their children from agricultural pursuits by sending them to school, (e) the secular nature of the school course which does not make religious instruction compulsory, (f) the absence of propaganda advocating the education of children. The majority of these objections may again be summed up in the phrase which has already been introduced—the people do not see any incentive to learning to read and write. As soon as they see any incentive they will gladly send their children to school. For example in areas in which military recruitment is heavy, the people have realised that an educated recruit has the advantage in chances of promotion and are clamouring for more schools to be opened. But they can see no advantage to an agriculturist in education, and until they do they will remain apathetic.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(Total North West Frontier Province including trans frontier posts)
Literacy by age, sex and religion

Religion	Number per <i>mille</i> who are literate											Number per <i>mille</i> who are literate in English		
	All ages 5 and over			5-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over				
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All religions	56	91	12	23	8	15	13	131	20	115	12	15	26	2
Muslims	26	44	3	14	2	28	3	68	5	53	3	5	10	
Hindus	304	418	101	136	73	273	126	470	167	473	89	55	83	4
Sikhs	375	462	193	148	95	285	158	499	267	521	217	61	88	4
Christians	785	839	534	271	137	334	390	707	415	914	612	744	786	492
	Indians	370	473	184	156	98	116	22	208	137	223	125	80	55
	Europeans	990	994	952	314	477	709	1,000	772	689	997	954	957	932

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—Literacy by age, sex and locality

District and Natural Division	Number per mille who are literate										
	All ages 5 and over			5-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
W F P (Districts)	49	80	12	22	8	41	13	114	20	98	12
Rawalpindi	32	55	5	14	3	31	5	91	8	67	5
Trans Indus Districts	56	89	15	26	10	49	16	122	25	109	15
Shawar	57	89	17	29	11	48	18	117	27	109	16
Chhat	61	86	11	17	7	40	12	125	18	111	10
Ann	44	73	8	20	2	45	3	107	10	89	11
Rawal Khan	67	106	20	0	13	68	28	151	35	128	17
Shawar City	187	265	79	106	56	186	93	323	151	299	67

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—Literacy by religion, sex and locality

District and Natural Division	Number per mille who are literate							
	Muslim		Hindu		Sikh		Christian	
	Males	Female	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
W F P (Districts)	42	3	416	101	412	195	786	544
Rawalpindi	31	2	478	71	281	78	679	748
Trans Indus (Districts)	46	3	402	107	437	224	789	532
Shawar	51	4	383	163	416	209	808	512
Chhat	44	2	474	103	463	302	797	165
Ann	27	1	335	19	487	262	739	455
Rawal Khan	45	3	470	116	520	198	519	696
Shawar City	200	28	530	266	574	387	113	91

Note - The figures in this table are for persons of five years of age and over only

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—English literacy by age, sex and locality—Four decades

District and natural division		Literates in English per 10 000																				1901		1891												
		1931										1921										All ages		All ages												
		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 and over		All ages 5 and over		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 and over		All ages 5 and over		All ages		All ages												
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females											
N W F P (Districts)	30	10	83	14	329	21	277	23	214	20	6	50	14	19	261	14	191	17	148	15	6	4	32	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
	11	3	33	3	105	5	75	7	60	5	3	14	5	54	6	46	5	31	4			16		64	2	35	4	29	9	72	6	46	3			
Hazara																																				
Trans Indus Districts	38	14	102	18	405	26	350	29	270	25	27	8	64	26	328	17	241	22	189	19	8	5	39	3	156	7	169	15	121	11	93	8	55	4		
	42	21	99	27	413	33	407	36	306	32	43	14	66	43	279	19	280	28	213	27	14	10	35	5	130	9	231	21	158	16	115	11	115	7		
Peshawar																																				
Kohat	35	5	104	6	498	18	403	24	306	17	26	8	45	5	249	17	143	19	116	15	1		23	2	123	7	107	11	76	7	75	4	31	4		
Bannu	22	5	67	7	253	16	153	19	190	14	2		38		328	6	103	3	95	2	1		41	1	202	4	69	5	63	3	55	2	10			
Dera Ismail Khan	39	6	146	9	437	17	288	24	243	19			100	11	557	16	292	20	247	15	3	3	65	1	231	4	105	9	93	6	75	5	12	2		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—Progress of literacy since 1881—Six decades

District and Natural Division	Number literate per 1,000																																			
	All ages												15-20												20 and over											
	Males						Females						Males						Females						Males				Females							
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30							
N W F P (Districts)	68	64	57	62	61	58	10	9	6	5	2	1	91	84	80	86	13	12	8	7	114	110	82	70	20	20	12	10	98	91	89	98	12	11	7	7
Hazara	46	40	37	35	43	31	4	5	3	1	1		63	50	51	50	5	7	4	2	91	61	56	40	8	18	7	3	67	64	60	57	5	5	4	2
Trans-Indus Districts	76	72	64	72	66	65	13	10	7	7	3	2	101	97	89	99	16	14	10	9	122	126	93	87	25	21	18	12	109	101	99	112	15	14	9	8
Peshawar	76	64	61	65	71	80	14	11	9	10	5	4	100	83	83	89	18	14	12	13	117	96	91	74	27	16	17	17	109	80	93	102	16	15	12	12
Kohat	72	69	56	72	51	48	9	9	2	3	2		100	96	82	99	13	13	4	4	125	87	62	78	18	32	7	6	111	110	96	114	10	12	3	4
Bannu	61	64	61	73	52	50	7	7	3	2	1		84	91	89	102	10	10	4	3	107	175	88	94	10	36	5	4	89	78	99	114	1	6	3	3
Dera Ismail Khan	90	112	84	93	74	64	17	13	7	5	1	1	21	149	117	128	21	19	10	7	151	217	29	126	30	26	19	11	128	149	124	141	17	19	8	5

Note.—The figures for distribution by age being not available in 1881, all persons "educated as 'under instruction'" are treated as "literate." In the year 1891 all persons aged 15 and over who were recorded as "literate" have been treated as "literate."

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI A—*Progress of literacy since 1901 by religion*

Number of literates per mille																								
District and natural division	Muslims								Hindus								Sikhs							
	Males				Females				Males				Females				Males				Females			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
7 F P districts)	42	31	28	29	3	2	1	3	116	355	416	431	101	99	66	46	412	546	498	534	195	222	154	148
in	31	20	19	18	2	1	1		178	140	435	432	71	130	48	21	284	178	357		78	32	69	
is Indus districts	46	36	32	33	3	2	1	4	402	339	410	131	107	91	71	51	437	558	525		221	276	176	
war	51	33	32	33	4	2	2	4	383	272	371		163	123	141		416	525	421		109	167	210	
t	41	41	33	31		4	1	1	174	304	363		103	110	21		163	617	610		102	37	77	
u	27	30	26	32	1	2		1	315	117	199		19	18	15		187	777	623		62	374	107	
Island	45	45	37	30	3	2	2	2	470	451	500		116	95	51		300	430	194		193	116	127	

Note — The figures in this table are for persons of five years of age and over only

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—*Proportion of literacy at certain ages (absolute figures)*

Age group	Total population			Total literate			Total literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13 years	426,513	241,504	185,009	9,619	7,510	2,139	1,272	1,025	447
16 years	150,138	85,739	64,699	8,119	6,947	1,172	1,780	1,682	107
23 years	280,702	148,775	131,927	22,576	19,773	2,803	6,315	6,025	290
25 years and over	1,059,372	581,217	478,155	59,690	54,471	5,119	16,285	15,161	1,114

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—*Proportion of literacy at certain ages (percentage)*

Age groups	Total population			Total literate			Total literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13 years	426,513	241,504	185,009	2	3	1			
16 years	150,438	85,739	64,699	5	8	2	1	2	
23 years	280,702	148,775	131,927	8	13	2	2	4	
25 years and over	1,059,372	581,217	478,155	6	9	1	2	3	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department—Four censuses*

Class of institution	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total Institutions, N W F Province	1,109	84,940	965	49,717	976	31,891	1,199	27,184
Total Public Institutions	968	81,093	779	45,770	323	23,012	222	13,921
Total Private Institutions	141	3,847	186	3,947	653	8,879	977	13,263
Hazara District Total Institutions	221	20,116	195	11,962	217	7,075	195	4,260
Total Public Institutions	212	19,894	171	11,502	70	4,926	38	2,505
Secondary Schools	60	9,780	17	3,228	7	1,442	5	751
Primary Schools	152	10,114	153	8,250	63	3,484	33	1,754
Training Schools		—	1	24				
Total Private Institutions	9	222	24	460	147	2,149	157	1,755
Advanced			5	90	14	295	Not available	
Elementary			2	60	11	199		
Teaching Quran and other religious books	9	222	17	320	121	1,617		
Other Private Schools					1	8		
Peshawar District Total Institutions	373	30,024	334	18,568	231	9,817	377	9,244
Total Public Institutions	301	27,785	233	16,130	108	7,795	81	4,774
Arts Colleges	2	413	2	132	1	22	1	6
Secondary Schools	82	14,663	29	6,391	10	2,891	13	1,935
Primary Schools	214	12,551	199	9,124	96	4,839	67	2,833
Training Schools	3	151	3	81	1	53		
Total Private Institutions	72	2,239	101	2,438	123	2,022	296	4,470
Advanced	28	586	1	360	8	87	36	549
Elementary			15	522	20	462	6	6
Teaching Quran and other religious books	40	1,219	85	1,536	95	1,473		
Other Private Schools	4	134					254	254
Kohat District Total Institutions	143	9,355	134	4,796	89	2,655	72	1,691
Total Public Institutions	143	9,355	119	4,411	49	2,175	14	1,038
Secondary Schools	41	5,741	11	1,732	3	707	1	392
Primary Schools	102	3,614	108	2,679	46	1,468	13	646
Total Private Institutions			15	385	40	480	58	653
Advanced					11	90	12	165
Elementary					2	50	3	28
Teaching Quran and other religious books			15	385	27	340	43	460
Bannu District Total Institutions	155	11,121	164	6,764	215	5,985	258	5,347
Total Public Institutions	141	10,566	118	6,100	50	3,806	32	2,073
Secondary Schools	39	5,766	9	1,846	4	991	3	585
Primary Schools	102	4,800	109	4,254	46	2,815	29	1,488

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII (continued)—*Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department—Four censuses*

Class of Institution	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total Private Institutions	11	555	46	664	165	2,179	226	3,274
Advanced			10	113	30	574	Not available	
Teaching Qoran and other religious books	1	135	10	135	13	1,604		
Other Private Schools	3	290				1		
Dera Ismail Khan District Total Institutions	217	14,324	138	7,627	271	6,359	297	6,642
Total Public Institutions	171	13,493	138	7,627	16	1,310	57	3,531
Arts Colleges	1	60						
Secondary Schools	10	7,566	11	1,453	0	1,107	8	1,194
Primary Schools	121	5,125	121	1,115	10	2,203	49	2,137
Training Schools	1	39	1	21				
Total Private Institutions	16	831			178	2,049	240	3,111
Advanced	1	01			4	62	Not available	
Elementary	6	16			6	227		
Teaching Qoran and other religious books	3	105			108	1,760		

CHAPTER X LANGUAGE

GENERAL

Reference to
statistics

250 Statistics relating to language are to be found in Imperial Table XV and in the two Subsidiary Tables at the end of this chapter. Part I of Table XV deals with the mother tongue of the persons enumerated, and part II with bilingualism. The Subsidiary Tables give the same information in a more compendious form. Subsidiary Table No I compares the distribution of the population by language for each census since 1901, No II gives the distribution for mother-tongue and subsidiary languages by districts and natural divisions.

In the present Census, a column (No 15) has been provided for the first time in the General Schedule for subsidiary languages. It is the results of this column that are shown in the part II of Imperial Table XV. Those who previously had any hesitation which of two languages they should record, were on this occasion able to record one language as their mother tongue and one as their subsidiary language.

The system
of classification

251 The system of classification adopted in Imperial Table XV differs from that adopted in the two Subsidiary Tables, while neither would be understood by the persons enumerated. The non-scientific mind would divide the languages spoken into three groups, Pashto, Hindko, and languages named after the locality of birth. Pashto is the language of the Pathans, Hindko is the language spoken by non-Pathan residents of the Province and by immigrants from the Punjab, while the remaining group would include English spoken by Europeans, Baluchi by persons born in Baluchistan, Kohistani by immigrants from Kohistan, Nepali by Gurkhas from Nepal, and so on. Regarded in this way, Pashto and Hindko would be the only two indigenous languages of the districts, and the classifications adopted in the tables would be useful rather to indicate the distribution of persons speaking certain languages than as a guide to the languages of the Province.

Pashto

252 The classification adopted in the Subsidiary Tables, and the nomenclature adopted in Imperial Table XV and in the present chapter, are based on Sir George Grierson's Linguistic Survey. This Survey shows Pashto, which is spoken by over 52 per cent. of the enumerated population, to be a language of the Eastern Group of the Iranian Branch in the Aryan Sub-Family and the Indo-European Family. There should have been no difficulty in its recognition by enumerators, since it is quite distinct from any other language which subjects may have wished to return. It has two principal dialects, hard in the North of the Province and soft in the South. The northern dialect, more properly known as Pakhto, is spoken in Bajaur, Swat and Buner, and by the Yusatzaïs, Bangash, Orakzaïs, Atridis, Mohmands and tribes of Peshawar District, while Khattaks, Wazirs, Marwats and other tribes towards the South speak the softer dialect. The speech of the Yusatzaïs is regarded as the classical dialect, and it is in this that most of the Pashto literature is written. The roots of words differ little from dialect to dialect, but the pronunciation of many of both the vowels and the consonants differs from tribe to tribe.

Lahnda

253 The next most important language in point of numbers is that which is entered as Lahnda both in the Imperial Table and in the Subsidiary Tables. Lahnda is thus described by Sir John Grierson in the India Census Report of 1901 —

“Lahnda is a language the existence of which has long been recognised, but under many names. In the last Census Report it was called Jatki, but this, like Multani, Punjabi, and other titles given to it has the disadvantage of not being sufficiently comprehensive. It is not spoken only by Jats, it is not peculiar to Multan, and it is not a Western dialect of the Punjabi of Mouh. I therefore think it best to give it the name which is indicated by the natives of the Punjab themselves : *e* Lahnda or the

language of the West (Punjabi *Lahnda di Bohi*) It has no literature, and has no standard form, so that it is rather a group of connected dialects than a language with a definite standard. The eastern boundary of Lahnda may be taken as the river Chanab from the Kashmir frontier down to the town of Ramnagar in the district of Gujranwala. Thence it runs in a straight line to the northwest corner of Montgomery and across that district to the south west corner. Its northern boundary may be taken as coinciding on the east with the range of mountains forming the southern limit of the Kashmir Valley, while to the west it skirts that valley and reaches as far north as the watershed dividing the Indus from the Jhelum Valley. Here it is bounded on the west by the Kohistan of the Indus Valley, till we reach the Hazara District. Thence the western boundary may be roughly taken as the Indus itself. These eastern and western boundaries are however, very indefinite. Pashto is spoken in several places close to the Indus, and from the Indus westwards up to Afghan mountain country we find Lahnda also spoken, but principally by Hindus, the Mussalman language being Pashto. As we get further south into the Derajat, Lahnda more than holds its own, and is the principal language of the plains west of the Indus."

254 The name Lahnda is practically unknown to subjects, enumerators and supervisors. In order to reduce as far as possible the difficulties of enumeration, the following instructions were issued to supervisors —

Method of enumeration and tabulation

Column 14—A person's mother tongue should be entered exactly as he describes it. In the case of both Hindi and Urdu speakers "Hindustani" is the proper entry for this column, but if literate this should be followed in column 16 by the entry "Hindi" or "Urdu" according as the person enumerated writes in the one or in the other script.

Enumerators, when making entries in columns 14 and 15, should try to distinguish between those persons who speak true Punjabi or true Hindi and those who speak Western Punjabi (or Lahnda) ✓

In this Province the latter language is believed to be synonymous with the dialects variously known as Hindi, Hindko, Jalki, Peshawari, Derawali and Kohali. Such dialects should be entered in column 14 and 15 as they are described, and not as Punjabi or Hindi. Punjabi and Hindi should only be entered for those who speak pure Punjabi and pure Hindi, so far as this can be ascertained.

When the time for sorting and compilation arrived, it was assumed that these instructions had been correctly understood and carried out. On this assumption entries of Hindi, Urdu and Hindustani were classified as they appeared on the schedule, while entries of Hindko, Peshawari, Derawali, Fanaoli and similar entries were classified under the head Lahnda.

The extent to which the speakers of Pashto and Hindko dominate the five settled districts can be judged from the linguistic map placed at the beginning of this chapter. There are no other languages which show a proportion higher than 35 per thousand of the population. The languages returned will now be considered in the groupings adopted by Sir George Grierson.

ERANIAN BRANCH

255 All the important languages enumerated in the Province belong to the Indo-European family. Of these the only two belonging to the Eranian Branch are Pashto and Persian. The general characteristics of Pashto have already been mentioned, it is the language of Pathans, and should have presented no difficulty in enumeration. It is almost universally spoken in the tribal territory of the Province, but since no enumeration was carried out in this area, the figure must be disregarded. With them must be disregarded also the figures for certain ancient languages such as Ormuri in Waziristan, the Kafir language of Chitral, Dehgam and others which are known to be still spoken but of which no statistics are available.

Distribution of Pashto

256 The figure for Pashto-speakers given in the Linguistic Survey is 3,905,725. If the figure for enumerated Pashto-speakers at the present Census (1,290,484) is added to the estimated population of the tribal area the total obtained is 3,503,321. This falls short of the Sir George Grierson's figures

Comparison with figure of Linguistic Survey

in as much as the estimates of the population of the tribal area have decreased from decade to decade.

Pashto in the districts

257 The geographical distribution of Pashto speakers in the districts is shown in the map at the beginning of this chapter. In Hazara it is habitually spoken by the Mishwanis by the residents of the Agori and Konsh Valleys, and in villages on the Western fringe of the Pakhli plain. It is also spoken by the Utmanzais of Faibila and Khalsa, the Toikkhelis, and in many villages in Pakhli outside the fringe already mentioned. Very few of those who speak it in Hazara cannot also converse with equal fluency in Hindko.

In Peshawar, Bannu and Kohat Pashto is the language of the agricultural population and Hindko the language of the trading and town dwelling populations. In the villages the trading classes are for the most part Hindus whose mother tongue is Lahnda but who are equally fluent in Pashto for the sake of their business. In towns the Hindus are less bilingual, but the Muslims, who have left their homes in the country to dwell in towns are gradually acquiring Lahnda either in addition to Pashto or to its exclusion.

In Dera Ismail Khan, Pashto is the language of frontier Pathans along the whole length of the district border, with the exception of the town of Tank and the district around it, where the population is mainly Jat and speaks Lahnda. This Jat tract is usually known as Jatatar, and is surrounded by tribes speaking Pashto on all sides. With this exception, the Pashto speaking tribes form an unbroken line, beginning with the Khaisoris and Bilots at Panjala and in the Lari Valley, the Mirwats along the Bannu boundary from Panjala to Mullizai, the Bhittanis and Kundi and Latoi tribes in Tank, and Gandapurs, Miran Khel, Ustoriani and Babai in Kulachi with some minor tribes. The large migratory Powinda population of the district universally speak Pashto.

Variation by districts

258 Although Pashto is the mother tongue of practically the whole of the estimated population (2,212,837) of the trans border territory of the Province, the proportion of Pashto speakers in the settled districts is only 53 per cent. It is recorded as their mother tongue by 1,290,484 persons among the enumerated population of the districts and trans frontier posts. Its distribution in the trans frontier posts is largely a matter of chance and need not be discussed. In the districts as the map shows, it is the dominant language in Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu, where it is habitually spoken by some four fifths of the total number of persons enumerated. In Dera Ismail Khan and Hazara Lahnda predominates, and Pashto is only spoken by the minority. In Hazara the proportion of persons speaking Pashto is as low as 43 per cent of the population. It is highest (8,449 per 10,000) in Bannu, but the greatest actual number (781,773 or 80 per cent of Pashto speakers) is found in Peshawar.

Comparison with 1921

259 The figures in the margin show the number of Pashto speakers in each district in each of the last two census years. During this period the total population of the five districts has increased by 77 per cent and the number of Pashto-speakers by 64 per cent. There is a slight decrease in Hazara and a larger decrease in Dera Ismail Khan. In both these districts the decrease may be attributed to the spread of education. Both are districts in which Pashto is already in a minority, no education and no business is conducted in Pashto, and any spread of literacy must inevitably increase the number of Lahnda speakers at the expense of the speakers of Pashto. In this connection it may be recalled

Number of persons returning Pashto as their mother tongue		
District	1911	1931
Hazara	1,975	29,735
Peshawar	738,125	781,773
Kohat	171,229	186,290
Bannu	301,592	128,381
Dera Ismail Khan	59,111	53,613

that Dera Ismail Khan is the district with the highest proportion of literate persons and Hazara the district in which literacy is advancing at the greatest need.

260 In spite of the fact that the actual number of persons returning Pashto

Proportion of Pashto speakers per 10,000 of the population				
	1901	1911	1921	1931
N W F P (Districts)	5,408	5,562	5,340	5,276
Hazara	563	499	514	118
Peshawar	7,849	8,202	9,137	8,024
Kohat	7,799	9,681	7,996	7,883
Bannu	8,460	8,751	8,170	8,449
Dera Ismail Khan	2,998	773	2,71	1,957

only district which shows an increase in proportion during the last decade, and even there the figure is lower than in 1901. Peshawar and Kohat show figures actually slightly higher than in 1901, but during the same period the figure for Dera Ismail Khan has declined from 2,898 per 10,000 to 1,957

Pashto is however not losing ground so rapidly as some writers have

Variation among Pashto speakers 1901-1931		
District	Variation per cent in	
	Total population	Pashto speakers
N W F P (Districts)	+ 19	+ 16
Hazara	+ 30	- 7
Peshawar	+ 24	+ 20
Kohat	+ 8	+ 10
Bannu	+ 19	+ 17
Dera Ismail Khan	+ 11	- 27

anticipated. The figures in the margin show that the percentage increase among Pashto speakers is only 1 per cent less than the general percentage increase in the population of the districts. The figure is actually higher both in Peshawar and in Kohat, and only 2 lower in Bannu. It is in the Northern and Southern districts of the Province that Pashto is really losing ground. The population has increased by 20 per cent in Hazara and 11 per cent in Dera Ismail Khan since 1901, but the number of Pashto speakers in these districts has decreased by 7 and 27 per cent respectively. As has been already indicated, the disappearance of Pashto in these two districts is due to the spread of education and improvement of communications in areas where Pashto speakers are already in a very small minority. Even were Pashto to be made the medium of instruction it is doubtful if this tendency, which will no doubt soon make itself felt in the other districts, could be checked, since Lahnda is already the language of the trading and commercial classes with whom the rural population is increasingly brought into contact.

It is perhaps significant that although the total number of enumerated females has increased in the last twenty years from 1,014,831 in 1911 to 1,109,258 in 1931, an increase of 9 per cent, the number of female Pashto speakers has only increased by 5 per cent in the same period, viz from 573,499 to 602,043. In Kohat, where the female population has increased by 6 per cent the number of female Pashto speakers is less by 2 per cent. Only in Peshawar is the increase in female Pashto speakers in this period equal to the increase in the female population. These figures suggest that Pashto is losing ground in the home, and that the proportion of Pashto speakers in the total population will be lower again at the next census.

261 Persian, the only other language of the Iranian stock habitually spoken in the Province, is the Court Language of Afghanistan and is the mother tongue of persons living in and around Kabul. There were at this enumeration 6,380 persons, 3,825 males and 2,555 females, speaking Persian in the districts. The number is made up mostly of immigrants, traders and others, from Kabul. Some are persons who have settled down in Peshawar City and retained their mother tongue through one or two generations. Some again are of the Qazilbash clan and claim to be of Turki origin, being descended from the followers of Nadir Shah.

There is a considerable increase over the figures for 1921, when only 2,469 were enumerated. The principal increases are found in Dera Ismail Khan where the figure has risen from 4 to 1,678, and in Peshawar where it has risen

General decline in proportion of Pashto speakers.

Variation in proportion by districts.

Female Pashto speakers.

Persian.

from 1740 to 3052. The increase is to be attributed to more settled conditions on the border and to improvements in communication between the Province and Afghanistan.

Baluchi

262 Baluchi, which is also an Iranian language must be mentioned, since 7 persons who speak it happened to be in the Province on the night of the enumeration. It is spoken in Dera Ghazi Khan and in Baluchistan, which adjoin this Province. No such persons were found in 1911 but 124 were found in 1931.

INDIAN BRANCH, NON SANSKRITIC

Kashmiri

263 Kashmiri and Kohistani, which are classified by Sir George Grierson as Dardic languages of the Non Sanskritic Indian Branch, are both found in the Province. Kashmiri is spoken by persons whose real home is in Kashmir but who happened to be in the Province during the census.

The figures for Kashmiri speakers do not correspond either with those for persons born in Kashmir or with those who are returned as Kashmiri by caste. The figures for each are given in the margin. The reason for the discrepancy is that persons who habitually visit the Province in the course of business, and persons who have been domiciled in the Province for a generation or more, have abandoned their mother tongue in favour of one or other of the tongues of the surrounding population with whom they mix in daily intercourse.

Statistics for 1931	
Persons returned as Kashmiri by caste	31,013
Persons returned as born in Kashmir	8,263
Persons returned as speaking Kashmiri	2,219

Kohistani

264 Kohistani is the name given to the group of dialects spoken in the Indus Kohistan as well as in the Swat and Panjkora Kohistan, by people who have not yet adopted Pashto as their mother tongue. It is really a language of the tribal area in which no enumeration was carried out, and variations in the number of its speakers who are found in the districts are not reliable indications of the vitality of the language. The figures actually show an increase from 22 to 388 since the last census. If any reason can be ascribed to this, it must be the improvement in communications between the districts and the area in which the language still persists. In Swat Kohistan, at least, the ruler of the country is of opinion that the language is gradually giving way to Pashto as the country is being opened up.

INDIAN BRANCH, SANSKRITIC

NORTH WESTERN GROUP

Lahnda

265 The principal language of the Sanskritic group found in the Province is Lahnda. As already indicated, the word Lahnda is unknown to the bulk of the people. The tongue is in fact generally considered to be merely a dialect of Punjabi. The line differentiating Lahnda, as defined by Sir George Grierson, from the standard Punjabi of the Central Punjab runs from the south-eastern boundary of the Jhelum District almost due south, through the middle of the Phalia Tahsil of Gujrat, along the eastern boundary of Hafizabad and through the middle of the Khanqah Dogran Tahsil, touching the north west corner of Shalapur (Gujranwala) and Chumian (Lahore) Tahsils, through the Guger and Dipalpur Tahsils of Montgomery, to the southern boundary of the Pakpattan Tahsil of the same district, where it turns west to the junction of the Montgomery and Multan districts with the Bahawalpur State. From this point it comes round to the south, to within 15 miles of the Indian border, and then runs almost parallel to the boundary of that state with Bahawalpur. On the west, it is hemmed in by the Baluchi speaking Baluch trans frontier tract of Dera Ghazi Khan and on the north west by the boundary of the North West Frontier Province. Lahnda is spoken generally in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, the two northern and southern districts of the Province, and by the urban population of the other three districts. The indigenous Hindu and Sikh population throughout the Province speak Lahnda, which is also the mother-tongue of immigrants from the Western Punjab. Of 1,036,657 speakers of Lahnda recorded at the recent census, 625,268 were returned from Hazara, 127,189 from Peshawar, 35,755 from Kohat, 33,547 from Bannu, 213,115 from Dera Ismail Khan, and 1,783 from the trans frontier posts. The proportions

which these figures bear to the total population are shown in the margin, and are illustrated in the map at the beginning of the chapter

District or Natural Division	Proportion per 10,000 of the population whose mother tongue is Lahnda
N W F P (Districts)	1,267
Hazara	9,331
Trans Indus Districts	2,334
Peshawar	1,305
Kohat	2,513
Bannu	1,241
Dera Ismail Khan	7,776

to say that it is the mother-tongue only of immigrants, or of persons whose domicile in the Province is a matter of very recent history. In these three districts it is almost confined to Hindus and Sikhs. In Dera Ismail Khan on the other hand it is the mother tongue of large numbers of Jats and others among Muslims, whose home was originally in the Punjab.

266 The confusion in the minds of the public between Lahnda and Punjabi, with a little extra confusion from Urdu, Hindustani and Hindi thrown in, makes it difficult to compare the figures for the present census with any previously recorded. The difficulty is sufficiently illustrated by the fact that in the 1911 census 848,218 persons were recorded as speaking Punjabi and 72,039 as Hindko, while in 1921 the figures were almost reversed, 940,972 giving their mother tongue as Hindko and only 85,159 as Punjabi. In the present census the figures are 1,036,657 (including trans frontier posts for Lahnda, and 86,261 for Punjabi. It is unlikely that there are many persons speaking pure Punjabi who were not born in the Punjab, and since the figure of 86,726 corresponds closely with the figure of 83,118 persons returned as immigrants from the Punjab, it seems probable that the instructions have on the present occasion proved more easily understood than in the past.

Confusion
between
Lahnda
Punjabi

District or Natural Division	Estimated number of Lahnda speakers in		Enumerated number of Lahnda speakers in
	1911	1921	1931
N W F P (Districts)	895,521	965,162	1,034,874
Hazara	540,671	560,615	635,268
Peshawar	122,813	131,875	127,189
Kohat	24,255	35,532	35,755
Bannu	27,195	40,006	33,547
Dera Ismail Khan	180,587	197,134	213,115

267 In 1911 and 1921 certain calculations and estimates were made in the attempt to arrive at true figures for Lahnda-speakers. The results of these calculations are compared in the margin with the enumerated figures of the present census. The figures for all-districts show a steady increase. Since however the figures depend so much on guess work, it is unsafe to draw conclusions without comparing the figures with those for Pashto already considered. It will be recalled that in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, two districts in which education is proceeding apace,

Comparison
with previous
figures

the proportion of Pashto speakers to the general population is showing a decline. This decline is reflected in the increase among Lahnda speakers shown in these two districts, which is due partly to the natural increase of the Lahnda speaking population and partly to the spread of education. On the other hand the figures for Peshawar and Bannu, where Lahnda is not the language of the resident population, show a decline, and Kohat is practically stationary.

Growth of Lahnda and Punjabi considered together.

268 The conclusion may also to some extent be resolved by considering the figures for Lahnda and Punjabi together. The proportion per 10,000 of the population speaking one or other of these two languages is shown in the margin for each district for the last thirty years

Speakers of Lahnda plus Punjabi per 10,000 of the population				
	1901	1911	1921	1931
Districts	1,232	4,168	4,441	4,548
Hazara	8,415	8,990	9,035	9,422
Peshawar	1,947	1,560	1,696	1,724
Kohat	1,961	1,221	1,833	1,982
Bannu	1,453	1,195	1,815	1,473
Dera Ismail Khan	6,922	7,111	7,671	7,933

The general tendency is towards increase, and those figures which suggest a decrease can be explained by variations in immigration. It is worthy of note that although the general tendency is for the number of Lahnda speakers to increase, the number of immigrants from the Punjab, the home of the language is decreasing, there were 97,624 such immigrants recorded in 1921 and only 83,118 in 1931. This shows that the increase among Lahnda speakers comes from within and not from without.

Tendency of Lahnda and Punjabi to supplant Pashto.

269 These figures taken with those already considered in paragraph 260 seem to indicate that Pashto is being slowly but surely supplanted. Urdu, which is the language of education and of Government Offices, becomes Hindko before it reaches the stage of enumeration in the schedule, and Hindko, which is tabulated as Lahnda, is already the language of commerce. So long as education and commerce are conducted as they are now, for so long will Lahnda continue to drive out Pashto. The process is obscured in Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu by the rapid increase of the uneducated portion of the Pashto speaking population, but can be clearly seen in Dera Ismail Khan and Hazara where it has already gathered momentum.

Figures of Linguistic Survey.

270 The difficulties in identifying the language, which have already been noticed, make any comparison with the figures of the Linguistic Survey of doubtful value. The totals shown in the margin under the heading "Linguistic Survey" are made up in the Linguistic Survey Tables from the figures for Hindko and Tanaoli in Hazara, Hindko and Peshawari in Peshawar, Kohati in Kohat, Hindko and Mulki in Bannu and Hindki and Derawal in Dera Ismail Khan. These languages, wherever returned in the present Census, have been tabulated as Lahnda. It may be noted that the figures of the linguistic survey differ considerably from the estimates of the Census Superintendents of 1911, and 1921 noted in paragraph 267 above.

Comparison with figures of linguistic survey		
District	Number of Lahnda speakers according to	
	Linguistic survey	Census of 1931
All districts	729,992	1,034,871
Hazara	363,392	625,268
Peshawar	129,000	127,189
Kohat	34,000	35,755
Bannu	33,700	33,547
Dera Ismail Khan	170,000	213,115

noticed, make any comparison with the figures of the Linguistic Survey of doubtful value. The totals shown in the margin under the heading "Linguistic Survey" are made up in the Linguistic Survey Tables from the figures for Hindko and Tanaoli in Hazara, Hindko and Peshawari in Peshawar, Kohati in Kohat, Hindko and Mulki in Bannu and Hindki and Derawal in Dera Ismail Khan. These languages, wherever returned in the present Census, have been tabulated as Lahnda.

It may be noted that the figures of the linguistic survey differ considerably from the estimates of the Census Superintendents of 1911, and 1921 noted in paragraph 267 above.

CENTRAL GROUP

Punjabi.

271 The languages included under the Central Group are Urdu, Hindi, Hindustani, Gujari and Punjabi. Of these Punjabi is numerically the most important. The definition is intended to cover the speakers of the standard Punjabi of the central Punjab. The difficulties of distinguishing it from Lahnda have been already noted, but it is hoped that they have been more successfully overcome on this occasion than in previous years. The figure of 68,031 returned from the districts gives a proportion of 281 per 10,000 of the population. The figure includes 50,226 males and 17,805 females. The high proportion of males to females suggests that the persons recorded are mostly immigrants. This is as it should be, since the language is not indigenous to the Province. The figures are confirmed by the figures 47,361 male and 19,529 female immigrants from the Punjab to the five districts. Where they are probably wrong is in the inclusion of too many persons from the Western Punjab whose mother-

tongue is really Lahnda. At least half the persons recorded as born in the Punjab were born in districts in which Lahnda is commonly spoken.

272 Although numerically the least important of the remaining languages of this group, Gujuri is from the philological point of view by far the most interesting. Its peculiar interest lies in the fact that it is a dialect of Rajasthani, its grammar being the same as that of the language of Jaipur in Rajputana. Yet Jaipur is separated by several hundred miles of plain from the mountains of Hazara where Gujuri is spoken. The language is returned in this Province by the Gujars of Mansehra Tahsil in Hazara District, which adjoins Kashmir, and

Gujuri.

Gujuri speakers in Hazara District		
Year	Number	Proportion per 10,000
1901	51,021	91.8
1911	25,611	45.5
1921	22,677	36.1
1931	792	6

is also spoken in Kashmir. As may be seen from the figures in the margin the numbers returning Gujuri as their mother tongue are rapidly shrinking. Practically all the Gujars of Hazara are bilingual, although they have not recorded themselves as such, and can express themselves equally well in either Lahnda or Gujuri. As communications are improving and their intercourse with the rest of

the world is increasing, their old tongue is dying out. The new generation, which learns to read and write in Urdu, will probably be the last which is at all familiar with Gujuri.

Only 291 persons speaking other tongues as their mother tongue have returned Gujuri as their subsidiary tongue. This makes a total of only 680 persons speaking Gujuri altogether. This figure cannot be correct, involving as it does a disappearance of over 20,000 Gujuri speakers in 10 years out of a total of 22,677 recorded in 1921. It does show, however, the unwillingness of the people to acknowledge Gujuri as their tongue any longer.

273 Urdu, Hindustani, and Hindi again are easily confused in the popular mind, both one with another and all three with Hindko or Punjabi. In the Linguistic Survey all three are regarded as dialects of Western Hindi, the language spoken in the eastern part of the Indo-Gangetic Plain West. In actual practice in this Province Hindustani generally indicates the dialect of Ambala, Delhi and Karnal, or of the United Provinces; Urdu suggests a more highly educated speaker of Hindustani who is a Muslim, and Hindi one who is a Hindu; Urdu is Hindustani with an excess of Persian words, and Hindi is Hindustani with an excess of Sanskrit words.

Urdu, Hindi and H.

The variation by districts among speakers of Urdu and Hindustani since 1911

District	Urdu and Hindustani speakers		
	1911	1921	1931
All districts	16,995	8,811	10,789
Hazara	515	445	4107
Peshawar	11,274	6,041	9,824
Kohat	1,521	2,380	1,534
Bannu	1,204	18	907
Dera Ismail Khan	2,531		417

is shown in the margin. The steep drop from the figures of 1911 to those of 1921 and the even steeper rise from 1921 to 1931 must be to a great extent accounted for by differences in enumeration. It is recorded, for example, in paragraph 277 of the North West Frontier Province Census Report of 1921 that the tendency among

educated Muslims and Hindus of the Punjab, whose mother tongue was really Lahnda, to return Urdu or Hindi as their language, was much less marked than it had been 10 years previously. In the circumstances it is better not to attempt to draw any conclusions from the variations shown.

NORTHERN GROUP

274 Gorkhali or Nepali, is not indigenous to the Province and is only found in large numbers owing to the presence of Gurkha troops in various frontier stations. The number has increased from 5,892 in 1921 to 9,731 in the present census. More than half this number were enumerated in Abbottabad, Hazara District, which is a permanent Gurkha station, and almost as many in trans-frontier posts.

Gorkh. Nepali

OTHERS

Other Indo
European
languages of
India

275 Details of other vernaculars of India found in the enumeration are shown on the fly leaf of Imperial Table XV under Group A (2). The totals for those of the Indo European Group in which a hundred or more persons were enumerated are reproduced in the margin. *Purbi* means the language of the East and generally indicates an immigrant of the poorer classes from the United Provinces, such as a *syce*. *Bengali* and *Murathi* are spoken mostly by soldiers and *Gujarti* by traders. *Pahari* means the language of the hills, and is applied to the speech of persons from the hills of the North Eastern Punjab and the United Provinces. From the small number of females recorded, it is probable that the language was returned by serving soldiers, presumably of the Royal Garhwal Rifles who were in the Province at the time of the enumeration.

Language	Number of	
	Males	Females
✓ <i>Purbi</i>	1,59	70
<i>Bengali</i>	357	18
<i>Murathi</i>	311	78
<i>Pahari</i>	611	1
<i>Gujarti</i>	118	76

EUROPEAN BRANCH

English

276 Since a large part of the civil and military business of Government is carried on in English, English is naturally the most important numerically of the European languages spoken in the Province. The number of persons returning English as their mother-tongue increased from 5,839 in 1911 to 11,871 in 1921, but has fallen slightly to 11,665 at the present Census. Out of this number 3,813 were persons serving in trans frontier posts. The distribution by districts, compared with that for 1921, is shown in the margin. The distribution depends mainly on the composition of the garrisons stationed in the various districts, and can not be utilised for the drawing of any conclusions. The great decrease in Dera Ismail Khan is due to the reduction of the garrison at headquarters, and the complete withdrawal of the garrison previously stationed at Tank.

Number of persons whose mother tongue was English

District	1921	1931
All district	9,762	7,853
Haryana	155	257
Peshawar	7,177	5,861
Kohat	846	919
Baran	157	556
Dera Ismail Khan	1,237	730

The number of persons returning other European languages is shown under Group C on the fly-leaf of Imperial Table XV.

LANGUAGES OF OTHER FAMILIES

Languages of
other families

277 The returns of languages belonging to families other than the Indo

	Males	Females
1 (Tamil)	349	18
(Telugu)	250	14
2 Arabic	14	10
3 Turkish	35	27
4 Chinese		5
5 Japanese		1

European are reproduced in the margin. *Tamil* and *Telugu*, although not of the Indo European family, are languages of *Madras*. They are spoken in this Province mostly by serving soldiers or by private servants from *Madras*. The speakers of the other languages mentioned are all temporary immigrants, mostly traders.

BILINGUALISM

Bilingualism

278 The total number of persons in the province recorded as speaking subsidiary languages in addition to their mother tongue is 178,353. Out of this number 26,314 speak two subsidiary languages, 6,726 speak three, 39 speak four, and the remainder speak only one. The power of speaking a subsidiary tongue may come naturally as a result of the associations in which the subject is born or brought up, or may be acquired in the course of, or for the purposes of, the employment by which he gains his livelihood. Of the former description are most of those whose two tongues are *Pashto* and *Lahnda*, while traders and most

Government servants fall into the latter category. In Hazara, where the speakers of Pashto are in a small minority surrounded by Lahnda speakers, one in three of those whose mother-tongue is Pashto can also speak Lahnda, while less than one in fifty of Lahnda speakers can also speak Pashto.

279 Since Pashto is the language of the bulk of the uneducated portion of the population and also of those least concerned with commerce, it is to be expected that Pashto speakers will show the lowest proportion of bilingualism. In every 10,000 persons in the districts whose mother tongue is Pashto, 9,811 speak no other tongue. Corresponding figures for other languages are shown in the margin. The figures for Lahnda, the only other language common among the indigenous population are also high. The number of speakers of Pashto who record Lahnda as a subsidiary language is 3,355 per 10,000 in Hazara, but is nowhere else higher than 816. The bilingualism which they acquire

Effect of environment

Mother tongue	Proportion per 10,000 who speak no other language
Pashto	9,811
Lahnda	9,479
Punjabi	7,404
Urdu	8,047
Other languages	7,253

in Hazara is the result of environment rather than of education.

280 The effect of the requirements of business on bilingualism may be seen

Effect of requirements

District	Proportion per 10,000 of the Lahnda speaking population who can also speak Pashto
Hazara	180
Peshawar	2,290
Kohat	3,311
Bannu	3,391
Dera Ismail Khan	467

from the district to district variations of those whose mother tongue is Lahnda but who also speak Pashto. The proportions are comparatively high only in those districts where the bulk of the population (about four-fifths) speak Pashto, and others have to pick up Pashto for the sake of their duty work. In Dera Ismail Khan and Hazara, where the bulk of the population is Lahnda speaking, the proportion is low.

281 The acquisition of a third or a fourth subsidiary language occurs most often among Government servants, and is a direct result of the spread of education. The average well educated clerk in a Government office has to be able to read and write Urdu, and to understand both Lahnda and Pashto, one or other of which is probably his mother tongue, the more highly educated must also understand English, and one or two in each office are usually familiar with Persian.

Effect of education

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—*Distribution of total population by language according to Census*

Language 1	Total number of speakers (000's omitted)				Number per 100 of population of the Province 6	Where chiefly spoken 7
	1931 2	1921 3	1911 4	1901 5		
N W F P Districts and Trans frontier posts	2,472	2,294	2,210	2,113	1 000	
PART I—INDIAN LANGUAGES						
Indo European family	2 454	2 279	2,200	2,104	992 7	
Aryan sub family						
FRANJIAN BRANCH	1,290	1,210	1,229	1,142	522 2	
EASTERN GROUP	1 290	1,210	1,229	1,142	522 2	
Pashto	1,190	1,210	1,229	1,142	522 2	Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu
DARDIC BRANCH	2	1	1		1 1	
DARD GROUP	2	1	1	1	1 1	
Kashmiri	1	1	1	1	1 1	Peshawar
Indo Aryan Branch	1,162	1,068	970	961	469 4	
OUTER SUB BRANCH	1,162	1,068	970	961	469 4	
NORTH WESTERN GROUP	1,037	941	73	583	419 4	
Lahnda	1,037	941	73	583	419 4	Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan
INNER SUB BRANCH	122	126	896	371	48 9	
CENTRAL GROUP	112	120	891	371	45 0	
Gujari	1	22	26	53	3	Hazara
Hindustani	7				2 8	Peshawar
Urdi	13	13	17	17	5 1	Hazara and Peshawar
Hindi	4				1 7	Peshawar
Punjabi	87	85	848	301	35 1	Peshawar
PAHARI GROUP	10	6	5		3 9	
Nepali (Gorkhali)	10	6	5		3 9	Hazara
Others	(a) 1	1	1		1 1	
PART II—OTHER LANGUAGES						
Indo European family	18	15	10	9	7 3	
Aryan sub family						
Franjia Branch and group (Persian)	6		4	3	2 6	
Indo-European group (English)	12	12	6	5	1 7	
Others	(b) and (c)	1	1	1	1	

Note.—For details of "others"—(a), (b) and (c), please see fly leaf of Imperial Table XV

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (a)—*Distribution by language (mother tongue) per 10,000 of the population of each district*

District and natural division 1	Number per 10,000 of the population speaking										
	Pashto 2	Lahnda 3	Kashmiri 4	Punjabi 5	Hindustani 6	Urdi 7	Hindi 8	Nepali (Gorkhali) 9	Persian 10	English 11	Others 12
N W F P (Districts)	5 276	4 267	7	281	24	46	10	21	25	32	11
Hazara	138	9 371	1	81	0	52		74		4	10
Trans Indus districts	7 123	2,334	10	357	29	43	14	1	34	43	12
Peshawar	8,424	1,305	16	419	48	53	20		41	60	14
Kohat	7,885	1 513	2	469	1	64	7	4	15	36	4
Bannu	8,449	1,241	3	232	16	17	10	3		21	8
Dera Ismail Khan	1,957	7 776	1	162	1	15			61	12	15

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II, PART (b)—*Distribution by subsidiary languages per 10,000 of the population speaking each language as mother tongue*

Number per 10 000 of the population speaking																															
District and natural division	Pashto as mother tongue							Lahnda as mother tongue					Punjabi as mother tongue						Urdu as mother tongue					Other languages as mother tongue							
	Total						Total					Total						Total					Total								
	As mother tongue only	With Lahnda as subsidiary	With Punjabi as subsidiary	With Urdu as subsidiary	With other languages as subsidiary	Total	As mother tongue only	With Pashto as subsidiary	With Lahnda as subsidiary	With Urdu as subsidiary	With other languages as subsidiary	Total	As mother tongue only	With Pashto as subsidiary	With Lahnda as subsidiary	With Urdu as subsidiary	With other languages as subsidiary	Total	As mother tongue only	With Pashto as subsidiary	With Lahnda as subsidiary	With Punjabi as subsidiary	With other languages as subsidiary	Total	As mother tongue only	With Pashto as subsidiary	With Lahnda as subsidiary	With Punjabi as subsidiary	With other languages as subsidiary	Total	
N W F P (Districts)	9,811	267	8	76	35	10,227	9,470	712	81	191	7	10,512	7,264	868	8	1,485	693	11,198	8,047	802	1,275	825	515	11,460	7,253	985	516	511	10,1	82	10,690
Hazara	8,771	3,355	12	89	38	12,265	9,754	180	13	90	8	10,051	8,170	149	935	1,727	188	11,169	9,520	184	463	66	63	10,209	9,05	53	657	35	355	34	10,208
Trans-Jadus Districts	9,837	194	39	76	35	10,181	9,060	1,353	181	271	1,084	12,119	7,183	63	852	1,463	737	11,200	7,367	1,085	1,647	1,176	21	11,999	6,769	1,153	479	935	1,230	473	10,739
Peshawar	9,936	174	18	70	56	10,234	9,801	2,290	280	332	446	13,149	11,851	1,150	567	1,000	85	10,080	7,861	1,015	1,871	1,062	753	12,532	6,478	1,287	523	731	1,084	350	10,673
Kohat	5,672	237	51	104	46	10,109	7,242	3,341	422	604	135	11,744	5,486	595	1,694	291	1,05	10,732	6,909	1,064	1,021	1,594	400	11,051	6,757	1,254	642	393	1,723	392	11,074
Bannu	9,901	85	4	42	14	10,061	6,555	3,391	87	239	89	10,361	6,762	455	538	242	530	10,777	6,892	1,416	655	980	529	10,420	8,022	361	178	190	1,660	196	10,607

CHAPTER XI

BELIGION

GENERAL

Reference to
statistics

282 The numerical strength of each religion returned is given in Imperial Table XVI. The figures are given separately for each district and for the trans frontier posts in each political grouping. Subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter are arranged as follows —

- (i) General distribution of the population of the districts by religion, showing variations since 1881
- (ii) Distribution of the main religions by districts, with variations since 1881
- (iii) Number and variation of Christians by districts
- (iv) Comparison between distribution in urban and rural areas
- (v) Distribution by sects

The religions which are of sufficient numerical importance to be considered in detail are Muslim, Hindu, Sikh and Christian. Buddhist, Parsis, Jews and others, reference to whom is made in a foot-note to Imperial Table XVI, have been grouped together under the heading "Others."

Meaning and
value of
statistics

283 The instructions given to enumerators were to enter in the appropriate column the religion which each person returns. The conditions in this Province are such that there should have been little difficulty in making the entries. Certainly there should have been no mistake in the classification of Muslims and Christians. A number of persons, 1,249 in all, returned religions which were not recognized as such and have been classified in the manner shown in Note 2 on the fly-leaf of Imperial Table XVI. Apart from this, complaints were received by the Census Superintendent that Sikh enumerators were wrongly recording Hindus as Sikhs, that Hindu enumerators were recording Sikhs as Hindus, that Shia Muslims were afraid to declare themselves, and so on. Wherever such complaints were received the persons concerned were given the opportunity to declare themselves on oath before a magistrate in case any correction was necessary. Complaints did not appear to be particularly well founded, and both the complaints and the justification for them, if any, were occasioned by the impending distribution of seats in the Legislative Council on a basis of population. Another difficulty, which arises at every census, is the classification of the classes of indigenous population who either profess no religion or who have not yet given any definite name to the religious beliefs and practices prevalent among them. The most important of these are the Chuhars, also called Mehtars and Bhangis, the hereditary scavengers of the country. These number some 9,000 in all. Some of them have returned their religion as Hindu, and these, in addition to those mentioned at the beginning of the paragraph, have swollen the numbers beyond the figure which many high class Hindus would admit. On the whole, however, the division of the population into Muslim, Hindu, Sikh and Christian is well enough understood for the purpose for which it is intended and the figures may be accepted as reasonably accurate.

Apart from the intrinsic interest of the figures for the different religions, religion is used as a basis of classification for most of the statistics presented in the Imperial Tables. The value of this basis of classification has been impugned on the ground that whatever homogeneity of race, tradition and custom may have been connoted by the terms Hindu, Muslim, Christian, etc., in the past has ceased to exist to a sufficient degree to influence the statistics. It is argued that so far as customs of demographic importance are concerned, e.g. early marriage, seclusion of women, treatment of children, etc., the divisions, of real significance are not vertical sections of society by differences of religion, but horizontal divisions into strata differentiated from one another by social and economic conditions. This criticism is not justified in the North-West Frontier Province, at any rate so far as the indigenous population is concerned. Of the total enumerated population, 94 per cent were born in the districts of the Province, and among these the classifications Muslim, Hindu, and Sikh refer to three homogeneous wholes. The interests and customs of the Muslims are the same through practically all the strata of society, the poorer folk living as dependents of the more fortunately placed, and imitating them as closely as they may. The Hindus and Sikhs are the money-lending, trading and clerical classes. They bind themselves together by the artificial ties which they feel

hold of the inhabitants of the southern districts as of the people to the north of them. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Muslims of the Derajat are less strict in their observance of the duties of religion such as fasts, prayers and the like, than their northern neighbours. Through Hazara lay the road by which the emperors of Delhi went to and fro between their capital and their summer residence in Kashmir, and it was natural that Islam should thoroughly permeate the district. Similarly Kohat, from its situation with regard to the Kurram Valley has been more influenced in the past by its Muhammadan neighbours to the west than have the districts to the south of it. There is no need to consider here the probable date at which the bulk of the Pathans living in the Province, or rather their ancestors, were converted to Islam. It is enough to notice that they had long been Muhammadan when they settled in their present homes, and that their fanaticism and intolerance, especially in the districts where they are strongest, rendered the Province no very inviting place for settlers of a different creed. If no fanaticism in its inhabitants acted as a bar to the settlement of Hindus in Hazara, the absence of any large trade centres was equally efficacious. The only other district in which the non-Pathan element in the population is in any way commensurate with that of Hazara is Dera Ismail Khan. The population here is mainly composed of tribes of Indian origin. Its conversion to Islam is of much later date, fanaticism does not exist, and no particular dislike of the Hindu seems ever to have been found. The history of the district at the beginning of the nineteenth century also throws some light on the comparatively high proportion of non-Muslims found there. The Saddozai Nawabs, who ruled it, as well as part of Bannu, until overthrown by the Sikhs, commonly employed Hindus as generals and governors, and it was in the hands of a Hindu, Diwan Daulat Rai, that it was left by the Sikhs. This is in strong contrast with their action, for instance, in Kohat, where the Khattak chiefship of Teri, we are told, "was but little affected by the Sikh conquest," and the Teri chief "at annexation was continued in the management of the whole Teri Tahsil." The Sikhs at present form but a trifling element in the population any where in the Province, and their comparatively high numbers in Peshawar are no doubt to be explained by the fact that the attractions of the district are greater than those of others from the greater importance of the markets contained in it.

MUSLIMS

Muslims.

290 Certain points with regard to Muslims which have already been noticed may be summarised as follows—

- (i) Muslims constitute almost the whole of the indigenous population, and are mostly agriculturists by occupation.
- (ii) Marriage is almost universal among them, but takes place both among males and among females at a later age than in the Hindu or Sikh communities. Remarriage of widows is quite common, and polygamy is practiced, but not to any great extent.
- (iii) The Muslim community is the least advanced in literacy, (26 per mille) has the highest proportion of children to women of child-bearing age (209:100), and is the least migratory part of the population.

Variations.

291 The actual distribution of Muslims by districts has already been noticed in paragraph 287 above and is illustrated in the map placed at the beginning of the chapter. The statement in the margin shows the growth of the Muslim population in the districts during the last 50 years. It will be noticed

Census year	Number of Muslims per 10,000 of the population	Percentage increase since previous census
1881	9,212	
1891	9,230	18
1901	9,221	10
1911	9,286	8
1921	9,162	1
1931	9,182	8
Variation 1881-1931		53

that there has been a steady increase, though in varying proportions, and that for every 100 Muslims in 1881 there are now 153. The increase is to be attributed to natural growth and to immigration rather than to conversion from other religions. The progressive decline in the rate of growth, setting aside the decade 1911-1921 which was affected by

the influenza epidemic, may be easily explained, the high rate of increase

during the first decade was due to the influx of a large number of persons both from the east and from the west to settle in a fertile province where the resources were for the first time being developed, and where the establishment of a settled Government was beginning to offer peace and prosperity. As the amount of new land available for development decreased, and as Government service began to expand towards its fullest extent, the stream of immigration began to slacken and the increase became confined to the natural increase of a viable population.

292 The table in the margin of the preceding paragraph shows also the proportion of Muslims to the total population at each census. The preponderance of Muslims was lowest at the census of 1921, and although it is now slightly above that figure it is still lower than at any other census. The sudden drop from 92.8 per cent in 1911 to 91.6 in 1921 was due to an equal rise in the proportion of Hindus. The reason was, however, not to be found in the relative fecundity of the two communities, but in a great increase in the number of Hindu immigrants. Most of these were soldiers or followers who came to the Province in connection with the military concentration that was in process at the time of the census. The Muslim population had moreover suffered from the influenza epidemic of 1918 in a way that the immigrants had not. The recovery from 91.6 per cent in 1921 to 91.8 per cent in the present year has not been so great as the Census Superintendent of 1921 anticipated.

293 The figures in the margin show the rate of increase or decrease

Rate of growth among Muslim by district.						
District	Variation per cent					
	1881-91	1891-01	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1881-31
N. W. F. P. (Districts)	+18	+10	+8	+1	+8	+53
Hazara	+27	+9	+7	+3	+8	+65
Trans. Indus Districts	+15	+10	+9		+9	+49
Peshawar	+18	+11	+10	+4	+7	+61
Kohat	+11	+11	+5	-5	+11	+34
Bannu	+12	+9	+11	-3	+8	+44
Dera Ismail Khan	+12	+8	+5	-3	+6	+33

among the Muslim population of each district since 1881. The total population of the districts has increased since that date by 54 per cent and the Muslim population by 53 per cent. The Muslim population comprises the bulk of the population of the

Province and is mainly dependent on agriculture. The conditions affecting its growth in each district are therefore for the most part the agricultural and climatic conditions of the district under consideration. The growth has been greatest in Hazara (65 per cent), which in point of health conditions and rainfall is the most favoured district in the Province. Next to Hazara is Peshawar where there are now 161 Muslims for every 100 present in 1881. Peshawar has not only the largest proportion of cultivated area but is by far the best irrigated part of the Province. Bannu comes next, a long way below Peshawar. A large portion of the Bannu Tahsil is extremely fertile with abundant canal water, but a portion is unirrigated and dependent on rainfall, as is the case with practically the whole of the Marwat tahsil. The agricultural and climatic conditions of Dera Ismail Khan are the worst in the Province, and the growth of the Muslim population there is consequently the slowest. Kohat has not too bad a climate, but agricultural conditions in the district are poor. The percentage of cultivated and culturable area to total area is the smallest in the Province, and the irrigated area is extremely small. The district is also liable to periodical droughts.

294 The sects for which statistics have been collected among Muslims are Sunni, Shia, Ahmadi, Ahl-i-Hadis and Ismaili. The figures for each are shown in the margin. The origin of sects in the Islamic Religion is related as follows in the Punjab Census Report of 1921: "The birth of sects in Islam dates back to the death of the holy Prophet, when the dispute on the question of his successorship gave rise to strong difference of opinion among the followers of Islam. Abu Bakar was

Sect	Males	Females
Sunni	1,193,757	1,014,660
Shiah	20,326	15,175
Ahmadi	2,468	1,256
Ahl-i-Hadis	1,543	1,013
Ismaili	123	79

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the first Caliph, then Umar, then Usman, and Ali was the fourth. But there was a section of Musalmans who opined that Ali was the only rightful successor to the Prophet. Thus two divisions sprang up among Musalmans holding divergent views on this point. Those who sided with Ali were styled Shias and the rest Sunnis. There have been four great Jurists in Islam on the Sunni side—Abu Hanifah Shafi, Malik, and Ahmad Hanbal. Every Muslim has a perfect right to follow any one of them or to make his own judgement on the things concerned in the light of the traditions of the Prophet. Those who are guided by the traditions of the Prophet are called Traditionalists or Ahl-i Hadis, and the schools of those which accept the teaching of particular Jurists are named after them. Again every century in Islam saw men of great piety and learning, who gathered round themselves groups of pupils and admirers. These admirers were sometimes named after these Muslim Saints, such as Qadris Chishtis, Naqshbandis, Soharwardis, and Ahmadis. These great divines enriched Islamic literature with their learned expositions of Islam, but never preached anything inconsistent with the fundamental tenets of Islam. It follows that the so-called sects of Islam are not sects in the received sense of the word, and the basic structure of the Faith, notwithstanding all minor divergences, remains unshaken.

The vast majority of Muslims in the Province are Sunnis. If the foregoing explanation is accepted, it is hardly correct to refer to them as a sect. Shias, or the followers of Ali, have the next largest numbers. Among the sects found in smaller numbers the meaning of the names Ahmadis and Ahl-i Hadis has already been indicated, and Ismailis are persons who accept Ismail and his children as successor to Jafar in the Shia Imamate. A fuller description of the variation between these sects is to be found in the relevant paragraphs of the Census Report of 1921.

Variation
among
Shias

295 There is a surprising variation in the number of Shias, who in 1921

Variations in the number of Shias			
Districts	1911	1921	1931
Districts	2,925	70,073	31,139
Hazara	330	376	827
Peshawar	3,577	6,975	5,193
Kohat	10,576	40,218	13,556
Bannu	415	1,723	196
Dera Ismail Khan	7,037	27,151	13,067

were enumerated as 80,200 and in 1931 as only 35,461. Even this variation, however, is not so large as the variation for the previous decade, shown in the margin. The variation is usually explained by the difficulty of obtaining correct returns. On the one hand Mr. Latimer, Census Superintendent 1911, writes as follows —

"In view of the fact that Shias are allowed by their religious tenets to deny their sect in order to avoid persecution, it is interesting to notice that I am informed by one of the senior members of the community that the Shias recorded in Peshawar are largely in excess of the actual numbers. It is suggested to me (I give the explanation for which it is worth) that the exaggeration is due to the enmity of Sunni enumerators, who, if they had a grudge against any one residing in the block with which they had to deal would be likely to record him as a Shia by sect."

On the other hand Rai Bahadur Lehna Singh, Census Superintendent in 1921, writes —

"These remarks were intended to suggest an explanation of an increase of 39 per cent in 20 years. How far they apply to the present case which involves an advance of 95 per cent in ten years, I cannot say. It is suggested to me that the figure for 1911 was not an exaggeration but an understatement of the Shia population in Peshawar. Almost all the enumerators belonged to the dominant sect and were therefore interested in showing the number of the rival sect as low as possible, but as this tendency has gradually weakened, the number of Shias returned at the present Census is nearer the fact than the figures for the previous Censuses. The Shias are allowed and even encouraged by their religious teachers to conceal their persuasion, when its exposure would be inconvenient, and perhaps a more plausible explanation of the enormous increase in the number of Shias recorded at the last as well as the present census may be found in the abomination in which they are held by the Sunnis. It is said that in old days a man hardly dared admit that he was a Shia, and in order to avoid trouble and even persecution at the hands of the Sunnis, he not unoften concealed his religious convictions. Prejudices, and especially religious prejudices, die hard, but with the advent of British Government, these prejudices have been slowly but surely dying out and the hesitation of the weaker sect in avowing publicly his religious opinions is gradually wearing away."

Whatever the respective value of these two explanations, the figures are now back to something like a normal increase from the figures of 1911. In the face of these enormous variations it is not possible to attach any exact value to the figures whatever.

296 The only districts in which there are a sufficient number of Shias to call for special comment are Peshawar, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. The largest contribution to the Shia population is made by Kohat, where large numbers of the Bangash tribe retain themselves as Shias. The totals returned in 1881, 1891 and 1911 were almost identical, although the number of Sunnis was steadily increasing. In 1921 the number of Shias suddenly jumped from 10,391 to 40,248, but has now receded to 13,556. The sudden increase in 1921 was partly explained by an influx of Shias from tribal territory, but there was no doubt that for some reason or other large numbers who had been returned as Sunni in previous enumerations, appeared as Shias in that year. The present figure is so consistent with those of 1881, 1891 and 1911 that it seems reasonable to accept it as fairly accurate.

By district

In Peshawar also the figures show no startling variations and are probably correct. In Dera Ismail Khan they have suddenly shrunk to less than half, but the numbers are still almost double those recorded in 1911. Similar variations have however been noticed ever since 1881, the successive totals being 11,273 in 1881, 21,723 in 1891, as low as 2,376 in 1901, and 7,927 in 1911. An officer experienced in the district gave his opinion in 1921, that the figure of 27,351 was probably correct saying that up till that date the Shias of the district had hesitated to avow their sect. If this is so, then the hesitation would appear to have overtaken them again. The tribes which contribute to the total are Jat, Sayad, Baloch Musalli, Mirza Ghilzai and Rangrez.

297 Of the 35,461 Shias enumerated in the Province, 2,422 were enumerated in trans frontier posts. The major portion of them belonged to the posts in the Kurram, where the Shias are the dominant sect. The Shia tribes in the Kurram Valley are collectively known as "Turizuna", and they are the Tunis, Suids, Shia Bangashes, Shia Chamkanis, Bada Khels, Jalandhars and Saigha Khels. In number the Turizuna tribes hold a strong preponderance of numerical power in the Kurram where they are estimated to exceed 60 per cent of the population, while in possession they hold over 70 per cent of the cultivated area. The Suids and Orakzai Pathans of Tirah are for the most part Shias. In other agencies and tribal areas the number of Shias is not appreciable. It is said that the Shias of Kohat, Kurram and Tirah are really followers of a sect known as Roshania, which arose among the Pathans about the middle of the 16th century. The Shias of the Pathan frontier will not kill or eat hares, some say because Ali kept hares, and others because they menstruate monthly, a human characteristic.

Trans frontier areas.

298 The Ahmadi sect, founded in the last century by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian in the Punjab, made extremely rapid progress in the Province from 1911 to 1921, but has increased only slowly during the last decade. The total enumerated in the districts was 148 in 1911 and 3,469 in 1921, and is now 3,706. The number has increased from 1,633 to 3,384 in Peshawar during the last decade, but has decreased in all other districts. Wahabis, or Ahl-i Hadis are found almost exclusively in Hazara, where they number 2,415 out of a total of 2,581. The figures are almost identical with figures of 1901, those for 1911 and 1921, which showed total of 134 and 923 respectively, must be disregarded. There are Wahabi colonies across the border on the Indus and at various places beyond Buner. Ismaili now number only 200. A brief account of each of these sects may be found in paragraphs 124 to 129 of the North-West Frontier Province Census Report of 1921.

Ahmadis other sects

HINDUS

299 The question 'what is a Hindu?' has never been satisfactorily answered nor is it intended to attempt to find the answer in the present report. For the purposes of this Census, all persons who have returned themselves as Hindus have been so entered, and in addition the numbers have been swollen, as already noted, by the inclusion of certain others whom it has been the custom to include in the past. One difficulty which has been experienced in the past, the difficulty of distinguishing Hindus from Sikhs in the case of those who prefer to regard Sikhism as a sect of Hinduism, has been considered.

Hindus

ably reduced on this occasion by the activities of persons interested in showing the Sikh total as high as the facts will possibly permit for political purposes. Whatever may be the true religious criterion of a Hindu, the meaning for census purposes is well enough understood and there need be little hesitation in accepting the statistics.

Distribution
by districts.

300 The number of Hindus enumerated in each district is shown in the margin. The total is only 59 per mille of the total population of the districts. The importance of the community however, does not depend on its numbers, but on its trade, education and wealth, which are out of all proportion to its numerical strength. Although the total strength of Hindus represents only 59 per cent of the population, yet among the literate population of the districts the proportion of Hindus is as high as 35 per cent. At the census of 1921 there were actually more Hindus than Muslims who were literate, although in total strength the Muslims outnumbered the Hindus by 15 to 1.

Districts	Number of Hindus
All districts	142,977
Hazara	25,260
Peshawar	42,321
Kohat	13,397
Bannu	26,151
Dera Ismail Khan	35,522

Characteristics.

301 The Hindu population, it may be remembered, is largely immigrant or descended from persons who have recently migrated to the Province. The Hindus of the Province are traders or professional men by occupation rather than agriculturists, are concentrated in urban rather than rural areas, and are city-dwellers by habit and inclination. Among the Muslim population of the districts only 11 per cent are found dwelling in urban areas, while among Hindus 65 per cent live in towns and cantonments and only 35 per cent in the country. The Hindus marry at an earlier age than the Muslims, though not at so early an age as elsewhere in India, and are less inclined towards widow re-marriage, though more so than Hindus in other parts of India. Marriage is universal among them as a religious obligation. By virtue of their occupations they show a higher percentage of literacy than Muslims.

Proportion
by districts.

302 The proportion of Hindus in each district increases from north to south of the Province. The proportion to 10,000 of the population is 377 in Hazara, 435 in Peshawar, 567 in Kohat, 968 in Bannu, and 1,307 in Dera Ismail Khan. The proportion per 10,000 of the urban population is 2,450 and of the rural population of the districts 244.

Variation

303 The number of Hindus to every 10,000 of the population is noted in the margin for the last six censuses, with the rate of variation for each decade. In 1881, the proportion of Hindus to every 10,000 in population was 708 and it fell to 638 by 1891, although their number advanced by six per cent during the same interval. This was due to the far more rapid growth shown by the other communities of the Province. During the first decade the Muslims increased by 18 per cent, Sikhs by 139 and Christians by 15 per cent, the rate of growth for the total population being the same as for Muslims who constitute the bulk of the people. The Hindus showed an improvement of eight per cent in numbers in 1901, but the rate of growth among the rival communities was greater, which accounts for a further deterioration in their proportion to the total population. The Muslims advanced by 10 per cent, which was also the rate of growth for the total population, and consequently the proportion of Hindus to every 10,000 of the total population fell from 638 in 1891 to 629 in 1901. The next decade 1901—1911 was an unfortunate one for the Hindus. Although the total population of the Province improved by seven per cent, the Hindus showed a decrease of seven per cent, which reduced their proportion to every 10,000 in population to 546 in 1911. In the last census, the number of the Hindus rose suddenly by 52 per cent and as Muslims showed an improvement of one and the Sikhs a deterioration of eight per cent, the proportion of the Hindus to the total population rose to the highest figure yet recorded during the last 30 years. In 1911, an extraordinary rise in the number of Sikhs (19 per cent) was accompanied by a

Censuses	Proportion in 10,000 of total population	Rate of variation per cent in Hindu population
1881	708	
1891	638	-7.6
1901	629	-8.8
1911	546	-12.7
1921	666	+22.5
1931	590	-11.5
1881-1931		+25

marked decrease in the number of Hindus (7 per cent) At the last census the reverse was the case The Hindus advanced by 25 and Sikhs declined by 8 per cent That the figures for Hindus and Sikhs are closely interconnected, is indicated by a reference to the statistics of these two Indian religions at the censuses of 1901 and 1911 There can be but little doubt that a good many persons recorded as Hindus in 1901, were returned as Sikh in 1911 This was because in Censuses previous to 1911 the term Sikhs was restricted to only a portion of Sikhs Keshdharies (who wear the Kes and observe certain other rules of conduct) only had been returned as Sikhs and the other section of Sikhs called Sehjdharies (who do not wear Kes and do not observe other rules of conduct enjoined by the last Sikh Guru) had been recorded as Hindus This arbitrary restriction was removed in 1911 and every person was allowed to call himself the follower of any religion he liked Religion being a matter of profession, it appeared to be hardly within the competence of enumerators to put down a person as belonging to a religion different to that he alleged to profess This change in the definition of the term "Sikhs" swelled the number of Sikhs a good deal at the expense of Hindus in 1911, but this was not the only cause of the extraordinary decrease in the number of Hindus in that year The date of the Hindu festival of Holi coincided with Barawafat, the Muslim day of mourning, in 1910, which led to a very serious riot between the Hindus and Muslims of the Peshawar City resulting in a considerable loss of life There was a wholesale plunder of Hindu houses and shops In 1911 the same coincidence, coupled with the memory of the past year, created a panic among the Hindus who left the Province in considerable numbers and had not returned to their homes when the census was taken This temporary emigration of the Hindus from the Province and the difference in the classification of Sikhs accounted for the decrease of Hindu population in 1911 The figures show a further decrease of five per cent again in the present decade This may be attributed partly to propaganda to prevent any persons generally recognized as Sikhs from recording themselves as Hindus, and partly to reductions and changes in the various garrisons

304 It is difficult to separate the permanent from the shifting population,

Number of Hindu females enumerated in the districts		
Year	Number	Variation per cent
1901	50,478	
1911	48,545	-4
1921	53,730	+19
1931	58,019	+10
Increase 1901 - 1931		+16

but some indication at least of the growth of the permanent population may be obtained by considering number of females found at each census The figures for 1901, 1911 and 1921 are compared in the margin with those of the present year The total Muslim population increased by eight per cent in the decade 1901 - 1911, one per cent between 1911 and 1921, eight per cent in the last decade, and by 18 per cent from 1901 to 1931 In the same thirty years the female Muslim population increased by 17 per cent Unreliable though this comparison undoubtedly is it does at least suggest that the domiciled Hindu population is increasing in much the same way as the Muslims

Variation in the Hindu population by districts and tahsils is too much affected by the movements of troops to repay detailed inquiry It may be noted however that the figures for the past fifty years (1881 - 1931) show an increase of 56 per cent in the Hindu population of Bannu and five per cent in that of Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat show 43 and 42 per cent, respectively, and Hazara 27 The Tahsils which contain large towns show always a comparatively high total of Hindus, while the figures for those which are purely agricultural are low Dera Ismail Khan Tahsil recorded 39,311 Hindus in 1921 and 35,832 in 1931, the figures for Peshawar Tahsil were 25,414 and 27,538 in the same years At the other end of the scale Phulia, in Hazara District, showed only 64 Hindus in 1921 and 49 in 1931

305 As on previous occasions the largest numerical returns of sect are under the heading Sanatan Dharam

Sect	Numbers
All sects	156,629
Sanatan Dharam	124,638
Arya Samaj	6,082
Vedic Dharam	1,114
Sweeper sects	3,356
Sect not returned	10,596

the largest numerical returns of sect are under the heading Sanatan Dharam The figures for this and the only other sects returned by any considerable number of persons are shown in the margin Other particulars may be found in Subsidiary Table V at the end of this chapter "Sanatan Dharam", like the Sunni sect

Variation among females

Sanatan Dharam

in the Muslim religion, claims to be the orthodox and true religion, and should therefore perhaps not be described by the word "sect" at all, the same however would apply to Vedic Dharam and to others, and the word "sect" must be retained for the purpose of this chapter

Others,

306 Sanatan Dharam, as indicated above, is an expression used to cover almost all the orthodox forms of worship and belief. The difficulty of correct classification to sects is illustrated by the variations in the returns both for this sect and for others. In 1911 the Hindus of the Province, except those of the sweeper castes, were classified into 13; different sects, in 1921 the number was reduced to 6, in the present census it is 10. The figures for Sanatan Dharam rose from 52,901 in 1911 to 148,201 in 1921, and have now fallen again to 134,638. Vaishnavas numbered 1,258 in 1911 and 478 in 1921, but only two persons have returned this sect in the present Census. Similarly Nanakpanthis fell from 28,488 in 1911 to 799 in 1921 and again to 123 in 1931. These decreases do not in most cases mean any change in religious conviction but only the preference for a more comprehensive name which the majority of Hindus return.

Arya Samaj,

307 The most important of the more modern religious movements among Hindus is the Arya Samaj movement, a description of which may be found in paragraph 151 of the North West Frontier Province Census Report of 1921. The sect appeared to be making headway at the last census, when the figures had risen from 4,148 in 1911 to 13,984. The present figures show a decline to less than half the figures for 1921.

Shamsi sect,

308 The Shamsis, a sect of Hindus, mostly goldsmiths, who follow the Imam of the Ismaili sect of Shias, have practically disappeared. The figures were 288 in 1911, but are now only 10.

Sweeper sects,

309 An account of the Sweeper sects is given in paragraph 155 of the 1921 Census Report, North West Frontier Province Volume. The figures for 1921 and 1931 are compared in the margin. Little importance can be attached to them since they vary with the different regiments by whose followers they are mostly returned.		
Sect	1921	1931
Sweeper sects	4,878	3,356
Balmiki	1,420	1,581
Lalbegi	586	558
Mehtar	2,872	214

SIKHS

Sikhs

310 A considerable proportion of the Sikhs of the Province belong to the army or are in some other form of Government service. Those who are indigenous are for the most part traders following the same occupations as Hindus. The numbers in the Province are too small to justify any remarks on the community as a whole, but it may be remembered that those present show a higher proportion of literate persons than either of the other two main religions, and a higher proportion of males to females.		
District	Actual number	Proportion per 10,000 of the population
All Districts	12,510	175
Hazara	7,630	114
Peshawar	24,211	240
Kohat	2,240	138
Bannu	5,482	83
Dera Ismail Khan	1,918	69

Variations

311 The total number of persons returning themselves as Sikhs in the districts has increased from 28,040 in 1921 to 42,510 in the present enumeration. The explanation of the increase is not to be found in the movement of troops, since the number of Sikh troops in the Province has actually decreased. Rather it is to be found in more correct enumeration. In previous years many Sikhs have shown themselves as Hindus, preferring to regard Sikhism a		
Number of Sikhs recorded in the districts		
Year	Males	Females
1921	18,094	9,146
1931	26,284	16,226
Increase	7,390	7,080

a part of Hinduism. However correct this may have been from the religious point of view, it did not fulfil the intentions of the Census record. On the present occasion there has been considerable propaganda to induce all professing Sikhs to record themselves as such, in order that the numbers may appear as large as the facts will permit for the allotment of seats in the Legislative Council and on local bodies. A comparison of the figures by sexes for each of the last two enumerations shows that the increase is almost equally divided between males and females. Since immigrants almost invariably show a great excess of males over females, particularly when the immigrants concerned are for the most part soldiers and other Government servants, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the present increase is mainly due to a different manner of recording themselves on the part of the indigenous population.

The increase is apparent in all districts, but is greatest in Peshawar, where the total has risen from 15,326 (10,540 males and 4,786 females) in 1921 to 24,271 (15,211 males and 9,060 females) in the present year.

312 It has been difficult enough in the past to separate Sikhs from Hindus, and still more difficult to separate one sect from another within the Sikh community. The writer of the North West Frontier Province Volume of the 1921 Report, who is himself a Sikh, shows that the classification of sects in the case of Sikhs is not only uncertain and arbitrary, but practically worthless for census purposes. On the present occasion in particular there has been considerable propaganda to dissuade Sikhs from giving any return of sect. In these circumstances it will be of no value to discuss the distribution or variation among the small total numbers found in the Province. The figures of the present Census, for what they are worth, are to be found in Subsidiary Table V at the end of this chapter. It is sufficient here to note that out of the total of 47,935 Sikhs enumerated in the Province, no less than 32,400 have returned no sect, while 11,859, or more than 75 per cent of the remainder, have returned themselves as Kes Dhari, a term which was noted in the records of the last census as having disappeared from the Province.

Sects.

CHRISTIANS

313 The total strength of Christians as recorded at the current Census is

Christians.

Distribution of Christians	
All Districts	12,213
Hazara	432
Peshawar	8,074
Kohat	1,186
Bannu	961
Dera Ismail Khan	657

16,499, of whom 4,286 were enumerated in the trans frontier posts and 12,213 in the districts. They form a very small minority in the Province, their proportion per 10,000 of the population in the districts being 50. They are found chiefly in Peshawar District (8,974), which accounts for nearly three quarters of the total Christian population of the

districts. Their distribution by districts is shown in the margin. Of the Christians enumerated in the districts 7,797 were Europeans, 150 Anglo Indians, and 4,266 Indians, as against 8,390 Europeans, 200 Anglo Indians and 2,020 Indian Christians ten years ago.

314 The Christian population of the districts has shown a steady increase since the first regular Census

Variation and sect.

Distribution of Christians by race (Districts and Trans Frontier posts)				
Race	1921	1931	Variation	
			Actual	Per cent
European and allied races	10,473	11,737	+ 1,264	+ 12
Anglo Indians	200	161	- 39	- 19
Indians	2,353	4,601	+ 2,248	+ 96
Total	13,026	16,499	+ 3,473	+ 27

was taken in 1881, except in the decade 1891—1901 when the number declined by 6 per cent. The figure in 1881 was 4,725, and the present figure represents an increase of some 280 per cent in fifty years. The figures in the margin show the distribution by race for the Province as a whole at the Census of 1921 and in the present Census. By far the largest proportion of the Christians in the Province are Europeans by race (11,737),

and Anglican Communion by sect (6,881). Next to Anglican Communion the

highest number is among Roman Catholics (1,578) The number of Indian Christians advanced from 877 in 1911 to 2,353 in 1921, and has now advanced again to 4,601 The advance is due almost entirely to the proselytizing activities of missionaries most of whom belong to the Anglican Communion, and who devote their energies largely to educational and medical work Their schools and hospitals are among the best in the Province, and one of the three Arts Colleges of the Province is run by them in Peshawar The value of their humanitarian and educational work is immense, but the actual number of converts to Christianity remains negligible in proportion to the population of the Province

OTHER RELIGIONS

Other
religion

315 The figures for other religions are too small to justify separate discussion The figures returned at the present enumeration are compared in the margin with those for 1911 and 1921 Almost all of those returned are in the Province for purposes of trade, but no conclusion can be drawn from the variations shown

Religion	1911	1921	1931
Buddhists		116	8
Parsees	49	20	22
Hindus	4	3	
Jews	14		11

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—General Distribution of the population (N W F P Districts) by Religion

Religion and locality	Actual number in 1931	Proportion per 10,000 of population						Variation per cent increase (+) decrease (-)				
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931-1931	1921-1921	1901-1911	1891-1901	1881-1891
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Muslim	2,227,303	9,185	9,162	9,286	9,721	9,270	9,212	+8	+1	+8	+10	+19
Hazara	930,791	3,503	3,497	3,502	3,515	3,461	3,177	+8	+3	+7	+9	+27
Trans Indus Districts	1,500,509	9,063	9,035	9,204	9,109	9,141	9,120	+8		+9	+10	+15
Hindu	1,129,77	510	600	546	629	638	708	-3	+25	-7	+8	+6
Hazara	25,260	377	418	404	411	464	487	-3	+7	+6	-4	+21
Trans Indus Districts	1,17,717	671	762	599	711	705	784	5	+30	-9	+11	+3
Sikh	12,520	125	125	138	125	103	50	+52	8	+19	+34	+139
Hazara	7,630	114	78	91	72	70	34	+17	-13	+36	+12	+161
Trans Indus Districts	34,880	199	142	150	146	126	56	+50	-7	+15	+39	+131
Christian	12,213	50	47	32	25	29	30	+15	+61	+29	-5	+15
Hazara	432	6	7	1	2	5	2	+7	+126	+76	-57	+102
Trans Indus Districts	11,781	67	63	41	34	38	39	+15	+59	+28	-1	+12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—Distribution by Districts of the main Religions

District and natural division	Number per 10,000 of the population who are															
	Muslim						Hindu						Sikh			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
N W F P (Districts)	9,185	9,162	9,286	9,721	9,270	9,212	590	666	546	629	638	708	175	125	118	125
Hazara	9,503	9,197	9,502	9,515	9,461	9,477	377	418	404	411	464	487	114	78	91	72
Trans Indus Districts	9,063	9,035	9,204	9,109	9,141	9,120	671	760	599	711	705	784	199	142	156	146
Peshawar	9,221	9,216	9,330	9,292	9,299	9,215	435	531	409	509	503	663	249	169	187	141
Kohat	9,245	9,223	9,379	9,167	9,437	9,321	567	602	487	666	531	541	138	125	123	153
Bannu	8,793	8,904	9,012	8,918	9,060	9,051	968	953	829	958	909	921	203	133	149	115
Dera Ismail Khan	8,600	8,372	8,785	8,651	8,642	8,723	1,307	1,508	1,117	1,166	1,296	1,233	69	73	85	173

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—Christians (number and variations)

District and natural division	Actual number						Variation per cent				
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931-1931	1921-1921	1901-1911	1891-1901	1881-1891
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
N W F P (Districts)	12,213	10,610	6,585	5,119	5,437	4,725	+15	+61	+29	-6	+15
Hazara	432	403	178	101	236	90	+7	+126	+76	-57	+162
Trans Indus Districts	11,781	10,207	6,407	5,018	5,201	4,635	+15	+59	+28	-4	+12
Peshawar	8,974	7,652	5,604	4,288	4,742	4,088	+17	+37	+31	-10	+16
Kohat	1,186	1,074	222	317	197	212	+10	+384	30	+61	-7
Bannu	964	244	245	183	58	82	+295		+34	+216	-29
Dera Ismail Khan	657	1,237	336	230	204	253	-47	+268	+46	+13	-19

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV--Religions of urban and rural population

Natural division	Number per 10 000 of urban population who are					Number per 10 000 of rural population who are				
	Muslim	Hindu	Sikh	Christian	Others	Muslim	Hindu	Sikh	Christian	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
N W F P (Districts)	6,634	2,111	657	205	2	9,668	244	84	4	
Haryana	6,142	3,110	61	86		9,724	192	79	1	
Trans Indus Districts	6,694	2,121	600	121	2	9,641	268	86	5	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—SECTS—N W F P (Districts and Trans-Frontier posts)

Sect	Persons	Males	Females	Sect	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Muslim	2,250,389	1,218,234	1,032,155	Sikh	47,935	31,409	16,526
Ahl-i-Hadis	2,556	1,843	1,013	Akali	679	644	25
Ahmadi	3,724	2,468	1,256	Bairi	6	5	1
Ismaili	202	123	79	Kes Dhar	11,959	8,690	3,169
Shiah	35,461	20,326	15,135	Nanak Panthi	644	477	167
Sunni	2,208,417	1,193,757	1,014,660	Sanatan Dharam	116	561	155
Sect not returned	29	17	12	Saj Dhar	1,131	308	523
Hindu	156,628	97,552	59,076	Sect not returned	1,101	2,111	12,286
Acharji	4	4		Christian	16,499	13,212	3,287
Arya Samaj	6,682	2,992	3,690	Baptist	116	105	11
Jain	54	28	26	Church of England	6,881	5,721	1,159
Nanak Panthi	123	109	14	Church of Scotland	19	10	9
Ram Das	2	2		Church of Ireland		2	
Sanatan Dharam	134,638	84,720	49,918	Congregationalists	3	3	
Saj Dhar	17	9	8	Lutheran	120	110	10
Sharnai	10	4	6	Methodist	23	23	
Vaishnar	2	2		Presbyterian	741	730	11
Vedak Dharam	1,144	869	275	Protestant	416	271	145
Sect not returned	10,596	6,804	3,792	Roman Catholic	1,578	1,214	364
Sweepst sect —				Wesleyan	153	140	15
Balmiki	2,584	1,576	1,008	Sect not returned	6,445	4,882	1,563
Lal Begi	558	302	256				
Mehar	214	131	83				

CHAPTER XII

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE AND NATIONALITY

GENERAL

316 Imperial Table XVII is devoted to the tabulation of caste, tribe, race or nationality, and gives the distribution by districts and in the trans frontier posts of all persons for whom these particulars were recorded. Reference to caste, etc., is also made in Imperial Tables VIII (Civil Condition), XI (Occupation) and XIV (Literacy). The subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter show (i) tribes and castes classified according to their traditional occupation, and (ii) variations since 1901.

Referenc
statistics

317 The necessary particulars were to be entered in column 3 of the General Schedule. The instructions given to enumerators were as follows —

Instructi
Enumerat

For Indians enter caste as ordinarily understood but for wild castes enter sub caste also. The class titles—Brahman, Kashatriya, Vaishya and Sudra are usually insufficient by themselves. For other subjects of the Empire and for foreigners enter race, as 'Anglo Indian', 'Canadian', 'Goanese', 'Turkish'. For Indians such as some Christians who have neither caste nor tribe, enter "Indian".

318 Supervisors were further instructed that great care must be taken to avoid the entry in this column of the name of a sub-caste or of a word indicating locality or occupation, *bama*, for example, it was pointed out, was a functional term, not the name of a caste, words like Punjabi, Hindustani, Madras and Nepali were altogether too vague. Sikh is the name of a religion not a caste, any person who described himself as a Sikh and refused to recognize caste distinction was to be recorded as a Sikh in column 4 and a X was to be put in column 8, the same procedure was to be followed in the case of any other communities who objected to the caste system. A caste index was prepared for the guidance of Supervisors and other inspecting officers with the object of securing correct entries.

Instructi
Supervis

319 In spite of these precautions the returns were not too satisfactory, and owing to the necessity for economy, sorting and tabulation were limited to those castes and Pathan tribes, tabulated in 1921, which were distinctly recorded in the schedules. All other and unspecified castes were left unsorted and have been grouped together under the head "Others" at the end of the table. The figure of those who are thus unspecified is 151,063 persons. This is more than six per cent of the population and represents a considerable set back from the results obtained in 1921, when the total number of persons unclassified was only 13,744. There has also been an increased vagueness in the classification of Pathans by tribes, to which reference will be made later. There was no reluctance on the part of the public to give particulars of caste, except in the case of Sikhs.

Difficult
tabulatio

320 The following remarks which still remain true are quoted from the relevant paragraph of the North West Frontier Province Census Report of 1921 —

Caste sy
not rigi
Province

"Caste system, as it is understood in the rest of India, hardly exists in this Province. The bulk of the population are Muslims who recognise no caste restrictions. They freely intermarry with each other. Although they generally marry within their own caste or tribe, but intermarriage between different groups or tribes is not uncommon, at least there is no insuperable social bar to unions between persons of different castes or tribes. So far as social distinctions are concerned, Muslims may roughly be divided into two classes, the gentlemen and the menials. It will be interesting in this connection to refer to an article in an Urdu magazine, the "Sala-i-Am" for October 1912, from which the following extract, based on an authoritative Persian work on the subject by Mirza Qatil, may be made here with advantage —

Muslim

"He divides the Muslims into Ashraf (the genteel) and Ajlaf (the lower orders) and goes on to say that in India the Ashraf class includes four groups, viz. Sheikh, Saad, Moghal and Pathan, provided that they preserve their

purity of blood, i.e., if a Moghal adopts the occupation of a Saqqa (water carrier) for his livelihood, even though it may be out of extreme necessity, he will no longer belong to the Ashraf class and his fraternity with the Moghals will cease. He can thereafter marry only with the water carrier. Similarly, if a Sarai or Sheikh contracts matrimonial alliance with some artisan group, he will have to assimilate himself with that group and be called by that name. The two essentials of caste, birth and occupation are thus recognised as the condition of preserving the purity of blood and the breach of one of these rules leads to degradation. Of the lower orders, the artisans are distinguished as Bazzari which may be taken as equivalent of business-man. The Attar (distiller, not of liquor) is reckoned the highest. The engravers, trouser string weavers, book-sellers, cloth-merchants are included amongst the high class artisans. The Halwai (sweetmeat seller), Rangrez, Kanjar, Lohu, Khairadi (carpenter) come next. Khudmagan (domestic servant), Fairish (servants who look after the carpeting), and Chohdus (bison-baiters) are next. The barbers and surgeons are considered of equal rank and so are grooms, cooks and confectioners. The water-carrier, sicc, Degsho (Mushalchi) and Kahar rank lower. The musicians (the dancing girl class), though not among the Ashraf (gentle) class, claim the rank owing to their association with the higher classes. The Dums (Musasi) are not Shairif but call themselves Suids and wish to acquire the title of Mir. Kanjurs and Bhatiaurs would pass as Pathans. The former are called Nawab Sahib and the latter assume the title of Salim Shahi or Shairshahi and consequently suffix the title of Khan to their names. The Kumbhars, Parachah, Khojis, Boias are separate castes who intermarry within their own circle, and not outside. It is noted that the distinction of Ilasb Nash (lineage) is more elaborate in the villages than in the cities, the inhabitants of the former thus gaining a superiority. The editor notes that the occupations appertaining to the Ashraf class are changing and remarks that while, in the former caste service of the State ranks high, commerce is now considered more attractive, because it is the means of accumulating wealth. The marks of equality of status among the castes are —

"(1) Eating from one Dastar Khan, i.e., table, (2) association on the same level, and (3) intermarriage."

Among the Pathans, especially trans border Pathans, of the Province the criterion of tribal unity resides not in the law of marriage, but in the obligations of blood revenge. Members of the various divisions intermarry freely, and new divisions are constantly springing up. When applying the term tribe, sub tribe, etc., to these people, it must be borne in mind that they do not imply any restrictions upon intermarriage.

Hindus and Sikhs

Surrounded as they are by non Hindu population, the Hindus and Sikhs in this Province are not a little influenced by the social freedom of their Musalm neighbours. Caste restrictions among them, already lax, have considerably weakened during the last decade. Education is a great disintegrating factor. Political, religious and economic influences have all more or less affected the rigidity of the caste institution. Reform movements like the Arya Samaj and Singh Sabha have done not a little to free the popular mind from caste prejudices. That the restrictions of caste are fast dying out is obvious enough. The present Hindus and Sikhs may be divided into three sections, viz (1) the orthodox who follow the caste system, more or less strictly, (2) those who have ignored the restrictions of intermingling, but still adhere rigidly to the limitations prescribed for marriage, and (3) those who have given up both. Although the orthodox portion of both these communities is still in a majority, their numerical strength is being reduced with every year that passes. A considerable proportion observe no restrictions of intermingling, and although the number of those, who have freed themselves altogether from caste shackles, is small, the time spirit is with them and they are increasing slowly but surely. A small number of Aryas and as many as 5 per cent of the total population of Sikhs have refused to name their caste. There is a strong tendency to widen the endogamous groups and narrow down the exogamous circle. Endogamous groups of the same main caste, like Utradhis and Dakhnis among Aroras, are beginning to intermarry. In the matters of breaking down caste shackles Sikhs are far ahead of their Hindu brethren, and the Anand Marriage Act passed for their benefit, has facilitated intermarriage between groups which had hitherto been endogamous."

Certain societies are at work endeavouring to encourage inter caste marriages, but these have hitherto made little progress.

Division by tribes.

321 In these circumstances it might be doubted whether statistics of caste are worth collecting in this Province. It must be remembered however that column 8 of the general schedule, and the tables compiled therefrom, refer not only to caste but also to tribe, race and nationality. Since the Hindus and Sikhs, to whom the particulars of caste are specially intended to refer, form together only eight per cent of the population, while the Muslims, among whom tribe and race are matters of pride and importance, form 92 per cent, the table is undoubtedly worth continuing. The importance of the record of the distri-

bution of Pathans is in fact so strongly recognized that a special table has been prepared under the orders of the Local Government to show the division of Pathans by tribes in each tahsil of the Province

CLASSIFICATION OF CASTES

Actual figures (000s omitted)		322 Classification by social precedence has been abandoned since the Census of 1911 on account of the bitterness of feeling which it is apt to engender. A classification by traditional occupation has accordingly been made in Subsidiary Table No I at the end of this chapter. Even this cannot be accepted as authoritative, since the occupation of persons in certain castes is continually changing, and in many cases only one of several professions which have been followed by members of a caste for a considerable time, has had to be taken as the traditional occupation. Certain of the more important totals are reproduced in the margin	Castes classified by their occupation
Agriculture—			
Land holders	1,603		
Cultivators	43		
Cultivators and cattle-rearers	122		
Fishing and hunting—			
Fishermen and boatmen, etc	8		
Industry—			
Barbers	27		
Washermen	12		
Weavers and carders	65		
Dyers	6		
Tailors	2		
Carpenters	45		
Blacksmiths	29		
Potters	23		
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	10		
Confectioners, etc	9		
Oil pressers	7		
Bucclers	13		
Leather workers	30		
Scavengers—			
Swacpats	9		
Trade—			
Traders and pedlars	130		
Professions—			
Priests and devotees	99		
Singers and dancers	11		

323 The Province being mainly agricultural, the castes connected with land are naturally the most numerous. In the present enumeration they represent 76 per cent of the total population, an increase of four per cent over the figures for 1901. The bulk of those thus recorded are land holders who own as well as cultivate land. The tribes included in this category are Pathan, Awan, Baluch, Dhund, Gakhar, Jat, Karal, Mishwani, Moghal, Qureshi, Rajput, Sarai, Swathi, Tanaoh and Turk. Members of all these tribes regard themselves as land holders by birth, even though they may be employed in military service or some similar occupation. The majority of them do in actual fact own land, and not only own it but cultivate it with their own hands. In addition to those already mentioned Savads are for the most part land-holders and were shown as such in the 1911 Report, but they are by tradition a priestly caste and have been shown as such both in the present report and in that of 1901. Similarly Brahmins in Hazara have for generations owned and cultivated land, but they too have been shown as a priestly caste in Subsidiary Table No I.

The castes falling under the head cultivators are Arians, Baghbans and Mahals. Cultivation is the traditional occupation of each of these tribes, they generally grow vegetables and fruits and raise superior crops like sugarcane, cotton, etc. Allied to cultivators is the important tribe of Gujars. Although pastoral by origin, they have for generations also cultivated land, but cattle rearing forms an important part of their means of livelihood, even now.

Fishing is the traditional occupation of Jhimwais as well as Mallahs. The latter combine fishing with ferrying. Jhimwais are now employed largely in carrying and supplying water and have taken to cooking and various other pursuits, mainly domestic. The total strength of the castes that fall under this head is about 8,000 and they represent three per mille of the total population.

The Nais (barbers) are a caste by themselves. They not only do the shaving, but also act as local surgeons, bleed people, treat boils and ulcers, assist at marriages and other festive occasions, and serve as personal attendants. This is in accordance with their traditions, but they have now adopted various other occupations. Their proportion in the total population is 11 per mille.

Dhobis (washermen) are a functional caste. In Dera Ismail Khan they are known as Charohas. They number about five per mille of the total population. The total strength in the administered districts is about 10,000.

Agricultural castes

Cultivators
Cultivators and cattle-rearers

Fishermen
boatmen
Pedlars

Barbers

Washermen

Weavers and carders and dyers.	The bulk of the weavers are Jolahas (40,055) who are mostly Muslims, only 69 of them being Hindus. They form a caste by themselves and would seldom marry outside their class. The Penjara caste are 'carders' by tradition. The Rangrez is the traditional dyer. The numerical strength of these two latter castes in the districts is not large, being 2,573 and 5,703 respectively.
Tailors	Darzi (tailor) is a functional caste which, owing to the 'respectability' of the profession, is receiving large accretions, although the tendency of even those persons, who have been assimilated with the caste is to connect themselves with some higher caste.
Carpenters.	The Tarkhans (carpenters) are an important caste representing 18 per <i>mille</i> of the total population. The bulk of them are Muslims in this Province, the number of Hindu and Sikh Tarkhans being only 50 (43 males and seven females) who are all immigrants. The Tarkhans are allied to Lohars (blacksmiths) and Raj (Masons), and in some places no distinction is made between the Lohar and Tarkhan or Tarkhan and Raj. The division between these functional castes is not therefore always reliable.
Potters	The Kumhars (potters) form an essential adjunct of the agricultural population. They make and supply earthen vessels, which form an important feature of Indian household economy, especially in villages. They are over 23,000 in number, which means a proportion of about nine per <i>mille</i> in the total population.
Blacksmiths	Next to Tarkhans, Lohars are numerically the most important functional caste in the Province. They number about 29,000 and there are 12 Lohars in every 1,000 of population.
Gold and silver smiths	The caste of Sonar practically monopolizes the work of gold and silver smiths.
Confectioners and grain parchers	Bhatiaras and Machhis are the only two castes that fall under this head. Machhis, about 4,150 in number, are 4,124 Muslims and only six Hindus, and the bulk of Bhatiaras (4,998) also profess Islam, a very small proportion of the caste being Hindus and Sikhs. Both the castes are by tradition grain-parchers, but they are also confectioners and sell cooked food.
Oil pressers	Telis are the traditional oil-pressers in Northern India. They also manufacture country soap, which is also considered to be their hereditary occupation. They are, therefore, sometimes called Sabansaz (soap makers).
Butchers	The Qassab, a Muslim functional caste, is the only one with the traditional occupation of butcher. Among the Hindus and Sikhs, the profession of Jhatkari (butchers) belong to Jhinwars.
Leather workers	The castes connected traditionally with work in leather are Mochis and Chamars, and between themselves they account for 12 per <i>mille</i> of the total population. They make shoes and also cure skins. The bulk of these castes in the Province are Muslims, with a sprinkling of Hindus.
Sweepers	The scavenging castes are Chuhras, Musalis and Kotanas. They really form but one caste Chuhra, but when they are converted to Islam they assume the names of Musalis and Kutanas. In Imperial Table XVII and other tables dealing with castes they have been lumped together under their original name "Chuhra". It is the lowest of Indian castes. The majority of Chuhras in this Province are Hindus, but the proportion of Muslim Chuhras is also considerable. There are only 147 Sikh Chuhras and 723 who profess Christianity.
Traders and pedlars	The traditional trading castes are about 130,000 in round numbers, 16.53 per <i>mille</i> of the population. Arora, Khatri and Bhatia are the principal Hindu trading castes, while Parachas, Sheikhs and Khojas are the traditional traders and pedlars among Muslims. All these castes, both Hindu and Muslim, practically monopolize the trade of the Province.
Priests and devotees	Brahmans among Hindus and Sayads among Muslims are the two priestly classes of the Province. Sayads are very largely agriculturists and so are the Brahmans of Hazara but by tradition they are both ministers of religion. Tradition also connects Qureshis more or less with priestly functions, but not to the same extent as Sayads. Brahmans and Sayads between themselves account for 40 per <i>mille</i> of the population.

Mirasis are the traditional musicians. They are also called Dums and those who earn livelihood by singing religious hymns to Sikh congregations are called Rababis. The strength of Mirasis in the administered districts is about 11,000 of whom only four are Hindus and the rest Muslims.

Singers & dancers.

The caste which cannot be classified under any of the above mentioned heads, and races which have no caste distinctions, contribute 69 per mille to the total population of the administered districts.

Others

DISTRIBUTION BY CASTE AND TRIBE

324 The numerically strongest tribes or castes in the Province are Pathans, Awans, Gujars, Tanaols, Sayads, Jats and Aroras. Of these by far the largest

Swathis & Pathans.

Distribution of Pathans in the districts		
District	Total population	Pathan population
All districts	2,125,076	905,122
Hazara	670,117	54,544
Peshawar	974,321	473,738
Kohat	230,773	148,098
Bannu	270,301	159,737
Dera Ismail Khan	271,064	69,005

are the Pathans, whose distribution is shown in the statement in the margin. The Pathans are in fact the predominant tribe in the Province, making up almost the whole of the population of the transborder tract and about 37 per cent of the population of the districts. Their chief occupation is agriculture, but of late their tradition of military and quasi-military service has become so strong that the present records show

military service as well as agriculture as their traditional occupation. They are fewest in the Northern and Southern districts of the Province, and in their greatest strength in Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu. More than half their total number are to be found in Peshawar District, while in Bannu and Kohat they form 59 and 63 per cent respectively of the population.

Some account of the numbers, history and characteristics of various of the Pathan tribes is to be found on pages 248 to 253 of the North West Frontier Province Volume of the Census Report of 1921. The strongest in number as in previous years, are the Khattaks (158,253) and the Yusufzais (133,737). The Khattaks are found mostly in Kohat and Peshawar, and the Yusufzais in Peshawar. Third strongest in point of numbers are the Marwats, who number 82,527 and are found almost exclusively in Bannu. Mohmands (63,139) are a transborder tribe settling in increasing numbers in Peshawar district, Muhammadzais are also an important tribe of Peshawar district.

It must be remembered that those figures refer only to persons enumerated in the districts and transfrontier posts. Many of the same tribes reside across the border in tribal territory, their estimated strengths are discussed in publications devoted to the subject, but are outside the scope of the present census. Even the figures obtained by enumeration are not reliable as to detail, since the entries in the schedules for almost a quarter of the Pathans enumerated were such that it was not possible to classify them according to tribe.

325 As may be seen from the figures in the margin the Pathan population of the districts, has increased during the last decade by some 2½ per cent. This compares unfavourably with the general increase of 7·7 per cent in the total population. The variation by districts has little significance since it is largely affected by migration. The largeness of the increase in Dera Ismail Khan, for example, and the smallness of the increase in Bannu, are explained by the temporary

Increase in numbers

Pathan population		
District	1921	1931
Total	884,264	905,122
Hazara	55,802	54,544
Peshawar	510,087	473,738
Kohat	103,406	148,098
Bannu	158,233	159,737
Dera Ismail Khan	56,741	69,005

migration of large numbers of the Bannu population to Dera Ismail Khan on account of drought, the figures in Dera Ismail Khan are also swollen by the presence of Wazirs and Mahsuds, who in 1921 were at war with Government.

It may be noted also that 5,084 Pathans were enumerated in transfrontier posts in 1921, and 11,508 in 1931.

Awans.

Next to Pathans, the numerically strongest tribe are the Awans, whose distribution by districts is shown in margin, compared with the figures for 1921. The total increase amounts to approximately 12 per cent and is distributed among all districts except Hazara. Awans are also an agricultural tribe and have many characteristics in common with Pathans. Besides being found in all districts of the Province, they are common also in Campbellpur, Rawalpindi, Multan and other districts of the Punjab.

Awan population		
District	1921	1931
All districts	251,135	280,995
Hazara	109,580	106,931
Peshawar	121,246	134,237
Kohat	10,553	19,891
Bannu	5,696	13,972
Dera Ismail Khan	4,260	5,964

Jats.

326 The distribution of Jats by districts is shown in the margin. Out of the total of 73,919 there are 906 Hindus and 2,226 Sikhs. These are to a large extent immigrants, including serving soldiers. The remainder are Muslims and live for the most part in Dera Ismail Khan District. The figures show a decrease of nearly 20,000 as compared with the figures for 1921. This is partly explained by an increase of 11,000 among Baluchis, since the Jats of the better class prefer to record themselves as Baluch. The decrease is also partly due to the disappearance of Jat troops who were serving in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu at the time of the previous census.

Jat population			
District	Persons	Males	Females
All districts	73,919	11,069	31,950
Hazara	353	713	40
Peshawar	2,463	2,189	274
Kohat	719	638	81
Bannu	7,060	3,939	3,121
Dera Ismail Khan	63,324	34,890	28,434

Gujars.

327 Most of the Gujars in this Province are Muslim by religion, only 143 having retained their religion as Hindu or Sikh. In Hazara, which is their home in the Province and where they contribute 15 per cent of the total population, they are all Muslim. They are at present a very backward race, being the least literate of all the important castes and also suffering most from the infirmities of leprosy, blindness and deaf mutism. As noted in the relevant paragraphs of this report, both their backwardness in education and their liability to infirmities are largely due to geographical conditions. The large increase in numbers is probably due to more correct enumeration as much as to any other cause, in the localities in which Gujars live they are much mixed up with Swathis, although their social status is much inferior to that of the latter, in 1921 they showed a marked tendency to have themselves recorded as Swathis but this error seems to have been avoided on the present occasion.

Sayads.

328 The Sayads are the priestly class in the Muslim religion, and claim direct descent from the holy Prophet through the female line. Their numbers, as the figures in the margin show, have decreased from 89,730 to 81,972 in the last ten years. Although Sayads are by tradition the priestly caste, the majority of them are occupied as agriculturists. Priesthood among Muslims is not confined to Sayads, and in this their position differs from that of Brahmans in the Hindu religion. The decrease is probably due to more correct enumeration, since many persons like to claim the sanctity of the Sayad caste who have no real right thereto.

Sayad population		
District	1921	1931
All districts	89,730	81,972
Hazara	42,637	27,629
Peshawar	21,939	25,373
Kohat	13,768	19,816
Bannu	6,533	11,808
Dera Ismail Khan	4,853	6,346

If the figures for the present year are compared with those for 1901 (72,000) and 1911 (75,000), a steady and natural increase is apparent

329 The most numerous Hindu caste in the Province are the Aioras Like other leading Hindu castes they make their living mostly from trade, but are also finding their way to an increasing extent into Government Service The total number recorded in the Districts is practically the same as it was 10 years ago, a little over sixty thousand

Aioras.

330 Swathis and Tanaolis, both Muslims by religion, are practically confined to Hazara, where both are

Tanaolis.

Population of Swathis and Tanaolis		
Districts	1921	1931
Swathis—		
All districts	56,904	16,556
Hazara	56,217	44,511
Tanaolis—		
All districts	69,502	86,003
Hazara	68,440	83,417

agricultural tribes The decrease in the number of enumerated Swathis, as has been noticed, is probably due to the more correct enumeration of Gujars

331 The variations in number among the tribes, castes and races already considered, as well as in certain others, from 1901 to the present census, are set out in Subsidiary Table No II at the end of this chapter The largest proportionate variation is in the number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, who have increased by 72.2 per cent since 1901 Their distribution depends mainly on the composition of the garrisons serving in the various districts, and can not be utilised for the drawing of any conclusions Other large variations are among Dhunds (+55.7 per cent), Baluchis (+55.1 per cent), Swathis (+30.3 per cent), Tanaolis (+39.1 per cent) and Chuhars (—60.9 per cent) During this interval the total population of the districts has increased by 7.7 per cent The increase among Dhunds is probably to be explained by more correct enumeration, Dhunds having previously managed to get themselves recorded in some tube of higher social status The large increase among Baluchis may perhaps be due to confusion between them and Jats The decrease among Chuhars is almost certainly due to inexact enumeration It has already been noticed (vide paragraph 319) that there has been a very heavy increase among the number of persons whom it was not possible to classify Moreover the tables of 1921, although it is clearly stated in the body of the report that Chuhars are mainly Hindus, have shown 16,689 Chuhars as Muslims out of a total of 21,338 enumerated in settled districts From this it appears probable that other Muslim castes have either been confused with Chuhars or else wrongly added into the total

Variations

332 The castes and tribes confined to certain localities are shown in the table below with the locality in which they are mainly found —

Castes and tribes localised.

Caste	Locality	Caste	Locality
Araiz	Dera Ismail Khan	Karai	Hazara
Awan	Peshawar, Kohat and Hazara	Kashmiri	Hazara and Peshawar
Baluch	Dera Ismail Khan	Machhi	Dera Ismail Khan
Bhatia	Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu	Maliar	Hazara and Kohat
Brahman Sikh	Hazara and Peshawar	Mishwani	Hazara
Dhund	Hazara	Pathan Afridi	Peshawar and Kohat
Gakkhar	Do	" Bangash	Kohat
Gujar	Hazara and Peshawar	" Bannuchi	Bannu
Gurkha	Hazara	" Bhattani	Dera Ismail Khan
Jat	Dera Ismail Khan	" Caudrai	Peshawar

Caste	Locality	Caste	Locality
Pathan Dilrak	Hazara and Peshawar	Pathan Turi	Kohat
" Durrani	Peshawar	" Ustrana	Dera Ismail Khan
" Gadun	Hazara	" Wazir	Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan
" Gindipur	Dera Ismail Khan	" Utman Khel	Peshawar
" Ghilzil	Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	" Yusufzai	Do
" Gigriani	Peshawar	" Zadran	Bannu
" Khattak	Kohat and Peshawar	Sasara	Hazara
" Khaili	Peshawar	Swathi	Do
" Marwat	Bannu	Tutoli	Do
" Mohmand	Peshawar	Tuk	Do
" Mohmandzai	Do		
" Orakzai	Kohat		
" Taim	Hazara		

Reference to 333 An 'Ethnographical glossary of the 49 castes and tribes considered in Imperial Table XVII is to be found on pages 241 to 255 of the North West Frontier Province Census Report of 1921

ethnographical glossary.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—*Tribes and castes classified according to their traditional occupations*

Group and tribe, caste, etc	Strength (000's omitted)	Proportion per mille of population of Province	Group and tribe, caste, etc	Strength (000's omitted)	Pro per pop Per
1	2	3	1	2	
Agriculturists	1,879	7.0	Carpenters	45	
(a) Land holders	1,603	6.49	29 Larkhan	45	
1 Awan	283	1.14	Blacksmiths	29	
2 Baluch	37	1.5	30 Lohar	29	
3 Dhund	39	1.6	Potters	23	
4 Gakhar	7	3	31 Kumhar	23	
5 Jat	76	3.1	Gold and silver smiths	10	
6 Karal	27	1.1	32 Sonar	10	
7 Mishwan	6	2	Confectioners and gram parche s	9	
8 Moghal	17	7	33 Bhatia	5	
9 Pathan	917	7.1	34 Machhi	4	
10 Qureshi	27	1.1	Oil pressers	7	
11 Rajput	19	8	35 Tel	7	
12 Saran	10	4	Butchers	12	
13 Swathi	47	1.9	36 Qasab	12	
14 Tanaoli	86	3.5	Leather workers	30	
15 Turk	5	2	37 Chamar	3	
(b) Cultivators (including growers of special pro duce	42	1.7	38 Mochi	27	
16 Arain	7	3	Scavengers	9	
17 Bughban	28	1.1	39 Chuhra	9	
18 Mahar	7	3	Traders and pedlars	130	
(c) Cultivators and cattle rears	122	4.9	40 Arora	61	
19 Gujar	122	4.9	41 Bhatia	7	
(d) Fishermen, boatmen and Palki bearers	8	3	42 Khatri	35	
20 Jhinwar	1		43 Khoja	5	
21 Mallah	7	3	44 Paracha with Banjara	8	
(e) Barberis	27	1.1	45 Sheikh	14	
22 Nai	27	1.1	Priests and devotees	99	
(f) Washermen	12	5	46 Brahman	17	
23 Dhobi	12	5	47 Sayad	82	
(g) Weavers and carders	65	2.6	Singers and dancers	11	
24 Jolaha	40	1.6	48 Mirasi	11	
25 Kashmiri	22	9	Others	159	
26 Banjara	3	1	49 Gurkha	8	
Dyers	6	2	50 Others	151	
27 Rangrez	6	2	Europeans and Anglo Indians	12	
Tailors	2	1	51 European British subject	12	
28, Darzi	2	1			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—*Variation in caste and tribe since 1901 (British districts only)*

Caste, tribe or race	Persons (000's omitted)				Percentage of variation increase (+) decrease (—)			Net variation, per cent 1901—31
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1921—1931	1911—1921	1901—1911	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arora	60	60	68	67	+0.3	-12.2	+2.6	-10.0
Awam	281	251	276	240	+11.9	-9.0	+14.8	+16.8
Baluch	37	26	26	24	+41.4	-0.7	+9.6	+55.1
Brahman	16	20	13	16	-17.6	+51.8	-17.3	+5.1
Chamar	3	3	5	5	-1.6	-37.0	+2.1	-36.7
Chuhra	8	21	19	22	-60.4	+13.6	-13.1	-60.9
Dhund	39	27	30	25	+43.1	-9.8	+20.7	+55.7
Gujar	121	85	114	108	+4.9	-24.9	+5.3	+12.1
Jat	74	94	85	80	-21.0	+9.7	+6.8	-8.0
Jolaha	40	35	37	38	+11.3	-6.2	-2.2	+4.5
Khatri	34	42	35	32	-20.2	+21.8	+8.4	+4.7
Pathan	903	884	878	789	+2.1	+5.5	+6.2	+14.7
Sayad	82	90	75	72	-8.6	+19.8	+4.1	+13.8
Swathi	17	57	28	33	-18.2	+48.5	+14.6	+39.3
Tanaoli	86	70	64	62	+27.7	+8.0	+3.5	+39.1
Tarkhan	45	33	43	40	+74.7	-21.4	+6.3	+11.9
Europeans and Anglo Indians	8	9	6	5	-7.5	+50.1	+21.0	+72.2
Europeans subject British	8	8	6	5	-7.3	+50.0	+23.5	+71.8

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PART II

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CORRIGENDA

PART II—TABLES

No of page	No of table	No of column	Number of line	For	Remd
iii	I	10	17	C3 652	63, 151
xi	IV (Fly leaf)		1	Table I, etc	Tables I, etc
"	"		1	52	"
"	IV (Statement)	6		—1 871	—1,871
xii	IV	3	8	D	Do
"	"	5	1 241	770	7,703
xvii	V	18 and 19	1 and 9	62, 32, 29 and 10 includes two Buddhist males	.
xxxiv (Parsi)	VI	2	Age Group 50—55		1
"	"	2	55—60		2
xxxvi (Muslim)	"	7	5—1	10,980	10,680
xlii (All religions)	"	13	50—60	1,325	1,225
xlvi	VIII	1	Serial No 5	Chuhr	Chuhra
liii	X	15	Class A	82 5 19	28 459
lvii	"	20	Group 67	4	64
lx	"	4	Group 83	508	5,083
lxv	"	25	Order 19	56	656
"	"	24	Group 108	596	4,596
"	"	26	"	"	2
lxvii	"	45	Group 99	706	726
lxxi	"	52	Group 114	2	132
lxxx	"	1	Under order No 46		167 and 168
"	"	7	Group 169	"	1
lxxxv	"	14	Group 194		3
xx	XI	10	Brahman	"	52
cxli (Jaw)	XIII	9	Age group 20 and over		5
cxvii	XV	17	Last line		1
cxix	XV, Part II	4	Nupali (Harara District)	200	1,200
cxli	XVII	-	Heading	VII	XVII
cxliiv	XIX	3	2	0144	6,444

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TABLE I

Area, Houses and Population

1 The areas shown in this table are those recently communicated by the Survey of India. Those relating to the trans frontier area, and to administrative divisions, adjoining tribal boundaries, are, however, only approximate. The differences between the areas shown in this table and those given in the corresponding table of 1921, are mainly due to the fact that Survey figures were not available at previous Censuses.

2 The following territorial transfers have occurred since the last Census —

- (1) the transfer of 20 square miles, known as the "Malandri" tract, from Swat territory in the Malakand Agency to the Peshawar District,
- (2) two transfers of small areas of unpopulated hill land on the tribal border of the Kohat District.

3 The areas of Agencies and tribal areas are entered as communicated by the Survey of India, but, in some cases, owing to the fact that exact tribal boundaries are unknown, separate figures cannot be given.

4 The population shown for the five administered districts has been regularly enumerated. In the Agencies and tribal areas, only the population of British posts has been enumerated, but the table includes a rough estimate of the general population of the trans-frontier area, the figures for the estimated and enumerated population being shown separately.

5 The distribution of the population of the administered districts by Tahsils will be found in Provincial Tables I and II at the end of this Volume.

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TABLE I

Area, Houses and Population

District, agency, etc	Area in square miles	Towns	Villages	Occupied houses		
				Total	In towns	In villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North West Frontier Province	30,156	20	2,830	480,516	73,790	413,080
Districts	13,518	26	2,830	486,875	73,790	413,086
Hazara	5,009	6	927	144,273	8,419	135,784
Peshawar	2,637	11	816	190,171	11,061	149,113
Kohat	2,703	2	291	41,151	5,321	38,830
Bannu	1,698	3	380	19,763	7,311	43,152
Dera Ismail Khan	3,471	4	396	58,555	11,648	16,907
Agencies and Tribal areas	22,838					Total Enumerated Estimated
Agencies						Total Enumerated Estimated
Malakand (Dir Swat and Chitral)	11,383					Total Enumerated Estimated
Khyber	962					Total Enumerated Estimated
Kurram	739					Total Enumerated Estimated
North Waziristan	(a) 5,218					Total Enumerated Estimated
South Waziristan						Total Enumerated Estimated
Tribal area under the Political control of the Deputy Commis- sioner of—						
Hazara	(b)					Total Enumerated Estimated
Peshawar	(c) 2,299					Total Enumerated Estimated
Kohat	(d) 1,493					Total Enumerated Estimated
Bannu	(e)					Total Enumerated Estimated
Dera Ismail Khan	(f) 744					Total Enumerated Estimated

(a) Includes Bhattiani

(b) No separate area given.

(c) Includes—

Buner, 1,444 square miles

Mohmand territory, 855 square miles

(d) Orakzai tribal area

(e) Included in Waziristan, *vide* (a) above

(f) Includes Shirani country, 577 square miles

TABLE I

Area, Houses and Population

Population									
Persons			Male			Females			Serial No
Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
4,681,104	380,177	4,298,187	2,522,10	2,15,190	2,370,039	2,150,109	151,061	4,005,140	
2,425,076	386,177	2,038,899	1,315,818	235,126	1,080,692	1,109,258	151,051	958,207	
670,117	41,985	628,132	358,193	25,520	332,673	311,924	16,465	295,459	1
974,321	216,423	757,898	538,146	133,499	404,647	436,175	82,924	353,251	2
236,273	34,350	201,923	126,210	21,774	104,436	110,063	12,576	97,487	3
270,301	38,242	232,059	145,163	23,420	121,743	125,138	14,822	110,316	4
274,064	55,177	218,887	148,106	30,913	117,193	125,958	24,264	101,694	5
2,259,288		2,259,288	1,212,347		1,212,347	1,046,941		1,046,941	
46,451		46,451	11,035		11,035	1,810		1,810	
2,212,837		2,212,837	1,107,712		1,107,712	1,045,125		1,045,125	
902,075		902,075	465,470		465,470	436,105		43,405	1
7,300		7,300	2,928		2,928	462		462	
898,685		898,685	462,542		462,542	436,143		436,143	
263,566		263,566	147,908		147,908	115,658		115,658	2
10,516		10,516	16,452		16,452	61		61	
247,050		247,050	131,456		131,456	115,597		115,597	
63,352		63,352	35,395		35,395	27,957		27,957	3
1,812		1,812	308		308	1,150		1,150	
58,520		58,520	31,713		31,713	26,807		26,807	
93,570		93,570	56,325		56,325	37,245		37,245	4
13,282		13,282	13,154		13,154	128		128	
80,288		80,288	43,171		43,171	37,117		37,117	
108,213		108,213	61,264		61,264	40,949		46,949	5
6,713		6,713	6,711		6,711	2		2	
101,500		101,500	54,553		54,553	46,947		46,947	
352,100		352,400	190,030		190,030	162,364		102,364	1
152,400		352,100	150,036		190,036	162,364		162,364	
305,410		305,410	162,510		162,510	142,900		142,900	
305,410		305,410	162,510		162,510	142,900		142,900	2
128,900		128,900	70,200		70,200	58,700		58,700	
128,900		128,900	70,200		70,200	58,700		58,700	
22,160		22,160	11,916		11,916	10,244		10,244	4
22,160		22,160	11,916		11,916	10,244		10,244	
19,642		19,642	11,323		11,323	8,319		8,319	
1,718		1,718	1,708		1,708	10		10	1
17,924		17,924	9,615		9,615	8,309		8,309	

TABLE II

Variation in population since 1881

1. A few minor territorial changes have occurred during the last decade affecting the Peshawar and Kohat districts only. The transfer of the "Malandri" tract from Swat Territory to the Peshawar District has added to the latter a population of 1,020 persons, never previously censused. No adjustment on this account has been made in the figures for previous censuses. In the Kohat District two transfers of small areas of unpopulated hill land took place on the tribal border, which have no effect on the figures for population.

2. An estimate of the population of the trans-frontier areas was, for the first time, given in the 1911 Census. The figures given for the Malakand, North Waziristan and South Waziristan agencies in 1901 represent only the population of British posts. The figures for posts in the Khyber in that year are included in the population of Peshawar. The figures for the Kurram in 1901 show the population of the revenue paying portion of the agency only. Previous to 1901 no part of the trans-frontier population was estimated or enumerated with the exception of troops and followers in the Khyber Pass in 1881, who are included (*vide* footnote to table) in the population of the Peshawar District for that year.

3. The agencies, previously termed Tochi and Wano in the Census Reports of 1911 and 1921, are now known as North Waziristan and South Waziristan, respectively.

TABLE II

Variation in population since 1881

Serial No	District, agency, etc	Persons						Variation increase (+) Decrease (-)			
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921-31	1911-21	1901-11	1891-1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	N W F Province	(a) 4,684,364	5,676,476	3,819,027	7,121,196	1,871,519	1,575,913	-39,411	1,257,449	1,693,531	1,267,977
	Districts	(a) 2,425,076	2,251,340	2,196,933	2,041,534	1,857,519	1,575,943	+173,730	+54,407	1,155,399	1,184,015
1	Hazara	670,117	622,319	603,025	560,289	516,288	407,075	+47,769	+19,321	+47,740	+44,000
2	Peshawar	(a) 971,321	597,367	863,009	789,707	711,793	*607,625	+164,154	+41,358	1,761,007	1,76,912
3	Kohat	236,273	214,123	222,690	217,865	175,115	174,762	+22,150	-8,507	+1,825	1,22,717
4	Bannu	270,301	246,731	230,086	226,801	204,160	182,740	+23,567	-3,752	+23,295	1,22,332
5	Dera Ismail Khan	271,061	260,707	256,104	217,873	223,819	203,711	+17,207	+1,617	+8,147	1,18,054
	Agencies and Tribal Areas	2,229,288	2,825,136	1,622,094	83,962			-565,848	+1,203,042	1,123,813	
	Agencies										
1	Malakand (Dir, Swat and Chitral)	902,078	865,860	576,433	8,128			+36,215	+289,427	+568,305	
2	Khyber	263,566	227,109	181,134				+36,457	+45,975	+181,134	
3	Kurram	63,352	103,142	58,692	54,257			-39,790	+4,450	+44,435	
4	North Waziristan	93,570	138,859	144,379	4,684			-45,289	-5,520	1,139,695	
5	South Waziristan	108,213	150,612	101,416	4,522			-42,399	+49,196	+96,894	
	Tribal area under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of—										
1	Hazara	352,100	146,656	98,302				+205,744	+48,354	+58,302	
2	Peshawar	305,410	1,034,615	240,250				-728,605	+793,765	+240,250	
3	Kohat	128,900	116,600	144,000				+12,300	-27,400	+144,000	
4	Bannu	22,160	11,034	17,884				+11,126	-6,850	+17,884	
5	Dera Ismail Khan	19,642	31,219	10,674	12,371			-11,607	+11,645	+7,233	

(a) Peshawar District Census figures of 1931 include the population (1,020 persons—534 males and 486 females) of the Malakand

* Includes 8,173 persons (7,970 males and 203 females) enumerated in the Khyber Pass

† Excludes a population of 4,684 (4,669 males and 15 females) enumerated in the North Waziristan Agency. It has been shown

‡ Excludes a population of 4,522 (males) enumerated in the South Waziristan Agency and includes 16 persons (11 males (males) has been shown against the South Waziristan Agency

§ Includes 15 persons (10 males and 5 females) population of Narang in 1891. The village was uninhabited in 1881

TABLE II

Variation in population since 1881

	Net varia tion in period 1881 1931 increa e (+) decrease (-)	Males						Females					
1881 1891		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
+ 281,576	1 3,108,421	2,528,165	2,747,107	2,046,978	1,159,317	1,007,653	866,333	2,156,199	2,329,369	1,772,049	966,179	819,866	709,611
+ 281,576	+ 849,133	1,315,818	1,229,316	1,182,102	1,105,709	1,007,653	866,333	1,109,258	1,022,024	1,014,831	935,825	819,866	709,611
+ 109,213	+ 263,042	3,8,197	3,8,502	720,465	299,708	278,265	218,616	311,924	293,757	282,563	260,580	238,027	188,450
+ 104,170	+ 366,696	538,140	502,807	470,421	428,582	387,214	341,115	436,175	401,561	394,588	360,125	324,581	266,511
+ 20,386	+ 61,511	126,210	115,677	119,081	122,174	108,625	97,748	110,067	98,446	103,609	95,691	86,523	77,014
+ 21,720	+ 87,561	115,167	137,591	133,707	121,091	109,980	97,441	175,138	117,140	116,379	104,810	94,480	83,295
+ 26,078	+ 70,323	148,106	148,650	138,428	133,254	123,560	109,413	125,958	112,117	117,692	114,619	106,239	94,328
		1,212,347	1,517,791	861,876	53,608			1,046,941	1,307,345	757,218	30,354		
		465,470	448,251	300,710	8,037			436,605	117,606	275,723	91		
		147,908	125,082	97,077				115,658	102,027	84,057			
		35,395	57,062	54,271	29,714			27,957	46,080	44,421	24,523		
		56,325	77,678	78,177	1,669			37,345	61,181	65,902	15		
		61,264	91,477	55,350	4,522			46,949	59,135	46,066			
		190,036	79,086	52,351				162,364	67,570	45,951			
		162,510	550,204	127,838				142,900	483,811	112,412			
		70,200	63,501	78,423				58,700	53,099	65,577			
		11,916	5,949	9,631				10,244	5,085	8,253			
		11,323	19,498	10,748	6,646			8,319	11,751	8,856	5,725		

tract added to the Peshwar District during the decade 1921 31 and not previously censused

against the North Waziristan Agency
and 5 females) population of 1501 in Narangi village transferred to Dera Ismail Khan from Dera Ghazi Khan, in 1902 The figure 4,15'

TABLE III

Cities, Towns and Villages classified by population

1 No statistics are available of the number of villages situated in the trans-frontier area. This table deals therefore with the five administered districts of the North West Frontier Province only.

2 In this table, as in tables I, IV and V, cantonments have been treated as separate towns. In the case of municipalities with Civil Lines adjoining them, the whole area has been treated as a single town.

3 The revenue Mauza has been taken as a village, except in the case of towns. According to revenue records, the total number of villages in the five administered districts of the North West Frontier Province is 3,056, of which 154 are uninhabited. The total number of inhabited villages and towns according to this table comes to 2,856. The difference of four villages is due to the fact that in some cases revenue estates contain both urban and rural populations, and in other cases more than one revenue estate is included in a single town.

4 Travellers enumerated in encampments, boats and trains, etc., have been shewn separately in this table. No such travellers were enumerated within the limits of any town.

Cities, Towns and Villages classified by population

District	Total number of inhabited towns and villages	3	Under 500		500—1 000		1,000—2,000		2,000—5 000		5,000—10 000		10,000—20,000		20,000—50,000		50,000—100 000		100,000 and over		Unclassified railway population and boat population
			Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population			
1																					22
Hazara	933	670,117	537	125 110	226	157,814	113	158,687	59	175,289	8	53,217									
Peshawar	857	574 321	391	91 021	200	48 688	154	213,132	9	275,184	8	46,210	4	50 730	2	58,274	1	87,440			1,640
Kohat	283	256,273	170	37,276	55	39 371	36	47,531	16	46,766	5	40,229			1	25,100					
Bannu	383	270,701	235	55,775	79	56,193	46	64,525	19	49,129	3	19,699			1	24,980					-
Dera Ismael Khan	400	274,064	277	55,637	71	50 750	30	40 671	18	50,895	3	21,423			1	38,956					15,732
North West Frontier Province Districts	2,856	2,425 076	1,600	366 821	637	452 816	379	524 546	203	597 263	27	180,778	4	50,730	5	147,310	1	87,440			17,372

TABLE IV
*Towns classified by population with variation
since 1881*

- 1 In this table, as in table I, III and V, Cantonments are shown as separate towns. In the case of Municipalities with civil lines adjoining them, the whole area has been treated as sa single town
- 2 Since the last census, Jamrud and Tank Cantonments have ceased to exist. The population of these Cantonments is, however, included in the total urban population of the North West Frontier Province at previous censuses
- 3 No attempt has been made to adjust the figures affected by changes in the area of towns or by an increase in the number of places treated as towns
- 4 The following statement shows the net variation during the decade 1921-31 in the places treated as towns at both censuses —

Province, State or Agency	Places treated as towns in 1921, but now omitted		Places now treated as towns which were not so treated in 1921		Net variation in decade 1921-31 due to differences in the list of towns	Variation in aggregate population of places which were treated as towns at both censuses
	Number	Aggregate population in 1921	Number	Aggregate population in 1931		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North West Frontier Province Districts	2	10,611	1	5,780	-4,831	+55,159

TABLE IV

Towns classified by population with variation for fifty years

Serial No. 1	Town 2	District 3	Municipality Suburbs, Cantonment, etc 4	Population					
				1931 5	1921 6	1911 7	1901 8	1891 9	1881 10
	Total Urban Population N W F Province			386,177	335,849	291,714	258,930	233,485	194,490
	Class I—100,000 and over—Nil								
	Class II—50,000 to 100,000								Nil
1	Peshawar	Peshawar	Municipality	87,440	79,427	74,062	73,343	63,079	59,991
	Class III—20,000 to 50,000								
2	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	Municipality	38,956	33,885	29,401	28,287	23,246	18,988
3	Peshawar Cantonment	Peshawar	Cantonment	34,426	25,025	23,873	21,804	21,112	20,690
4	Kohat	Kohat	Municipality	25,100	18,547	16,697	18,091	11,347	13,490
5	Bannu	Bannu		24,580	16,361	11,751	10,070	6,550	5,260
	Bannu proper	Do	Municipality	24,768	16,361	11,751	10,070	6,550	5,260
	Bannu civil lines	Do	Civil lines*	212					
6	Mardan	Peshawar	Municipality	23,848	7,433	6,134			
	Class IV—10,000 to 20,000								
7	Nowshera Cantonment	Peshawar	Cantonment	16,137	16,635	11,543	9,518	6,885	5,473
8	Nowshera	Do	Notified Area	12,829	11,107	10,953			
9	Charsadda	Do		11,537	10,232	9,178	9,119	10,619	8,363
10	Prang	Do		10,227	9,886	10,982	10,235	12,327	8,874
	Class V—5,000 to 10,000								
11	Kohat Cantonment	Kohat	Cantonment	9,250	9,306	5,957	12,670	12,656	4,689
12	Tangi	Peshawar		8,689	9,843	9,507	9,095	9,509	9,037
13	Abbottabad Cantonment	Hazara	Cantonment	8,527	8,260	7,503	4,369	7,750	2,381
14	Kulachi	Dera Ismail Khan	Notified Area	8,423	7,895	10,170	9,125	9,147	7,834
15	Risalpur	Peshawar	Cantonment	8,016	8,499	3,167			
16	Lakki	Bannu	Notified Area	7,70	7,476	4,523	5,218	4,188	4,068
17	Hartpur	Hazara	Municipality	7,653	5,889	6,193	5,578	5,419	4,884
18	Abbottabad	Do	Do	7,638	5,360	4,003	3,395	2,413	1,808
19	Baffa	Do	Notified Area	7,257	7,603	7,384	7,029	7,437	5,410
20	Tank	Dera Ismail Khan	Do	6,421	6,363	5,050	4,402		
21	Mansehra	Hazara		5,780					
22	Bannu Cantonment	Bannu	Cantonment	5,559	5,500	5,114	4,221	2,267	3,700
23	Nawan Shehr	Hazara	Notified Area	5,130	5,092	4,661	4,114	5,298	4,307
	Class VI—Under 5,000								
24	Mardan Cantonment	Peshawar	Cantonment	2,431	3,497	2,795	7,572	3,537	2,766
25	Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment	Dera Ismail Khan	Do	1,375	5,456	5,730	3,450	3,638	3,176
26	Cherat	Peshawar	Do	843	261	120	376	317	

* Included in Bannu Municipality at previous Censuses

TABLE IV

Towns classified by population with variation for fifty years

Variation: Increase (+), Decrease (-)					Variation in period 1881-1931 Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Males			Females		
1921-1931	1911-1921	1901-1911	1891-1901	1881-1891		1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
11	12	13	14	15		17	18	19	20	21	22
+ 50,328	+ 44,135	+ 32,784	+ 25,445	+ 38,995	+ 191,687	235,126	215,041	179,449	151,051	120,808	112,265
+ 8,013	+ 5,363	+ 719	+ 10,264	+ 3,787	+ 28,148	50 151	45,384	40,993	37,289	31,043	33,069
+ 8,071	+ 4,484	+ 1,114	+ 5,041	+ 4,258	+ 19,968	22,141	19,446	16,829	16,813	14,439	12,572
+ 9,401	+ 1,152	+ 2,069	+ 692	+ 422	+ 13 736	25,702	19,508	18,687	8,724	5,517	5,186
+ 6,553	+ 1,850	- 1,395	+ 3,745	+ 857	+ 11,610	14,236	10,856	9,295	10,864	7,691	7,402
+ 8,619	+ 4,610	+ 1,681	+ 3,520	+ 1,290	+ 19,720	14,771	9,657	0,908	10,209	6,704	4,813
+ 8,107	+ 4,610	+ 1,681	+ 3,520	+ 1,290	+ 19,508	14,619	9,657	6,908	10,140	6,704	4,843
+ 212						152			60		
+ 16,415	+ 1,299	+ 6,134				13,631	4,435	3,835	10,217	2,998	2,299
- 498	+ 2,092	+ 5,025	+ 2,633	+ 1,412	+ 10,664	11,913	13,153	11,068	4,221	3,182	3,175
+ 1,722	+ 152	+ 10,955				7,291	5,053	5,761	5,538	5,151	5,191
+ 1,305	+ 1,054	+ 59	- 1,500	+ 2,256	+ 3,174	6,195	5,538	5 115	5,052	4,604	4,053
+ 341	- 1,096	+ 747	- 2,092	+ 3,153	+ 1,353	5,609	5,416	5,869	1,618	4,470	5,113
- 56	+ 3,349	- 6,713	+ 11	+ 7,967	+ 4,561	7,538	8,273	5,131	1,710	1,033	8 3
- 1,151	- 61	+ 812	- 814	+ 872	- 318	4,619	5,001	5,179	4,070	4,752	4,729
+ 267	+ 757	+ 3,131	- 3,381	+ 5,369	+ 6,146	6,663	6,216	5,871	1,801	3,041	1,632
+ 530	- 2,281	+ 1,051	- 322	+ 1,613	+ 591	1,008	3 715	5,071	4,417	4,150	5,108
- 483	+ 5,332	+ 3,167				5,685	6 622	2,639	2,331	1,877	538
+ 227	+ 2,553	- 295	+ 730	+ 420	+ 3,635	3,991	4,010	2,565	3,712	3,436	2,358
+ 1,764	- 304	+ 615	+ 159	+ 535	+ 2,769	4,788	3 233	3,477	3 265	2,651	4,716
+ 2,278	+ 1,357	+ 608	+ 982	+ 605	+ 5,830	4 717	3,457	2,620	2,921	1,903	1,383
- 346	+ 219	+ 355	- 408	+ 2,027	+ 1,847	3,893	3 995	1,892	3 361	3,608	3,492
+ 58	+ 1,313	+ 648				3,851	1,233	2,980	2,567	2,130	2,070
+ 5,780						1,298			2,482		
- 341	+ 786	+ 893	+ 1,954	- 1,433	+ 1,859	4,658	5,158	4,653	901	442	161
+ 38	+ 431	+ 847	- 1,184	+ 991	+ 823	2,561	2,644	2,153	2,569	2,118	2,208
- 1,066	+ 702	- 777	+ 35	+ 771	- 335	1,705	2,904	2,177	726	593	618
- 1 081	- 274	+ 2,280	- 188	+ 462	- 1,801	910	4,994	5,015	465	462	715
+ 582	+ 141	- 256	+ 59	+ 317		708	235	96	135	26	21

TABLE V

Towns arranged territorially with population by religion

1 In this table, as in Tables I, III and IV, Cantonments have been treated as separate towns. In the case of Municipalities with Civil Lines adjoining them, the whole area has been treated as a single town.

2 There are no persons belonging to unspecified religions in any town.

3 The following statement shows the Civil and Military population of Cantonments —

Serial No	Name of Cantonment	Population					
		Military			Civil		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	Abbottabad	4,309	1,309		4,128	2,264	1,864
2	Peshawar	5,532	2,520	2	28,904	20,182	8,722
3	Mardan	715	715		1,716	990	726
4	Nowshera	4,013	1,013		12,124	7,900	4,224
5	Risalpur	2,057	2,057		5,959	3,628	2,331
6	Cherat	216	216		627	492	135
7	Kohat	4,503	4,503		1,717	3,035	1,712
8	Bannu	3,036	3,036	4	2,583	1,426	897
9	Dera Ismail Khan	716	356		1,030	574	456
	Total	24,797	21,791	6	61,767	40,691	21,076

TABLE V

Towns arranged territorially with population by religion

District	Town, Municipality, Suburb, Cantonment, etc	Population			Muslims		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Urban Population N. W. F. Province		386,177	235,126	151,051	256,189	153,891	102,298
Muzara	1 Abbottabad Cantonment	8,527	6,663	1,864	1,712	1,407	305
	2 Abbottabad Municipality	7,638	4,717	2,921	5,314	3,260	2,054
	3 Haripur Municipality	7,653	4,388	3,265	4,253	2,498	1,755
	4 Baffa Notified Area	7,257	3,893	3,364	6,409	3,427	2,982
	5 Miranshahr Notified Area	5,130	2,561	2,569	3,884	1,907	1,977
	6 Miranshahr	5,780	3,298	2,482	4,217	2,360	1,857
Peshawar	7 Peshawar Municipality	87,410	50,151	37,259	69,893	39,915	29,978
	8 Peshawar Cantonment	34,136	15,702	8,744	16,476	13,031	3,445
	9 Mardan Municipality	23,818	13,631	10,217	18,588	10,530	8,058
	10 Mardan Cantonment	2,431	1,705	726	991	607	394
	11 Nowshera Notified Area	2,829	7,001	5,538	13,126	6,886	5,240
	12 Nowshera Cantonment	16,137	11,913	4,724	7,536	5,063	2,473
	13 Charsadda	11,537	6,195	5,342	10,703	5,995	4,708
	14 Pirang	10,217	5,609	1,618	10,211	5,602	4,609
	15 Janora	8,689	1,619	4,070	8,320	4,110	3,900
	16 Rawalpindi Cantonment	8,016	5,685	2,331	3,170	2,380	790
	17 Charsadda Cantonment	813	708	135	396	341	55
Kohat	18 Kohat Municipality	25,100	14,136	10,861	20,655	11,617	9,038
	19 Kohat Cantonment	9,250	7,538	1,712	3,733	3,136	597
Bannu	20 Bannu	24,980	14,771	10,209	8,196	5,673	2,523
	Bannu Municipality	21,761	11,610	10,150	8,171	5,571	2,597
	Bannu Civil Lines	217	152	65	125	90	35
	21 Bannu Cantonment	5,559	4,658	901	2,311	1,965	346
	22 Lalaki Notified Area	7,703	3,991	3,712	4,630	2,454	2,176
Dera Ismail Khan	23 Dera Ismail Khan Municipality	38,956	22,141	16,815	21,709	12,959	8,750
	24 Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment	1,375	910	465	612	419	193
	25 Kulachi Notified Area	3,125	4,008	4,417	6,115	2,921	3,194
	26 Tank Notified Area	6,121	3,854	2,567	3,929	2,389	1,540

TABLE V

Towns arranged territorially with population by religion

Hindus			Sikhs			Christians			Parsis			Jews			Serial No
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
93,127	56,311	36,816	25,377	16,407	8,970	11,411	8,474	2,937	62	32	30	11	11		
6,097	4,667	1,430	493	450	43	225	139	86							1
1,656	1,017	619	546	353	103	121	66	55	1	1					2
2,693	1,503	1,190	696	382	314	11	5	6							3
762	416	346	86	50	36										4
883	469	414	363	185	178										5
1,091	648	443	469	288	181	3	2	1							6
11,594	6,781	4,813	5,150	2,992	2,158	792	452	340				11	11		7
10,379	7,189	3,190	3,480	2,535	945	4,062	7,928	1,134	29	16	13				8
2,720	1,617	1,093	2,521	1,461	1,060	19	13	6							9
885	655	230	406	269	137	149	84	65							10
368	216	142	332	176	156	3	3								11
4,307	2,693	1,614	2,710	2,178	532	1,557	1,366	191	27	13	14				12
519	313	206	287	158	129	28	19	9							13
16	7	9													14
362	194	168	7	5	2										15
2,900	1,758	1,142	314	203	111	1,629	1,311	285	3		3				16
158	108	50	71	55	19	213	199	14	2	2					17
3,249	1,938	1,351	1,110	615	465	86	46	40							18
3,460	2,711	688	1,042	813	229	1,015	817	198							19
13,317	7,211	6,075	3,137	1,711	1,423	200	112	88							20
13,277	7,250	6,027	3,136	1,713	1,423	184	102	82							
70	12	28	1	1		16	10	6							
1,689	1,406	283	810	725	85	719	562	187							21
2,805	1,409	1,396	768	128	140										22
16,421	8,703	7,718	638	376	262	188	103	85							23
340	229	111	70	53	17	353	209	144							24
2,182	1,018	1,164	128	66	62										25
2,244	1,313	931	240	147	93	8	5	3							26

TABLE VI

Birth Place—Part A—Details for Districts and Trans-Frontier Posts

Serial No.	District, State, Province or Country where born	District, etc., where								
		N W F Province			Haryana			Peshawar		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	N W F P Total enumerated population	2,411,527	1,360,413	1,111,071	670,117	353,193	311,921	974,321	538,146	432,175
	A—Born in India	2,424,220	1,326,958	1,097,271	665,665	354,657	311,008	950,977	528,571	422,406
	I—Within the Province	2,312,301	1,239,407	1,072,954	657,523	349,034	308,489	914,548	494,788	419,780
	(1) British Territory	2,279,298	1,217,078	1,061,420	655,280	347,470	307,810	896,629	483,510	413,069
1	Hazara District	661,039	332,120	308,617	654,148	316,774	307,171	3,951	3,127	827
2	Peshawar District	897,111	483,311	412,059	747	505	242	889,171	477,795	411,676
3	Kohat District	22,572	118,156	104,416	140	103	37	1,974	1,723	251
4	Bannu District	260,369	137,787	122,582	63	34	29	605	472	133
5	Dera Iskanul Khin District	237,977	125,133	112,811	82	51	28	625	443	182
	(2) Agencies and Tribal Areas	33,063	21,529	11,534	2,243	1,564	679	17,939	11,228	6,711
1	Mahkind Agency	511	381	130	1		1	163	69	34
2	Khyber Agency	56	56					39	39	
3	Kurram Agency	3,771	2,580	791				35	24	11
4	North Waziristan Agency	2,172	1,796	376				3	3	
	South Waziristan Agency									
	II—Provinces and States in India beyond N W F P	111,868	87,551	24,317	8,142	5,623	2,519	46,409	33,783	12,626
	(a) Provinces and States adjacent to N W F P	93,853	72,755	21,098	7,312	5,072	2,240	38,379	27,773	10,556
	(1) British Territory	83,562	63,576	20,056	5,534	3,687	1,817	34,311	21,759	10,052
1	Baluchistan (Districts and administered territories)	444	226	218	8	3	5	100	57	43
2	Punjab	83,118	63,280	19,838	5,576	3,681	1,841	34,211	21,202	10,009
3	Campbellpore District	9,703	6,754	2,949	1,458	612	426	6,301	4,421	1,879
4	Rawalpindi District	10,770	7,818	2,952	1,491	781	710	1,716	3,059	1,657
5	Miranshahi District	8,672	5,793	2,879	37	25	12	714	615	129
6	Muzaffargarh District	911	688	223	11	6	5	71	45	26
7	Dera Ghazi Khan District	1,314	771	543	2	1	1	61	45	19
8	Jhelum District	8,246	6,634	1,612	367	418	149	4,253	3,169	1,084
	(2) Feudatory States	10,291	9,279	1,012	1,778	1,385	393	4,018	3,514	504
9	Kashmir State	8,263	7,410	853	1,635	1,252	383	3,313	2,960	353
10	Punjab States Agency	2,028	1,801	219	143	131	10	705	551	151
	(3) Other Provinces and States in India	17,193	14,089	3,104	798	527	271	7,681	5,646	2,035
	(1) British Territory	14,718	11,984	2,734	634	391	243	6,510	4,677	1,833
11	Ajmer Merwara	88	72	16				44	32	12
12	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2		2	2		2			
13	Assam	148	33	15	9	3	6	11	6	5
14	Dengal	795	604	191	67	56	11	331	215	116
15	Bihar and Orissa	152	111	41	5	5		72	43	29
16	Bombay	723	521	202	38	20	18	410	288	122
17	Burma	76	39	37	11	6	5	23	3	20

TABLE VI

Birth Place—Part A—Details for Districts and Trans-Frontier Posts

Unenumerated													Serial No
Kohat			Bannu			Dera Ismail Khan			Trans Frontier Posts				
Persons	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
230,273	126,210	110,063	270,301	145,113	125,188	271,014	148,106	125,958	43,151	41,035	1,811		
233,817	121,512	109,315	263,717	142,751	123,966	258,353	139,457	118,892	33,701	37,028	1,073		
221,671	115,002	104,669	253,311	135,053	118,258	245,061	131,739	114,325	14,721	13,292	1,932		
311,707	112,220	103,377	257,930	135,705	122,225	213,979	129,612	111,137	9,113	9,021	393		
697	331	166	77	41	36	111	57	54	1,111	1,111	31	1	
1,707	1,111	531	77	610	111	1,111	1,111	1,111	111	2,761	111	2	
213,060	110,101	102,959	1095	2,011	912	110	595	91	1,611	1,575	111	3	
136	50	106	253,933	131,170	120,763	5,618	1,111	1,510	711	712	13	4	
119	101	58	1,011	711	111	235,180	113,111	112,211	579	561	18	5	
5,104	2,781	2,322	331	208	123	1,735	1,416	319	5,211	4,271	910		
4	4								403	308	05	1	
									17	17		2	
68	52	16	1	1					3,667	2,903	761	3	
6	3	3	278	217	61	1,683	1,373	310	201	200	2	4	
12,111	9,570	2,646	8,105	6,697	1,709	12,688	8,212	1,176	21,777	23,736	311		
9,944	7,610	2,314	1,661	0,180	1,481	11,055	6,867	4,188	19,537	19,253	314		
9,488	7,227	2,261	7,112	5,685	1,426	10,871	6,711	4,160	10,240	15,931	310		
30	16	14	4	4		284	129	155	18	17	1	1	
9,458	7,211	2,247	7,108	5,082	1,426	10,587	6,532	4,005	11,228	15,919	309	2	
1,650	1,159	491	315	257	58	377	282	95				3	
1,460	1,150	316	598	492	106	327	211	103	2,171	2,152	20	4	
750	233	117	1,735	1,308	427	5,283	3,017	2,186	531	515	6	5	
30	21	9	43	30	13	674	509	165	82	77	5	6	
7		7	35	24	11	1,141	636	505	65	65		7	
798	611	187	519	439	110	221	151	67	1,859	1,813	15	8	
430	383	53	551	491	60	184	156	28	3,321	3,317	4		
406	361	45	588	560	28	107	97	10	2,414	2,410	4	9	
30	22	8	166	134	32	77	59	18	907	507		10	
2,179	1,866	313	651	446	210	1,553	1,303	251	4,326	4,311	25		
2,019	1,744	275	559	377	182	1,340	1,163	177	3,656	3,632	24		
5	5		7	6	1	11	9	3	20	20		11	
												12	
9	8	1	5	3	2	2	1	1	12	12		13	
193	176	17	50	9	31	63	37	26	91	91		14	
23	23		29	17	12				23	23		15	
71	52	19	55	33	22	81	62	10	68	66	2	16	
19	10	9	10	7	3	13	13					17	

TABLE VI

Birth Place—Part A—Details for Districts and Trans-Frontier Posts

Serial No	District, State, Province or Country where born	District, etc., where								
		N W I Province			Huzur			Peshawar		
		Person	Male	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	Central Provinces and Bihar	293	441	39	7	6	1	127	100	12
19	Delhi	631	498	113	13	14	9	112	377	109
20	Madr	776	637	139	157	91	66	191	123	68
21	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	11,177	8,448	1,630	315	190	125	1921	2,564	1,360
	(2) Feudatory States	2,145	2,105	340	164	136	28	1,141	969	172
22	Assam States (ie Maimai and Jhal Aikar)	32	32							
23	Bundel State	8	5	3	2	1	1			
24	Bihar and Orissa States	7	2	5				7	2	5
25	Lombay States	20	19	10	9	5	4	4	2	2
26	Central India Agency	280	275	5	2	2		201	03	
27	Central Provinces States	58	31	27				27		27
28	Gwalior State	156	155	1				56	56	
29	Hyderabad State	182	113	69				61	40	27
30	Mysore State	118	105	43	2	1	1	28	3	25
31	Rajputana Agency	1,415	1,369	177	110	127	21	710	661	86
	(c) French and Portuguese Settlements	67	63	4				29	29	
	(d) India, Unspecified	715	644	111	32	24	8	370	335	35
	B—Born in other Asiatic Countries	36,612	23,919	12,693	4,288	3,413	845	8,046	5,023	3,023
	(i) Within British Dominions	24	20	4	3	3		2	1	1
1	Ceylon	5	1	4				1		1
2	Strait Settlements and Malaya	1	1							
3	Elsewhere	18	18		3	3		1	1	
	(ii) Outside British Dominions	36,559	23,877	12,682	4,283	3,440	843	8,040	5,022	3,018
4	Afghanistan	28,321	16,558	11,766	85	73	12	7,638	1,670	2,968
5	China	23	15	8	14	6	8	7	7	
6	Nepal	8,051	7,197	854	4,183	3,361	822	253	215	8
7	Elsewhere	161	107	54	1		1	142	100	42
	(iii) Asia, Unspecified	29	22	7	2		2	4		4
	C—Born in Europe	1,6558	9,485	1,073	153	89	64	5,243	4,512	731
1	(i) United Kingdom and Ireland	10,336	9,401	935	153	89	61	5,160	4,468	692
2	(ii) Continental Europe	78	28	50				39	7	32
3	(iii) Europe Unspecified	144	56	88				44	37	7
	D—Born in Africa	46	33	13	4	2	2	32	22	10
	(i) Within British Dominions									

TABLE VI

Birth Place—Part A—Details for Districts and Trans-Frontier Posts

Enumerated												Serial No
Kohat			Dannu			Dera Ismail Khan			Trans-Frontier Post			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
107	06	11				12	7	5	32	32		18
55	18	17	20	17	3	5		5	116	116		19
18	9	9	55	50	5	40	30	1	315	315		20
1,519	1,327	191	328	215	113	1,112	1,097	117	2,979	2,957	22	21
100	122	38	97	69	28	213	110	73	670	669	1	
									32	12		22
2	2		3	1	2	1	1					23
												24
1		1	6	4	2	9	8	1				25
29	29		28	28		18	17	5				26
									71	71		27
11	13	1	3	3		1	1		82	82		28
49	30	19	31	20	11	24	12	12	11	11		29
11	3	8	15	13	2	27	20	7	65	65		30
54	45	9	11		11	131	85	48	419	418	1	31
4		4				1	1		33	33		
39	24	15	84	71	13	79	41	38	151	149	2	
1,717	1,084	633	3,093	2,008	1,085	15,457	8,485	6,972	4,011	3,076	1,35	
15	12	3	1	1					3	3		
3		3							1	1		1
									1	1		2
12	12		1	1					1	1		3
1,702	1,072	630	3,092	2,007	1,085	15,456	8,485	6,971	3,081	3,851	1,35	
1,676	1,068	608	3,030	1,951	1,079	15,426	8,459	6,967	469	357	1,12	4
									2	2		5
18	1	17	61	55	6	15	24	1	3,511	3,511		6
8	3	5	1	1		5	2	3	4	1	3	7
						1		1	22	22		
713	603	110	478	398	80	251	170	84	3,717	3,713	4	
601	582	22	471	396	75	240	162	78	3,708	3,704	4	1
17	10	7	7	2	5	8	2	6	7	7		21
92	11	81				6	6		2	2		31
6	6		3	2	1				1	1		

TABLE VI

Birth Place—Part A—Details for Districts and Trans-Frontier Posts

Serial No	District State, Province or Country where born	District, etc , where								
		N W F Province			Hazarat			Peshawar		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	(ii) Outside British Dominions	15	8	7				15	8	7
2	Mozambique									
3	Places here	15	8	7				15	8	7
4	(i) Africa, Unspecified	31	25	6	4	2	2	17	14	3
5	E—Born in America	44	31	13	5	2	3	12	9	3
6	(i) Within British Dominion	15	12	3	1		1	1	1	
7	Canada	11	8	3	1		1	1	1	
8	Elsewhere	1	1							
9	(ii) Outside British Dominions	10	8	2				2	2	
10	United States	6	6							
11	Elsewhere	2	2						2	
12	(iii) America, Unspecified	19	14	5	1	2	2	6	3	3
13	E—Born in Australasia	38	21	17	2		2	11	9	2
14	(i) Within British Dominions	23	14	9	2		2	6	6	
15	Australia	9	4	5	2		2			
16	New Zealand	14	10	4				6	6	
17	(ii) Australasia, Unspecified	15	10	5				5	3	2

TABLE VI

Buth Place--Part A -Details for Districts and Trans Frontier Posts

Enumerated													Serial No
Kohat			Bannu			Dera Ismail Khan			Trans Frontier Posts				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
												1	
												2	
6	6		3	2	1				1	1			
6	4	2	6	4	2				15	15			
3	3		3	1	2				4	4			
			2		2				4	4		1	
3	3		1	1								2	
2		2	2	2					4	4			
2		2	2	2					4	4		3	
												4	
1	1		1	1					7	7			
14	11	3	4	1	3	1	1		6	2	1		
4	4		4	1	3	1	1		6	2	4		
			4	1	3	1	1		2	2		1	
1	4								4		1	2	
10	7	3											

TABLE VI

Birth Place—Part B—Peshawar City (Municipality)

Serial No	District, State, Province or Country where born	Population			Remarks
		Persons	Male	Female	
	1	2	3	4	5
	Peshawar City (Municipality)	87,440	50,151	37,289	
	A—Born in India	82,939	47,367	35,572	
	I—Within the Province	73,999	41,225	32,774	
	(i) British Territory	69,305	38,194	31,111	
1	Hazara District	924	701	223	
2	Peshawar District	67,738	37,045	30,693	
3	Kohat District	328	229	99	
4	Bannu District	156	105	51	
5	Dera Ismail Khan District	159	114	45	
	(ii) Agencies and Tribal Areas	4,694	3,031	1,663	
1	Malakand Agency	34		34	
2	Khyber Agency	37	37		
3	Kurram Agency	35	21	14	
4	North Waziristan Agency	2	2		
	South Waziristan Agency				
	II—Provinces and States in India beyond N W F P	8,940	6,142	2,798	
	(a) Provinces and States adjacent to N W F P	8,123	5,598	2,525	
	(i) British Territory	6,691	4,307	2,384	
1	Baluchistan	25	12	13	
2	Punjab	6,666	4,295	2,371	
3	Campbellpore District	1,501	1,048	453	
4	Rawalpindi District	687	439	248	
5	Mianwali District	135	110	25	
6	Muzaffargarh District	45	45		
7	Dera Ghazi Khan District	2	2		
8	Jhelum District	1,377	1,016	361	
	(2) Feudatory States	1,432	1,291	141	
9	Kashmir State	1,384	1,250	134	
10	Punjab States Agency	48	41	7	
	(b) Other Provinces and States in India	804	536	268	
	(i) British Territory	683	449	234	
11	Assam	6	1	5	
12	Bengal	24	3	21	
13	Bihar and Orissa	4	3	1	
14	Bombay	49	19	30	
15	Burma	6		6	
16	Central Provinces and Berar	3	2	1	
17	Delhi	94	57	37	
18	Madras	2	1	1	
19	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	495	363	132	

TABLE VI

Birth Place—Part B—Peshawar City (Municipality)

Serial No	District, State, Province or Country where born	Population			Remarks
		Persons	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5
	(2) Feudatory States	121	87	34	
20	Central India Agency	1		1	
21	Central Province, States	1		1	
22	Gwalior State	2	2		
23	Mysore State	2	2		
24	Rajputana Agency	115	82	33	
	(c) India, Unspecified	13	8	5	
	B—Born in other Asiatic countries	4,494	2,780	1,714	
1	(i) Within British Dominions	1	1		
	(ii) Outside British Dominions	4,493	2,779	1,714	
2	Afghanistan	4,352	2,677	1,675	
3	Nepal	29	25	4	
4	Elsewhere	112	77	35	
	C—Born in Europe	2	1	1	
1	(i) United Kingdom and Ireland	1	1		
2	(ii) Continental Europe	1		1	
	D—Born in Africa	5	3	2	
1	(i) Africa, Unspecified	5	3	2	

•

TABLE VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition

1 This is divided into three parts Part I (Provincial Summary) shows for the five Settled Districts and Transfrontier Posts as a whole, the distribution of the total enumerated population (all religions) and of each religion returned by age, sex and civil condition Part II shows details (a) for Districts and (b) for Transfrontier Posts Part III gives similar details for Peshawar City (Municipality)

2 The age shown in this table represents the age to the nearest birthday

TABLE VII

Age Sex and Civil Condition Part I—Provincial Summary

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS	2 471,527	1,360 453	1,111,074	1,290 407	781,235	509,173	905,606	514,871	480,595	185,714	64,347	121,367
0-1	75,033	38,347	36,686	75,033	38,347	36 686						
1-2	67,544	33,665	33,859	67,544	33,665	33,859						
2-3	81,103	40,226	40 877	81 103	40 226	40,877						
3-4	82,668	41,769	40,899	82,668	41 769	40,899						
4-5	81,141	42 042	39,099	81 141	42,042	39,099						
Total 0-5	387,469	190,049	191,410	387,469	196 049	191,410						
5-10	315 717	184 037	131,710	315,660	183 101	132 559	3 527	860	2,665	160	74	86
10-15	280,203	161 184	119,019	280,203	161 184	119,019	10,007	3 840	15 151	605	252	351
15-20	274,495	155 858	118 637	274,495	155 858	118 637	11,661	4 873	16,791	706	1,458	1 818
20-25	270,388	151 800	118,588	270,388	151 800	118 588	11 600	5,535	16,131	697	2,926	4 017
25-30	231,571	127,227	104 307	231,571	127 227	104 307	170,660	88 180	82,480	13 166	5,637	7 529
30-35	201,577	113 500	88 073	201,577	113 500	88 073	161 46	88 894	75 652	15 403	6,422	8,781
35-40	147 310	80 481	62,850	147,310	80 481	62,850	113 071	66,700	47,671	19,195	6,420	12,978
40-45	110 056	61 008	52 58	110,056	61 008	52 58	90,110	57,675	36 105	20 277	6,238	14,035
45-50	90,133	50 809	39,771	90,133	50 809	39,771	67 115	41 465	21 850	22,944	6,617	16 327
50-55	71,711	39,752	31 559	71,711	39 752	31 559	47,770	32 001	15,746	20,561	6,008	14,953
55-60	49,678	28,555	21,127	49,678	28 555	21,127	29 138	18,570	10,568	19,077	5,983	13,094
60-65	42,410	23,271	17 167	42,410	23 271	17 167	22 177	17,116	5,251	16 917	5,376	11,571
65-70	18 554	10,005	7,289	18,554	10 005	7,289	9,110	7,771	1 681	8,432	3,107	5,265
70 & over	11,256	20,739	13,517	1,069	729	340	1,948	12,171	2 677	18,719	7,739	10,500
MUSLIM	22 50,389	1,218 234	1,032,155	11 79 935	705,317	474,618	901,427	455,705	415 722	169,027	57,212	111,815
0-1	68,339	35 142	33,597	68 339	35 142	33 597						
1-2	62 431	31 000	31 412	62 431	31 000	31 412						
2-3	75 116	37 332	37 011	75 116	37 332	37 011						
3-4	76,551	38 011	38 061	76,551	38 011	38 061						
4-5	75,636	39 214	36,422	75,636	39 214	36,422						
Total 0-5	359 135	181,679	177,456	359 135	181 679	177,456						
5-10	312,591	171,911	140,668	312,591	171 911	140 668	7 056	762	2,201	129	61	68
10-15	280 110	155 858	124,252	280 110	155 858	124 252	10 014	3 577	13,507	550	236	316
15-20	274 152	151 800	122,352	274 152	151 800	122 352	11,615	4 873	16,791	706	1,458	1,818
20-25	270 388	151 800	118,588	270 388	151 800	118 588	11 600	5,535	16,131	697	2,926	4,017
25-30	231 571	127 227	104 344	231 571	127 227	104 344	170 660	88 180	82 480	13 166	5,637	7 529
30-35	201 577	113 500	88 077	201 577	113 500	88 077	161 46	88 894	72 562	15 403	6,422	8,781
35-40	147 310	80 481	66 829	147 310	80 481	66 829	113 071	66 700	47 671	19 195	6,420	12,978
40-45	110 056	61 008	49 048	110 056	61 008	49 048	90 110	57 675	32 435	20 277	6,238	14,035
45-50	90 133	50 809	39 324	90 133	50 809	39 324	67 115	41 465	25 650	22 944	6,617	16 327
50-55	71 711	39 752	31 559	71 711	39 752	31 559	47 770	32 001	15 769	20 561	6,008	14,953
55-60	49 678	28 555	21 127	49 678	28 555	21 127	29 138	18 570	10 568	19 077	5,983	13,094
60-65	42 410	23 271	17 167	42 410	23 271	17 167	22 177	17 116	5 251	16 917	5,376	11,571
65-70	18 554	10 005	7 289	18 554	10 005	7 289	9 110	7 771	1 681	8 432	3,107	5,265
70 and over	11,256	20,739	13,517	1,069	729	340	1,948	12,171	2,677	18,719	7,739	10,500
HINDU	156 628	97 552	59,076	75,031	49 331	25 700	68,668	42,904	25,764	12,929	5,317	7,612
0-1	4 741	2,412	2,329	4,741	2 412	2 329						
1-2	3 754	1,888	1,866	3 754	1 888	1 866						
2-3	4 255	2 132	2 133	4 255	2 132	2 133						
3-4	4 220	2 112	2,108	4 220	2 112	2,108						
4-5	4,078	2,083	1,990	4,078	2 088	1 990						
Total 0-5	21,057	10,627	10,430	21,057	10 627	10,430						
5-10	16 970	8,998	7,972	16,970	8,998	7,972	357	81	276	21	8	11
10-15	14 312	8,705	6,667	14,312	8,705	6,667	1 444	253	1,191	40	14	21
15-20	17,809	11,847	9,962	17,809	11,847	9,962	8 382	3,682	4,700	281	157	124
20-25	20,711	14,264	10,447	20,711	14,264	10,447	12,762	6,598	5,764	565	325	240
25-30	17,681	12,542	9,139	17,681	12,542	9,139	11,428	8,969	4 459	1,089	610	471
30-35	14 994	10,700	7,294	14,994	10,700	7,294	11,814	8,700	3,514	1,121	685	636
35-40	9,269	6,072	4,197	9,269	6,072	4,197	7 067	4,855	2,212	1 479	577	902
40-45	7 169	4,434	2,735	7,169	4,434	2,735	5,159	3,563	1,596	1 514	538	971
45-50	5 264	3,284	1,980	5,264	3,284	1,980	3 760	2,447	913	1,003	573	1,031
50-55	3,956	2 417	1,532	3,956	2 417	1,532	2,748	1,744	604	1,417	507	910
55-60	2,775	1,521	1,054	2,775	1 521	1,054	1,281	1,022	259	1,196	413	78
60-65	1,968	1,139	829	1,968	1 139	829	895	728	168	999	350	641
65-70	896	526	370	896	526	370	718	292	56	510	201	301
70 and over	1,377	776	601	61	47	14	422	370	52	824	359	53

TABLE VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part I—Provincial Summary

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SINAI	47,972	21,109	26,863	23,807	11,181	12,626	22,836	13,468	9,368	7,373	1,520	1,772
0-1	1,400	660	740	1,400	660	740						
1-2	1,121	575	546	1,121	575	546						
2-3	1,259	617	642	1,259	617	642						
3-4	1,173	630	543	1,173	630	543						
4-5	1,110	625	485	1,110	625	485						
Total 0-5	6,113	3,143	2,970	6,113	3,143	2,970						
5-10	5,008	2,061	2,947	18,121	6,171	11,950	1,177	17	11,950	0	1	5
10-15	1,110	2,111	2,105	1,110	2,111	2,105	1,110	60	1,110	10	1	0
15-20	1,901	1,273	1,628	1,901	1,273	1,628	1,901	1,273	1,901	1,273	57	10
20-25	7,117	5,790	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	1,327	106	106
25-30	5,001	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,061	758	1,061	1,061	173	105
30-35	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	107	123
35-40	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	111	199
40-45	2,010	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,006	1,006	1,006	1,006	137	230
45-50	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	1,155	153	214
50-55	1,004	715	289	57	10	0	1,004	534	1,004	35	117	208
55-60	727	471	256	10	33	10	1,110	711	1,110	110	184	
60-65	573	356	217	3	10	1	1,110	711	1,110	200	131	159
65-70	207	100	107	10	15	1	1,110	111	1,110	117	71	76
70 and over	403	201	202	20	15	2	160	132	160	293	111	139
CHRISTIAN	16,199	13,212	2,987	11,499	10,035	1,464	1,110	1,830	1,608	1,62	296	166
0-1	249	124	125	10	11	13						
1-2	217	119	108	1	11	0						
2-3	210	121	116	10	11	116						
3-4	217	121	116	11	11	116						
4-5	216	114	102	216	114	102						
Total 0-5	1,155	595	560	1,155	595	560						
5-10	812	150	162	901	417	484	7	2	5	1	1	2
10-15	670	381	287	670	381	287	10	7	11	3	1	1
15-20	2,100	2,098	272	2,055	1,056	999	1,055	1,056	1,055	13	12	1
20-25	7,965	7,620	1,345	3,113	3,319	774	511	207	274	31	23	8
25-30	7,261	2,819	1,133	2,351	2,206	47	457	549	355	52	11	8
30-35	1,887	1,513	374	870	829	11	957	638	311	43	16	12
35-40	930	608	241	222	192	30	654	463	191	63	13	20
40-45	639	407	172	117	68	19	160	330	130	62	15	23
45-50	320	222	98	37	21	16	235	177	56	11	21	24
50-55	232	161	71	25	11	11	162	126	36	45	21	24
55-60	99	70	29	12	8	4	58	46	12	29	16	13
60-65	69	46	23	3	2	1	11	73	11	23	11	11
65-70	29	18	11	2	1	1	13	10	3	14	7	7
70 and over	11	23	18	4	3	1	16	12	1	21	8	15
PARSI	62	32	30	32	17	15	26	13	13	4	2	2
0-1	4	3	1	4	3	1						
1-2												
2-3	3	1	2	3	1	2						
3-4	1	1	1	1	1	1						
4-5	1	1										
Total 0-5	9	5	4	9	5	4						
5-10	6	2	4	6	2	4						
10-15	6	2	4	6	2	4						
15-20	4	2	2	3	2	1	1		1			
20-25	8	4	4	5	3	2	3	1	2	1		1
25-30	8	4	4	2	2		1	2	1			
30-35	1	1	1				3	1	2	1		1
35-40	5	2	3	1	1		5	2	3	1	1	
40-45	6	3	3				4	4	3	1	1	
45-50	5	5					2	1				
50-55	1	1					2	1	1			
55-60	2	1	1				1	1				
60-65	1	1										
65-70												
70 and over												

TABLE VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part I—Provincial Summary

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JEW	11	11		3	3		8	8				
0-1												
1-2												
2-3												
3-4												
4-5												
Total 0-5												
5-10												
10-15												
15-20	2	2		2	2							
20-25	1	1		1	1							
25-30	1	1					1	1				
30-35	2	2					2	2				
35-40	1	1					1	1				
40-45	1	1					1	1				
45-50	2	2					2	2				
50-55	1	1					1	1				
55-60												
60-65												
65-70												
70 and over												
BUDHIST	3	3					3	3				
0-1												
1-2												
2-3												
3-4												
4-5												
Total 0-5												
5-10												
10-15												
15-20	1	1					1	1				
20-25												
25-30												
30-35	1	1					1	1				
35-40	1	1					1	1				
40-45												
45-50												
50-55												
55-60												
60-65												
65-70												
70 and over												

TABLE VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part II (a) —Districts

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS	2 425,076	1,315,818	1,109,258	1,270,111	761,820	508,291	970,777	491,044	479,733	184,288	62,951	121,234
0-1	74,859	38,257	36,602	71,859	38,257	36,602						
1-2	67,791	33,606	34,185	67,391	33,606	33,785						
2-3	80,958	40,153	40,805	80,958	40,153	40,805						
3-4	82,517	41,690	40,827	82,517	41,690	40,827						
4-5	80,994	41,966	39,028	80,994	41,966	39,028						
Total 0-5	386,719	195,672	191,047	386,719	195,672	191,047						
5-10	311,706	183,669	128,037	311,028	182,738	128,290	7 518	857	2,661	160	74	86
10-15	288,425	163,622	124 803	268,883	150,554	118,329	18,977	3 817	15,122	607	251	351
15-20	215,504	117,251	98,253	120 974	50 806	30,168	91 337	25 096	66 411	3 193	1,319	1 811
20-25	206 255	119,063	107,192	81,107	67 861	13 227	138,399	48,470	89,929	6,749	2,707	4 040
25-30	221,199	117,155	104,044	35,541	30 741	5,303	173 111	81,821	91,318	12,511	5,911	7,600
30-35	194 565	106,008	87,057	20 522	16,885	3,077	159,122	87,608	71,514	11,891	6,115	5,776
35-40	139,663	76,883	62,780	8,711	6,171	2 540	111,708	64,136	47 572	19 241	6,270	12,965
40-45	115,705	63 005	52,700	6,102	4,751	1 758	86,710	54 116	32 594	20,150	6,138	14,018
45-50	80 531	50,251	30,282	3,811	2 005	1,140	6 831	41 005	21 520	2,801	6,451	10,310
50-55	70 951	39,120	31,831	559	1 009	860	47,190	31,150	15 714	20 011	5 005	11 037
55-60	49 524	28,123	21,401	1,456	905	461	20,027	21,464	7,503	19,011	5,964	13 077
60-65	40 378	21,185	17,143	1,113	709	344	22,301	17,056	5 245	16,911	3,360	11 554
65-70	18 011	10,729	7,282	479	336	143	9 085	7 206	1,879	8 417	3,187	5,260
70 and over	11 89	20,682	13 506	1,603	771	339	14,909	12 234	2 075	18,210	7,774	10 492
MUSLIM	2,327 303	1,196,120	1,031,183	1,170,488	696,336	474,152	888,526	443,251	445,275	168,289	50,533	111,756
0-1	68,617	35 093	33 551	68,617	35,093	33,551						
1-2	62,369	31,063	31,306	62,369	31,063	31,306						
2-3	75 707	37,293	37,974	75 267	37,293	37,971						
3-4	76,896	38,850	38,040	76,896	38,850	38,040						
4-5	75,557	39,174	36,383	75,557	39,174	36,383						
Total 0-5	358,736	181,479	177 257	358,736	181,479	177,257						
5-10	312,253	171,728	140,525	309,072	170,908	138,164	3,052	759	2,293	129	61	68
10-15	268,655	152,709	115,946	251,109	148 071	103,138	16 995	3 502	13,493	551	236	315
15-20	197,848	101,140	90,408	109,470	80,804	28 666	81,499	21,115	60,051	2 879	1,191	1,688
20-25	201,114	102,470	98,644	70,817	58,238	12 601	124 161	41,857	83,304	6,111	2,715	3,396
25-30	200,065	102,868	97,197	30 751	25,141	5,013	157,736	72,186	85 550	11,575	4 041	6 934
30-35	176,766	94,562	82,204	17,889	14,169	3,420	145,496	74,721	70 775	13,381	5,371	8,009
35-40	128,117	69,570	58,547	7,695	5 587	2,108	102,988	58 198	44,500	17,434	5 585	11,849
40-45	106,074	57,333	48,741	5,110	3 763	1,657	82,305	48,079	34,226	18 269	5 471	12,798
45-50	82,153	46,001	36,752	3,450	2,365	1 085	58,451	37 807	20,616	20 850	5,820	15,021
50-55	65,824	36,257	29,577	2,700	1,481	818	41 418	29 163	14,955	19 116	5,312	13 804
55-60	46,187	26,446	19,761	1,711	870	435	27,746	20 127	7,219	17,530	5,493	12,107
60-65	37,760	21,671	16,089	1,015	687	328	21 096	16 080	5,016	15,049	4,904	10,745
65-70	16,807	9,995	6,808	4 4	288	136	8,596	6,795	1,801	7,783	2,912	4,871
70 and over	32,338	19,611	12,727	981	653	323	14,325	11,732	2,593	17,032	7,221	9,811
HINDU	142 977	84,358	58,619	70 120	44,642	25 478	60,479	34 907	25 572	12,378	4,809	7 569
0-1	4 691	2,388	2 303	4,691	2,388	2 303						
1-2	3,716	1,874	1,842	3,716	1 874	1 842						
2-3	4,221	2,105	2,116	4,221	2,105	2,116						
3-4	4 196	2 098	2,098	4,196	2 098	2 098						
4-5	4,045	2,070	1,975	4,015	2 070	1,975						
Total 0-5	20,869	10,515	10,334	20,869	10 515	10,334						
5-10	16,771	8 904	7,867	16,321	8,815	7,579	356	81	275	21	8	13
10-15	11,795	6 183	5,612	13 326	7 921	5 402	1,119	245	1,184	40	14	26
15-20	12,224	6 314	5 910	7 668	4 539	3,129	7,371	2,660	4 658	232	109	123
20-25	17 012	10,623	6,389	5 965	5 544	411	10,568	4 857	5,711	479	242	277
25-30	14,746	8 641	6,105	2,505	2,304	201	11,283	6 854	4,420	958	483	475
30-35	12,746	8 109	4,677	1 551	1,407	144	9 987	6,491	3,496	1,206	571	625
35-40	8,412	5,234	3,178	651	569	82	6 336	4 139	2,197	1,425	526	899
40-45	6,726	4,109	2,617	411	307	63	4 791	3 209	1,582	1,475	503	972
45-50	5,103	3,114	1,989	288	251	37	3,237	2,330	907	1,578	553	1,025
50-55	3,861	2,331	1,531	18	157	25	2,284	1,681	601	1,396	491	905
55-60	2,514	1,487	1,047	94	82	12	1,251	996	258	1,166	409	777
60-65	1,078	1,116	822	77	61	11	876	709	167	990	346	644
65-70	885	518	367	37	72	5	312	287	55	506	199	307
70 and over	1,354	760	594	58	45	13	410	300	50	886	355	531

TABLE VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part II (a)—Districts

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SIKH	42,510	26,284	16,226	21,430	14,256	7,174	17,962	10,658	7,304	3,118	1,370	1,748
0-1	1,277	651	623	1,277	654	623						
1-2	1,099	562	537	1,099	562	537						
2-3	1,130	636	600	1,236	646	600						
3-4	1,200	622	578	1,200	622	578						
4-5	1,185	611	574	1,185	611	574						
Total 0-5	5,997	3,088	2,909	5,997	3,088	2,909						
5-10	4,003	2,611	1,392	4,789	2,592	2,197	105	15	90	9	4	5
10-15	4,376	2,370	1,966	3,847	2,306	1,541	180	61	416	9		9
15-20	1,870	1,200	1,670	512	2,677	75	2,50	893	1,367	72	40	32
20-25	5,580	3,770	1,810	2,70	2,113	101	3,409	1,50	1,617	135	75	60
25-30	4,485	3,051	1,434	116	877	17	3,379	2,013	1,240	210	135	105
30-35	3,615	2,537	1,108	531	405	13	2,856	1,402	954	58	137	121
35-40	2,351	1,538	813	217	174	3	1,810	1,16	591	121	128	196
40-45	1,467	1,198	669	173	111	19	1,380	956	41	751	128	226
45-50	1,300	96	464	69	61	8	973	717	216	788	148	240
50-55	1,055	702	353	51	48	6	651	509	112	350	145	205
55-60	711	450	264	40	30	10	375	302	73	299	118	181
60-65	503	353	210	27	19	4	285	234	51	255	100	155
65-70	296	200	96	10	15	1	131	114	20	146	71	75
70 and over	458	290	168	20	18	2	159	131	28	279	141	138
CHRISTIAN	12,213	9,013	3,200	8,038	6,566	1,472	3,775	2,206	1,569	400	241	159
0-1	240	119	121	240	119	121						
1-2	207	107	100	207	107	100						
2-3	231	118	113	231	118	113						
3-4	221	114	110	224	111	110						
4-5	206	107	99	206	107	99						
Total 0-5	1,108	565	543	1,108	565	543						
5-10	773	421	349	767	411	356	5	2	3	1	1	
10-15	613	358	255	105	351	244	35	6	29	3	1	2
15-20	1,550	1,293	257	1,87	1,192	47	257	92	165	10	9	1
20-25	2,540	2,195	345	2,056	1,985	71	153	103	265	24	17	7
25-30	2,194	1,790	404	1,707	1,321	386	787	477	350	40	37	8
30-35	1,104	1,037	67	551	511	40	607	401	316	46	35	11
35-40	776	537	239	150	120	30	569	380	189	57	37	20
40-45	531	361	170	76	57	19	398	269	120	57	35	22
45-50	282	185	97	31	18	16	303	166	57	45	21	24
50-55	108	128	70	21	12	11	135	99	36	40	17	23
55-60	87	59	28	11	7	4	50	38	12	26	14	12
60-65	66	14	22	3	2	1	13	12	11	20	10	10
65-70	27	16	11	2	1	1	13	10	3	12	5	7
70 and over	38	21	17	4	3	1	15	11	4	19	7	14
PARSI	60	30	30	32	17	15	25	12	13	3	1	2
0-1	4	3	1	4	3	1						
1-2												
2-3	3	1	2	3	1	2						
3-4	1		1	1		1						
4-5	1	1		1	1							
Total 0-5	9	5	4	9	5	4						
5-10	6	2	4	6	2	4						
10-15	0	2	4	0	2	4						
15-20	4	2	2	3	2	1	1		1			
20-25	8	4	4	5	3	2	3	1	2			
25-30	8	4	4	2	2		5	2	3			1
30-35	1		1				1		1			
35-40	5	2	3	1	1		3	1	2			1
40-45	0	3	3				5	2	3		1	
45-50	9	3					3	1				
50-55	1	1					1	1				
55-60	2	1	1				2	1	1			
60-65	1	1					1	1				
65-70												
70 and over												

TABLE VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part II (a)—Districts

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JEW	11	11		3	3		8	8				
0-1												
1-2												
2-3												
3-4												
4-5												
Total 0-5												
5-10												
10-15												
15-20	2	2		2	2							
20-25	1	1		1	1							
25-30	1	1					1	1				
30-35	2	2					2	2				
35-40	1	1					1	1				
40-45	1	1					1	1				
45-50	2	2					2	2				
50-55	1	1					1	1				
55-60												
60-65												
65-70												
70 and over												
BUDDHIST	2	2					2	2				
0-1												
1-2												
2-3												
3-4												
4-5												
Total 0-5												
5-10												
10-15												
15-20												
20-25												
25-30												
30-35	1	1					1	1				
35-40	1	1					1	1				
40-45												
45-50												
50-55												
55-60												
60-65												
65-70												
70 and over												

TABLE VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part II (a)—Districts

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HAZARA													
All religions	670,117	358,193	311,924	344,059	204,635	139,424	276,896	136,070	140,826	49,162	17,488	31,674	
0-1	23,565	11,311	12,254	23,505	11,334	12,171							
1-2	18,911	9,471	9,440	18,911	9,474	9,437							
2-3	22,790	11,386	11,404	22,790	11,386	11,404							
3-4	23,404	11,516	11,888	23,464	11,816	11,648							
4-5	23,360	11,947	11,413	23,360	11,947	11,413							
Total 0-5	111,096	55,977	55,119	111,096	55,977	55,119							
5-10	95,124	52,003	43,121	93,972	51,093	42,879	1,117	200	917	35	10	25	
10-15	81,084	46,227	34,857	74,268	41,740	32,528	6,663	1,436	5,227	153	51	102	
15-20	55,876	30,558	25,318	50,051	24,658	25,393	26,078	6,631	19,147	717	209	478	
20-30	115,426	50,151	65,275	105,36	41,501	63,859	34,642	37,127	51,515	5,546	1,835	3,723	
30-40	91,106	43,146	47,960	81,21	37,16	44,05	76,894	40,613	36,261	8,201	3,117	5,144	
40-50	51,932	20,788	31,144	45,54	1,946	43,596	12,417	25,679	16,713	9,071	3,101	6,810	
50-60	33,501	10,260	23,241	23,948	657	23,291	12,515	15,419	7,116	10,018	3,181	6,834	
60 & over	31,774	19,451	12,323	28,25	617	27,632	16,550	1,965	3,585	14,797	5,819	8,978	
Muslim	636,794	338,082	298,712	327,674	193,570	134,104	262,746	128,088	134,658	46,374	16,424	29,950	
0-1	21,458	10,778	10,680	21,458	10,778	10,680							
1-2	18,066	9,030	9,036	18,066	9,030	9,036							
2-3	21,856	10,891	10,965	21,856	10,891	10,965							
3-4	22,529	11,347	11,182	22,529	11,347	11,182							
4-5	22,152	11,472	10,680	22,152	11,472	10,680							
Total 0-5	106,361	53,527	52,834	106,361	53,527	52,834							
5-10	91,103	49,966	41,137	90,368	49,780	40,588	1,003	179	824	32	9	23	
10-15	77,775	44,338	33,437	71,788	42,914	28,874	6,244	1,376	4,868	143	18	93	
15-20	51,910	27,062	24,848	47,086	20,875	26,211	21,189	5,916	18,253	695	251	444	
20-30	107,810	51,535	56,275	98,589	49,383	49,206	70,519	30,182	39,067	5,272	1,720	3,552	
30-40	86,586	45,405	41,181	75,500	37,500	38,000	73,302	38,293	35,009	7,764	2,953	4,811	
40-50	52,311	20,100	32,211	45,133	1,760	43,373	40,663	24,461	16,202	9,316	2,915	6,391	
50-60	31,964	18,911	13,053	28,671	850	27,821	21,710	14,774	6,936	9,401	2,950	6,454	
60 and over	30,593	18,738	11,855	27,779	603	27,176	16,086	12,587	3,499	13,728	5,548	8,180	
Hindu	25,260	15,461	9,799	12,359	8,489	3,870	10,732	6,165	4,567	2,169	807	1,362	
0-1	822	412	410	822	412	410							
1-2	635	330	305	635	330	305							
2-3	697	371	326	697	371	326							
3-4	688	360	328	688	360	328							
4-5	658	343	315	658	343	315							
Total 0-5	3,500	1,816	1,684	3,500	1,816	1,684							
5-10	2,656	1,454	1,202	2,581	1,110	1,471	70	13	57	3	1	2	
10-15	2,407	1,381	1,026	2,007	1,336	771	300	42	258	10	3	7	
15-20	3,148	2,045	1,103	1,586	1,450	136	1,520	583	937	42	1	30	
20-30	6,021	3,947	2,074	1,816	1,723	93	3,990	2,146	1,844	218	78	140	
30-40	3,603	2,390	1,213	401	163	238	2,697	1,780	917	415	147	268	
40-50	1,920	1,191	729	174	155	19	1,244	865	379	511	174	337	
50-60	1,161	733	428	75	71	4	601	479	125	482	181	299	
60 and over	833	501	332	37	35	2	307	257	50	188	209	279	
Sikh	7,630	4,393	3,237	3,789	2,417	1,372	3,239	1,723	1,516	602	253	349	
0-1	270	139	131	270	139	131							
1-2	197	99	98	197	99	98							
2-3	225	117	108	225	117	108							
3-4	233	120	113	233	120	113							
4-5	242	124	118	242	124	118							
Total 0-5	1,167	599	568	1,167	599	568							
5-10	1,023	553	470	979	545	434	44	8	36				
10-15	874	488	386	755	470	285	119	18	101				
15-20	729	431	298	355	214	141	364	111	253				
20-30	1,487	860	627	388	359	29	1,044	474	570	10	6	4	
30-40	1,020	621	399	60	78	11	826	502	324	55	27	28	
40-50	621	398	223	28	26	2	471	329	142	122	43	79	
50-60	365	229	136	19	17	2	216	161	55	170	51	79	
60 and over	344	211	133	9	9		155	120	35	180	82	98	
Christian	432	256	176	237	159	78	178	93	85	17	4	13	
0-1	15	5	10	15	5	10							
1-2	13	6	7	13	6	7							
2-3	12	7	5	12	7	5							
3-4	11	9	2	14	9	5							
4-5	14	8	6	14	8	6							
Total 0-5	68	35	33	68	35	33							
5-10	42	28	14	42	28	14							
10-15	28	20	8	28	20	8							
15-20	29	20	9	24	19	5	5	1	4				
20-30	105	61	44	47	36	7	59	25	34	3		3	
30-40	97	57	40	21	16	5	69	38	31	7		4	
40-50	49	27	22	7	5	2	38	23	15	4		3	
50-60	11	5	6	4			5	5		2		2	
60 and over	3	1	2				2	1	1	1		1	

Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part II (c)—Districts

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	Per cent	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PESHAWAR													
All religions	974,321	538,146	136,175	517,968	315,774	202,194	382,777	198,678	184,099	73,576	23,694	49,882	
0-1	5,54	1,606	1,000	2,606	1,303	1,303	1,303	1,303	1,303	1,303	1,303	1,303	
1-2	20,363	11,071	13,060	26,363	13,207	13,006	13,006	13,006	13,006	13,006	13,006	13,006	
2-3	30,501	15,158	15,196	30,501	15,158	15,196	15,196	15,196	15,196	15,196	15,196	15,196	
3-4	30,100	15,105	14,901	30,100	15,105	14,901	15,105	15,105	14,901	15,105	15,105	14,901	
4-5	30,100	15,015	11,91	30,236	15,015	14,31	15,015	15,015	14,31	15,015	15,015	14,31	
Total 0-5	143,567	73,503	70,064	143,567	73,503	70,064	143,567	73,503	70,064	143,567	73,503	70,064	
5-10	1,000,000	2,111	57,110	120,221	77,100	57,121	1,000	2,111	57,110	67	43	26	
10-15	117,950	67,103	50,763	111,106	60,002	51,104	117,950	67,103	50,763	5,263	74	133	
15-20	1,510	51,070	41,100	92,170	46,13	46,037	1,510	51,070	41,100	1,510	51,070	41,100	
20-30	1,90,115	1,00,603	89,512	1,90,115	1,00,603	89,512	1,90,115	1,00,603	89,512	1,90,115	1,00,603	89,512	
30-40	1,31,059	75,100	55,959	1,31,059	75,100	55,959	1,31,059	75,100	55,959	1,31,059	75,100	55,959	
40-50	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	
50-60	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	
60 and over	70,100	21,000	15,000	1,105	71	183	16,000	1,105	71	183	16,000	1,105	
Indian	898,683	480,600	409,083	479,683	288,972	190,717	351,151	179,275	171,876	67,973	21,103	46,850	
0-1	5,517	1,591	1,117	2,708	1,303	1,405	1,303	1,303	1,303	1,303	1,303	1,303	
1-2	21,403	12,713	11,103	23,816	12,713	11,103	23,816	12,713	11,103	23,816	12,713	11,103	
2-3	28,530	14,111	14,419	28,530	14,111	14,419	28,530	14,111	14,419	28,530	14,111	14,419	
3-4	38,511	19,001	19,510	38,511	19,001	19,510	38,511	19,001	19,510	38,511	19,001	19,510	
4-5	38,511	19,001	19,510	38,511	19,001	19,510	38,511	19,001	19,510	38,511	19,001	19,510	
Total 0-5	133,731	68,501	65,230	133,731	68,501	65,230	133,731	68,501	65,230	133,731	68,501	65,230	
5-10	1,510	65,100	55,959	1,510	65,100	55,959	1,510	65,100	55,959	1,510	65,100	55,959	
10-15	110,905	61,705	49,200	105,179	61,705	49,200	110,905	61,705	49,200	110,905	61,705	49,200	
15-20	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	
20-30	1,60,603	89,512	71,091	1,60,603	89,512	71,091	1,60,603	89,512	71,091	1,60,603	89,512	71,091	
30-40	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	
40-50	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	
50-60	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	1,31,115	75,100	55,959	
60 and over	70,100	21,000	15,000	1,105	71	183	16,000	1,105	71	183	16,000	1,105	
Muslim	42,321	26,401	15,820	20,500	13,430	6,799	18,730	11,431	7,099	3,562	1,640	1,922	
0-1	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
1-2	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
2-3	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
3-4	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
4-5	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
Total 0-5	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500	
5-10	1,500	500	500	1,500	500	500	1,500	500	500	1,500	500	500	
10-15	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
15-20	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
20-30	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
30-40	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
40-50	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
50-60	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
60 and over	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
Sikh	24,271	15,211	9,060	13,220	8,235	3,995	10,275	6,109	4,066	1,776	767	1,009	
0-1	571	315	256	571	315	256	571	315	256	571	315	256	
1-2	571	315	256	571	315	256	571	315	256	571	315	256	
2-3	571	315	256	571	315	256	571	315	256	571	315	256	
3-4	571	315	256	571	315	256	571	315	256	571	315	256	
4-5	571	315	256	571	315	256	571	315	256	571	315	256	
Total 0-5	3,309	1,691	1,618	3,309	1,691	1,618	3,309	1,691	1,618	3,309	1,691	1,618	
5-10	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
10-15	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
15-20	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
20-30	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
30-40	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
40-50	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
50-60	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
60 and over	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	
Christian	8,974	6,712	2,232	6,205	5,117	1,088	2,487	1,442	1,045	282	183	99	
0-1	1,111	80	85	1,111	80	85	1,111	80	85	1,111	80	85	
1-2	1,111	80	85	1,111	80	85	1,111	80	85	1,111	80	85	
2-3	1,111	80	85	1,111	80	85	1,111	80	85	1,111	80	85	
3-4	1,111	80	85	1,111	80	85	1,111	80	85	1,111	80	85	
4-5	1,111	80	85	1,111	80	85	1,111	80	85	1,111	80	85	
Total 0-5	794	400	394	794	400	394	794	400	394	794	400	394	
5-10	572	305	267	572	305	267	572	305	267	572	305	267	
10-15	471	263	208	471	263	208	471	263	208	471	263	208	
15-20	1,241	1,051	190	1,059	952	107	1,241	1,051	190	1,241	1,051	190	
20-30	1,605	1,072	533	1,605	1,072	533	1,605	1,072	533	1,605	1,072	533	
30-40	1,477	1,013	464	1,477	1,013	464	1,477	1,013	464	1,477	1,013	464	
40-50	527	357	170	527	357	170	527	357	170	527	357	170	
50-60	195	130	65	195	130	65	195	130	65	195	130	65	
60 and over	92	61	31	92	61	31	92	61	31	92	61	31	

TABLE VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part II (a)—Districts

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KOLHAI													
All religions	236,273	126,210	110,063	124,196	73,124	51,072	93,702	47,311	46,391	17,775	5,775	12,000	
0-1	7,560	3,806	3,754	7,560	3,806	3,754							
1-2	7,113	3,154	3,959	7,113	3,154	3,959							
2-3	8,771	1,321	4,152	8,771	1,321	4,152							
3-4	8,864	4,182	1,382	8,864	4,182	1,382							
4-5	8,491	4,350	4,125	8,491	4,350	4,125							
Total 0-5	40,791	20,419	20,372	40,791	20,419	20,372							
5-10	17,673	18,235	15,526	33,118	18,038	15,080	604	186	198	21	11	10	
10-15	27,310	15,403	12,371	25,115	14,007	10,502	2,260	553	1,717	65	3	42	
15-20	20,541	10,535	9,550	10,091	7,918	2,773	6,512	2,931	6,516	718	113	205	
20-30	43,902	23,001	20,549	10,215	6,106	4,519	31,500	13,808	17,711	1,917	780	1,058	
30-40	31,718	17,087	11,001	3,010	2,115	505	25,039	11,467	11,583	3,200	1,165	2,114	
40-50	18,668	10,173	8,715	878	603	25	13,733	8,779	5,351	4,277	1,191	1,060	
50-60	11,700	6,267	5,132	300	251	109	7,055	1,000	2,119	3,961	1,110	874	
60 and over	8,051	4,542	3,509	178	121	57	3,929	3,088	841	3,941	1,333	2,611	
Muslim	218,445	114,487	103,958	115,969	67,090	48,879	86,001	42,207	43,794	16,475	5,190	11,285	
0-1	7,061	3,550	3,511	7,061	3,550	3,511							
1-2	6,716	3,252	3,464	6,716	3,252	3,464							
2-3	8,261	4,071	1,191	8,261	4,071	1,191							
3-4	8,381	4,212	4,169	8,381	4,212	4,169							
4-5	8,070	1,120	3,910	8,070	1,120	3,910							
Total 0-5	38,461	19,244	19,217	38,461	19,244	19,217							
5-10	31,181	17,287	14,697	31,181	17,287	14,697	599	183	416	19	11	8	
10-15	26,318	14,615	11,683	21,109	11,085	10,024	2,150	538	1,612	59	2	37	
15-20	18,408	9,505	8,903	8,537	6,001	2,016	8,568	2,195	6,073	701	109	191	
20-30	38,156	19,279	19,417	8,115	6,770	1,110	28,515	11,810	16,605	1,616	660	986	
30-40	28,526	15,013	13,513	2,663	1,091	572	22,965	11,805	10,070	2,098	1,027	1,071	
40-50	17,611	9,313	8,271	911	519	261	12,817	7,717	5,120	3,961	1,077	2,887	
50-60	10,700	5,860	1,890	711	299	102	6,681	1,604	2,077	3,718	1,027	2,711	
60 and over	7,188	4,321	3,367	171	119	55	3,766	3,915	821	3,748	1,257	2,491	
Hindu	1,3353	8,504	4,889	6,478	4,215	2,263	5,845	3,830	2,015	1,070	459	611	
0-1	307	198	109	307	198	109							
1-2	306	156	150	306	156	150							
2-3	402	156	206	402	156	206							
3-4	380	191	198	380	191	198							
4-5	353	180	173	353	180	173							
Total 0-5	1,847	921	926	1,847	921	926							
5-10	1,455	769	686	1,432	766	666	21	3	18	2		2	
10-15	1,267	702	565	1,152	682	170	110	19	91	5	1	4	
15-20	1,505	958	501	777	668	109	703	313	300	25	17	8	
20-30	1,374	2,471	900	978	911	67	2,239	1,166	771	157	95	62	
30-40	2,126	1,459	627	220	207	13	1,653	1,165	488	253	127	126	
40-50	1,004	644	300	47	42	5	695	505	190	262	97	165	
50-60	520	323	197	23	18	5	293	239	54	204	66	138	
60 and over	205	174	121	2		2	131	118	13	162	56	106	
Sikh	3,249	2,292	957	1,635	1,204	431	1,403	972	431	211	116	95	
0-1	86	50	36	86	50	36							
1-2	78	40	38	78	40	38							
2-3	87	43	44	87	43	44							
3-4	79	11	78	79	11	78							
4-5	74	39	35	74	39	35							
Total 0-5	404	213	191	404	213	191							
5-10	270	149	121	267	149	118	3		3				
10-15	230	136	103	213	131	82	25	5	20	1		1	
15-20	491	366	124	271	218	23	210	111	99	10	7	3	
20-30	1,017	807	210	385	376	9	591	399	192	41	32	9	
30-40	487	390	97	81	77	5	361	286	75	44	27	17	
40-50	184	125	30	9	6	3	130	105	25	45	14	31	
50-60	99	65	34	7	3		57	45	12	39	17	22	
60 and over	58	41	17	1	1		26	21	5	31	19	12	
Christian	1,186	927	259	714	615	99	453	302	151	19	10	9	
0-1	16	8	8	16	8	8							
1-2	13	6	7	13	6	7							
2-3	20	11	0	20	11	9							
3-4	15	8	7	15	8	7							
4-5	15	8	7	15	8	7							
Total 0-5	79	41	38	79	41	38							
5-10	54	30	24	53	30	23	1		1				
10-15	46	26	20	41	25	16	5	1	4				
15-20	137	116	21	106	101	5	31	15	16				
20-30	505	443	61	347	340	7	155	101	54	3	2	1	
30-40	239	185	54	75	70	5	160	111	49	4	4		
40-50	86	61	25	9	6	3	71	52	19	6	3	3	
50-60	30	19	11	3	1	2	24	18	6	3		2	
60 and over	10	6	4	1	1		6	4	2	3	1		

TABLE VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part II (a)—Districts

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Male	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BANNU													
All religions	270,301	145,103	125,198	143,410	84,167	59,243	106,011	53,231	52,780	20,880	7,765	13,115	
0-1	9,123	4,691	4,432	9,215	4,601	4,614							
1-2	7,952	3,859	4,093	7,852	3,850	4,002							
2-3	10,029	4,871	5,158	10,029	4,871	5,158							
3-4	10,402	5,182	5,220	10,402	5,182	5,220							
4-5	9,011	5,071	3,940	9,011	5,071	3,940							
Total 0-5	47,507	23,638	23,869	47,507	23,638	23,869							
5-10	38,027	19,165	18,862	37,561	19,319	18,242	141	141	210	23	6	17	
10-15	29,011	16,537	12,474	28,102	16,380	11,722	1,757	1,757	1,320	55	20	15	
15-20	22,328	12,111	10,217	21,060	11,961	9,099	9,099	7,145	6,351	364	191	180	
20-30	50,557	27,076	23,481	48,171	25,645	22,526	15,021	15,284	20,311	2,250	1,107	1,143	
30-40	38,267	20,011	17,346	36,122	19,100	17,022	17,511	16,783	11,161	4,221	1,730	2,482	
40-50	21,558	12,000	10,558	20,111	11,111	9,000	16,800	10,065	6,735	5,525	1,753	3,772	
50-60	13,081	7,232	5,849	12,111	6,777	5,334	7,620	5,248	2,781	4,891	1,613	3,278	
60 and over	7,006	4,071	2,935	6,422	3,666	2,756	3,215	2,525	1,090	3,551	1,343	2,208	
Muslim	237,674	126,771	110,903	126,653	73,811	52,842	92,763	46,038	45,695	18,253	6,787	11,466	
0-1	8,025	4,061	3,964	8,025	4,061	3,964							
1-2	6,920	3,313	3,607	6,920	3,313	3,607							
2-3	8,985	4,359	4,626	8,985	4,359	4,626							
3-4	9,433	4,662	4,771	9,433	4,662	4,771							
4-5	8,885	4,190	4,695	8,885	4,190	4,695							
Total 0-5	42,248	20,975	21,273	42,248	20,975	21,273							
5-10	33,807	18,756	15,051	33,184	18,132	15,052	168	120	248	15	4	11	
10-15	26,113	14,030	12,083	24,960	13,229	11,731	1,173	781	1,057	41	17	27	
15-20	19,164	10,471	8,693	18,348	7,619	2,709	9,401	2,671	5,823	322	164	158	
20-30	41,673	22,850	18,823	40,817	21,111	19,706	30,811	1,462	17,909	1,060	903	997	
30-40	33,611	18,005	15,606	32,034	17,406	14,628	26,913	11,172	12,711	3,664	1,527	2,137	
40-50	20,957	11,107	9,850	19,101	7,711	11,390	11,030	5,912	6,049	4,826	1,524	3,302	
50-60	11,609	6,437	5,172	10,505	5,334	5,171	6,835	4,670	2,165	4,329	1,428	2,901	
60 and over	6,172	3,546	2,626	5,600	3,130	2,470	2,879	2,247	632	3,093	1,160	1,933	
Hindu	26,181	14,528	11,653	13,308	8,070	5,238	10,642	5,669	4,973	2,231	789	1,442	
0-1	981	526	455	981	526	455							
1-2	761	385	376	761	385	376							
2-3	811	412	399	811	412	399							
3-4	875	422	453	875	422	453							
4-5	851	437	414	851	437	414							
Total 0-5	4,322	2,182	2,140	4,322	2,182	2,140							
5-10	3,428	1,823	1,605	3,359	1,800	1,558	63	21	42	7	2	5	
10-15	2,870	1,574	1,296	2,628	1,528	1,100	233	43	190	9	3	6	
15-20	2,187	1,197	1,090	2,026	1,026	227	1,109	714	845	75	17	18	
20-30	5,309	3,068	2,241	5,200	3,131	2,069	3,802	1,812	1,990	247	122	125	
30-40	3,701	2,199	1,502	3,622	2,076	1,546	2,898	1,746	1,152	481	177	304	
40-50	2,188	1,237	951	2,111	1,111	1,000	1,507	980	517	500	185	405	
50-60	1,173	650	523	1,111	533	578	649	478	181	470	139	331	
60 and over	703	398	305	660	330	330	381	235	46	392	144	248	
Sikh	5,482	3,278	2,204	2,851	1,807	1,044	2,271	1,301	970	360	170	190	
0-1	191	89	101	193	89	104							
1-2	152	70	82	152	70	82							
2-3	167	89	78	167	89	78							
3-4	162	87	75	162	87	75							
4-5	157	87	70	157	87	70							
Total 0-5	831	422	409	831	422	409							
5-10	670	353	317	658	351	307	11	2	9	1		1	
10-15	579	305	274	533	296	237	45	9	70	1		1	
15-20	568	359	209	501	246	255	270	110	160	7	3	4	
20-30	1,257	823	434	1,200	630	570	810	446	394	37	18	19	
30-40	795	522	273	704	395	309	621	306	225	70	31	39	
40-50	437	268	169	428	268	160	411	209	102	98	39	59	
50-60	221	142	79	215	140	75	123	90	33	83	42	41	
60 and over	124	84	40	111	8	3	50	39	11	63	37	26	
Christian	964	686	278	591	474	119	335	193	142	36	19	17	
0-1	24	14	10	24	14	10							
1-2	19	11	8	19	11	8							
2-3	23	13	10	23	13	10							
3-4	22	11	11	22	11	11							
4-5	18	10	8	18	10	8							
Total 0-5	106	59	47	100	59	47							
5-10	62	36	26	61	35	26	1	1					
10-15	52	28	24	45	27	18	6	1	5	1		1	
15-20	109	81	28	74	71	3	35	10	25				
20-30	348	289	59	230	221	9	112	64	48	6	4	2	
30-40	180	125	55	162	92	70	112	69	43	6	4	6	
40-50	76	48	28	73	44	29	52	34	18	11	5	5	
50-60	22	14	8	21	11	10	12	10	2	9	4	5	
60 and over	9	6	3	9	6	3	5	4	1	3	2	1	

TABLE VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Part II (a)—Districts

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	Persons	Males	Females	Person	Male	Female	Persons	Males	Female	Persons	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DGRA ISMAIL KHAN													
All religions	271,064	148,106	125,958	139,878	84,120	55,758	111,391	55,754	55,637	22,795	8,232	14,563	
0-1	9,019	4,819	4,200	1,619	1,918	4,795							
1-2	7,152	3,522	3,630	7,152	3,522	3,630							
2-3	8,772	4,315	4,457	9,772	4,315	5,457							
3-4	9,211	4,605	4,606	9,211	4,605	4,606							
4-5	9,010	4,685	4,325	9,010	4,685	4,325							
Total 0-5	43,758	22,135	21,623	43,758	22,135	21,623							
5-10	77,192	40,510	36,682	37,041	21,100	15,941	378	105	273	13	5	8	
10-15	11,601	5,666	5,935	20,522	17,110	3,412	1,971	790	1,575	56	19	37	
15-20	21,227	10,327	10,900	12,220	6,100	6,120	10,000	3,301	7,676	118	107	221	
20-30	21,904	10,303	11,601	1,100	10,311	1,790	77,117	15,017	21,301	2,358	1,186	1,202	
30-40	7,613	3,227	4,386	2,071	2,000	2,071	71,128	16,648	11,110	4,710	1,700	2,619	
40-50	21,092	10,018	10,974	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,116	6,943	5,654	1,447	3,807	
50-60	13,603	7,150	6,453	7,150	3,450	3,700	1,190	5,605	2,615	5,050	1,508	3,491	
60 and over	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,110	3,005	911	1,855	1,683	3,175	
Muslim	235,777	127,130	108,647	120,968	74,000	46,968	95,565	47,313	48,252	19,234	7,029	12,205	
0-1	9,050	4,810	4,240	2,000	1,100	1,100							
1-2	1,172	1,010	1,162	1,172	1,172	1,162							
2-3	7,172	3,515	3,657	7,172	3,515	3,657							
3-4	8,090	4,045	4,045	8,090	4,045	4,045							
4-5	7,912	4,092	3,820	7,912	4,092	3,820							
Total 0-5	37,931	19,229	18,702	37,931	19,229	18,702							
5-10	72,100	37,000	35,100	14,512	17,621	11,900	266	92	191	7	2	5	
10-15	2,191	1,108	1,083	2,515	1,510	1,005	1,507	732	1,205	49	17	32	
15-20	21,570	11,200	10,370	11,100	5,132	5,968	2,000	1,001	6,516	151	170	181	
20-30	41,305	20,536	20,769	1,100	10,000	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,020	1,012	978	
30-40	33,109	18,050	15,059	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	
40-50	20,529	11,098	9,431	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	
50-60	11,759	6,408	5,351	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	
60 and over	7,718	4,201	3,517	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	
Hindu	35,821	19,364	16,458	17,710	10,437	7,273	11,730	7,812	6,018	3,346	1,114	2,232	
0-1	1,216	642	574	1,216	642	574							
1-2	918	440	478	918	440	478							
2-3	1,066	521	545	1,066	521	545							
3-4	1,103	510	593	1,103	510	593							
4-5	1,110	553	557	1,107	553	554							
Total 0-5	5,480	2,713	2,767	5,480	2,713	2,767							
5-10	1,727	815	912	1,614	815	799	100	27	85	5	2	3	
10-15	1,115	520	595	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500	500	500	
15-20	7,120	3,515	3,605	1,087	1,200	1,200	1,071	500	1,111	62	21	79	
20-30	6,553	3,279	3,274	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	
30-40	3,010	1,505	1,505	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	
40-50	3,100	1,500	1,600	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	
50-60	1,111	555	556	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	
60 and over	1,102	550	552	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	
Sikh	1,878	1,110	768	935	593	342	771	453	321	169	64	105	
0-1	57	26	31	57	26	31							
1-2	51	26	25	51	26	25							
2-3	62	38	24	62	38	24							
3-4	57	25	32	57	25	32							
4-5	50	23	27	50	23	27							
Total 0-5	230	103	127	230	103	127							
5-10	210	100	110	111	55	56	111	55	56	55	25	30	
10-15	207	105	102	104	52	52	11	5	9	3	2	1	
15-20	101	51	50	100	50	50	88	40	48	15	6	9	
20-30	781	391	390	781	391	390	781	391	390	781	391	390	
30-40	250	125	125	17	10	7	245	125	120	27	8	19	
40-50	150	75	75	3	3	3	100	50	50	47	17	30	
50-60	61	30	31	1	1	1	15	7	8	35	10	25	
60 and over	62	33	29	1	1	1	19	11	7	41	20	21	
Christian	657	402	255	289	201	88	322	176	146	45	25	21	
0-1	14	6	8	14	6	8							
1-2	11	6	5	11	6	5							
2-3	12	6	6	12	6	6							
3-4	12	7	5	12	7	5							
4-5	12	7	5	12	7	5							
Total 0-5	61	30	31	61	30	31							
5-10	47	25	22	47	25	22							
10-15	130	65	65	73	30	43	3	1	2	2	2	2	
15-20	10	5	5	27	19	8	11	4	7	2	2	2	
20-30	11	100	11	71	60	11	96	38	58	4	2	2	
30-40	197	121	66	40	37	3	131	79	52	13	8	5	
40-50	75	51	24	8	5	3	55	31	24	12	7	5	
50-60	27	19	8	4	3	1	15	11	4	8	5	4	
60 and over	17	7	10	4	2	2	6	4	2	7	1	1	

TABLE VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition, Part II (b)—Trans-Frontier Posts

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All religions	46,451	44 35	1,816	20,496	19 415	881	24,029	23,827	802	1 526	1,393	133
0-1	1,11	60	51	1,11	90	84						
1-2	133	50	71	133	50	71						
2-3	115	73	72	115	73	72						
3-4	151	70	72	151	70	72						
4-5	117	66	71	117	66	71						
Total 0-5	750	377	373	750	377	373						
5-10	641	308	213	641	303	269	9	5	4			
10-15	7,8	502	210	708	522	186	65	39	29		1	1
15-20	5,791	3,607	141	5,751	5,721	30	2,422	2,177	150	113	109	4
20-25	23,015	22,675	351	10,654	10,641	13	11,785	11,431	357	5,0	503	13
25-30	9,065	9,490	105	1 590	1,580	7	7,020	7,150	170	169	151	18
30-35	2,051	1,051	100	107	106	1	1,661	1,610	65	200	166	34
35-40	511	401	50	28	29		391	374	17	65	63	33
40-50	2-3	151	12	10	8	2	1 11	132	10	71	41	30
50 and over												
Muslim	23,083	22,114	972	9 447	8,981	406	12,901	12,454	447	738	679	59
0-1	92	19	17	92	49	43						
1-2	63	7	36	63	27	36						
2-3	70	10	10	70	30	40						
3-4	86	45	41	86	17	11						
4-5	79	40	39	79	10	30						
Total 0-5	399	200	199	399	200	199						
5-10	376	105	143	331	192	142	1	3	1			
10-15	404	151	110	421	729	97	39	25	14	1		1
15-20	4,307	4,105	102	2,847	2,831	16	1 110	1 333	83	44	41	3
20-25	11,222	11,000	212	4,775	4,760	9	6 176	5 905	208	271	200	5
25-30	1,819	1,735	111	571	567	1	1 023	1 025	98	235	220	9
30-35	1,041	1,015	40	61	60	1	927	896	30	105	89	16
35-40	251	255	23	11	11		222	213	9	48	31	14
40-50	175	119	10	5	5		96	91	5	34	23	11
50 and over												
Hindu	13,651	13,194	457	4 911	4 689	222	8 189	7,997	192	551	508	43
0-1	50	24	26	50	21	26						
1-2	36	11	4	38	14	24						
2-3	34	17	17	34	17	17						
3-4	33	10	11	33	19	14						
4-5	33	16	15	33	18	15						
Total 0-5	188	92	96	188	92	96						
5-10	159	64	65	158	94	61	1		1			
10-15	177	122	55	167	114	48	15	8	7			
15-20	2,535	2 531	52	1,178	1,104	9	1,028	1 016	42	49	18	1
20-25	6,071	6,542	92	2 476	2 470	2	3 070	3 556	83	217	210	7
25-30	3 105	3 009	36	360	379	1	2,550	2,525	31	169	165	4
30-35	601	575	29	19	19		491	471	20	61	55	9
35-40	135	120	15	13	13		91	87	1	31	20	11
40-50	61	17	17	5	5	2	38	31	1	21	10	11
50 and over												
Sikh	5,425	5,125	300	2,377	2,295	152	2 871	2 750	124	171	150	24
0-1	23	12	11	23	12	11						
1-2	22	13	9	22	13	9						
2-3	23	11	11	23	11	11						
3-4	23	8	15	23	8	15						
4-5	25	11	14	25	11	14						
Total 0-5	113	55	61	113	55	61						
5-10	105	53	52	103	51	52	2	2				
10-15	100	61	39	90	57	35	9	5	4	1	1	
15-20	1,091	1,071	21	660	657	3	417	399	18	17	17	
20-25	2,049	2,000	49	1 160	1,100	2	1,120	1 371	19	69	60	
25-30	1,087	1,010	39	231	233	1	804	770	34	17	13	4
30-35	206	185	22	17	17		173	159	11	22	11	8
35-40	52	42	10	1	1		13	10	4	9	2	6
40-50	16	9	7				0	5	1	10	4	6
50 and over												
Christian	4 283	4,199	87	3 561	3 530	41	663	621	39	62	55	7
0-1	0	0	4	9	5	4						
1-2	10	5	5	10	5	5						
2-3	0	0	3	9	6	3						
3-4	9	7	3	9	7	7						
4-5	10	7	3	10	7	3						
Total 0-5	47	30	17	47	30	17						
5-10	39	20	13	37	26	11						
10-15	37	25	12	32	24	6	5	1	1			
15-20	801	795	9	706	704	2	75	28	7	3	3	
20-25	2,513	2,493	20	2,241	2 239	2	253	236	17	19	18	1
25-30	640	637	0	391	390	1	237	230	7	14	17	1
30-35	146	143	3	11	11		91	92	2	8	7	2
35-40	46	44	2	3	3		35	35		8	6	1
40-50										6	4	2
50-60												
60 and over												

TABLE VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition, Part II (b)—Trans-Frontier Posts

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Parsi	2	2					1	1		1	1	
0-1												
1-3												
2-3												
3-4												
4-5												
Total 0-5												
5-10												
10-15												
15-20												
20-30												
30-40												
40-50	2	2					1	1		1	1	
50-60												
60 and over												
Buddhist	1	1					1	1				
0-1												
1-3												
2-3												
3-4												
4-5												
Total 0-5												
5-10												
10-15												
15-20	1	1					1	1				
20-30												
30-40												
40-50												
50-60												
60 and over												

TABLE VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition, Part III—Peshawar Municipality

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Male	Females	Person	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All religions	87,440	50,151	37,289	44,401	28,213	16,188	35,070	19,162	15,908	7,069	2,776	5,193
0-1	2,110	1,115	1,101	2,110	1,115	1,101						
1-2	2,125	1,068	1,057	2,125	1,068	1,057						
2-3	2,373	1,206	1,167	2,373	1,206	1,167						
3-4	2,073	1,172	1,001	2,207	1,172	1,031						
4-5	2,177	1,116	1,057	2,177	1,116	1,057						
Total 0-5	11,183	5,707	5,476	11,183	5,707	5,476						
5-10	9,894	5,373	4,521	9,783	5,260	4,521	86	33	53	15	11	4
10-15	9,377	5,203	4,174	9,266	5,099	4,166	511	80	152	25	15	23
15-20	9,700	5,063	4,637	9,518	4,922	4,596	3,156	705	2,701	116	40	70
20-30	19,100	10,904	7,515	18,436	10,490	7,946	11,167	6,031	6,139	904	371	413
30-40	13,100	8,220	5,116	12,775	7,558	5,217	10,067	6,021	4,043	1,523	641	887
40-50	8,774	5,072	3,703	8,590	4,915	3,675	5,807	3,075	2,732	1,071	110	1,311
50-60	4,602	2,607	1,990	4,510	2,510	2,000	2,676	1,037	677	1,210	301	1,125
60 and over	3,405	1,700	1,705	3,405	1,700	1,705	1,516	1,278	2,25	1,911	571	1,270
Muslim	69,893	39,915	29,978	75,831	42,681	33,150	77,784	45,025	32,759	6,278	2,209	4,069
0-1	1,714	911	803	1,714	911	803						
1-2	1,610	822	788	1,610	822	788						
2-3	1,819	935	884	1,819	935	884						
3-4	1,707	919	788	1,707	919	788						
4-5	1,606	870	736	1,606	870	736						
Total 0-5	8,678	4,428	4,250	8,678	4,428	4,250						
5-10	7,951	4,236	3,715	7,780	4,155	3,625	53	10	21	11	9	2
10-15	7,157	4,153	3,004	7,093	3,960	3,133	339	57	252	5	15	10
15-20	7,913	4,073	3,840	7,556	3,950	3,606	2,270	577	1,693	87	36	51
20-30	14,107	8,045	6,062	13,811	7,511	6,300	9,007	3,008	4,000	615	307	708
30-40	10,809	6,504	4,305	10,511	6,211	4,300	7,103	3,720	3,383	1,188	517	675
40-50	6,804	3,957	2,847	6,611	3,811	2,800	5,511	3,000	2,511	1,115	110	1,008
50-60	3,761	2,100	1,661	3,611	2,011	1,600	5,111	2,111	1,011	1,301	354	977
60 and over	2,916	1,450	1,466	2,916	1,450	1,466	1,111	1,001	1,000	1,503	165	1,038
Hindu	11,594	6,781	4,813	11,594	6,781	4,813	1,769	2,730	4,039	1,163	363	797
0-1	311	161	150	311	161	150						
1-2	321	168	153	321	168	153						
2-3	345	175	170	345	175	170						
3-4	312	163	149	312	163	149						
4-5	207	150	141	207	150	141						
Total 0-5	1,509	813	696	1,509	813	696						
5-10	1,712	709	603	1,688	678	610	23	10	12	2	1	1
10-15	1,276	683	593	1,201	661	540	131	21	112	1	1	1
15-20	1,249	731	518	1,201	661	520	57	57	150	18	6	12
20-30	2,452	1,532	920	2,411	1,511	900	1,000	500	800	171	54	77
30-40	1,770	1,120	650	1,700	1,000	700	1,298	854	134	247	90	153
40-50	1,066	661	405	1,011	611	400	702	522	190	297	81	216
50-60	574	331	243	574	331	243	301	211	63	247	69	178
60 and over	376	198	178	376	198	178	133	116	10	221	62	159
Sikh	5,150	2,992	2,158	5,150	2,992	2,158	2,166	1,213	953	474	174	300
0-1	171	89	82	171	89	82						
1-2	140	75	65	140	75	65						
2-3	159	82	77	159	82	77						
3-4	156	79	77	156	79	77						
4-5	153	78	75	153	78	75						
Total 0-5	779	403	376	779	403	376						
5-10	628	337	291	616	313	284	10	3	7	2	1	1
10-15	560	320	240	547	311	236	61	9	52	2	2	6
15-20	511	314	229	507	311	226	267	70	197	9	3	1
20-30	1,093	671	422	1,060	646	414	771	373	308	52	25	27
30-40	691	442	249	670	430	240	560	370	190	85	20	56
40-50	439	278	161	427	265	162	289	210	79	123	13	80
50-60	278	154	124	278	154	124	132	113	19	96	33	63
60 and over	186	110	76	186	110	76	76	65	11	105	40	65
Christian	792	452	340	792	452	340	343	183	157	57	30	27
0-1	20	11	9	20	11	9						
1-2	24	13	11	24	13	11						
2-3	30	14	16	30	14	16						
3-4	28	12	16	28	12	16						
4-5	25	13	12	25	12	13						
Total 0-5	127	63	64	127	63	64						
5-10	91	51	40	90	50	40	1	1	6			
10-15	81	43	38	77	47	30	7	1				
15-20	87	40	47	80	47	33	41	13	29	2	1	1
20-30	169	91	78	163	90	73	121	50	71	6	5	1
30-40	171	91	80	160	88	72	109	74	75	12	9	3
40-50	62	43	19	60	33	27	46	35	11	17	6	7
50-60	28	17	11	28	17	11	14	10	4	12	5	7
60 and over	17	8	9	17	8	9	4	3	1	12	4	8

TABLE VII

Age, Sex and Civil Condition, Part III -- Keshawari Municipality

Age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed			
	Persons	Males	Females	Person	Male	Female	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jew	11	11			3	3		8	8				
0-1													
1-2													
2-3													
3-4													
4-5													
Total 0-5													
5-10													
10-15													
15-20	2	2			2	2							
20-30	3	2			1	1		1	1				
30-40	3	3						3	3				
40-50	3	3						3	3				
50-60	1	1						1	1				
60 and over													

TABLE VIII

Civil condition by age for selected castes

1 The twelve castes selected for this table are the same as those selected for tables XI and XIV

2 The table includes the population of each caste residing in trans-frontier posts

TABLE VIII

Civil condition by age for selected castes

Serial No	Caste, tribe or race	Locality	Sex	Population dehly with	Unmarried						
					Total	0 to 6	7 to 13	14 to 16	17 to 23	24 to 43	44 and over
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Awan	All districts and towns frontier posts	Males	154,943	86,761	23,883	26,614	9,482	11,749	7,913	2,110
			Females	1,29,228	53,884	28,650	20,170	1,159	2,735	2,173	657
2	Arora		Males	31,576	19,297	6,813	5,761	1,981	2,687	1,681	371
			Females	26,826	11,906	5,071	4,310	890	388	250	55
3	Brahman		Males	10,723	5,453	1,311	1,189	557	1,011	911	244
			Females	6,177	2,569	1,256	841	233	170	52	15
4	Chamar		Males	1,749	922	727	253	137	106	72	27
			Females	1,169	555	245	138	45	61	76	19
5	Chuhra		Males	6,390	3,067	777	605	771	668	532	51
			Females	2,975	1,693	425	191	07	30	25	13
6	Gujar		Males	61,223	39,170	13,061	12,901	1,872	1,171	2,886	983
			Females	22,207	11,220	11,026	9,309	1,508	604	621	163
7	Jat		Males	11,760	3,537	6,311	6,215	2,784	1,511	2,750	181
			Females	11,059	14,512	7,119	1,538	1,277	911	418	118
8	Khatris		Males	10,017	10,205	3,073	2,625	1,165	1,930	1,285	309
			Females	15,097	6,107	3,010	1,188	156	397	111	39
9	Pathan		Males	101,695	26,113	10,118	5,110	2,073	28,110	20,110	1,956
			Females	11,011	22,011	10,817	68,107	16,641	11,697	7,017	3,062
10	Siyad		Males	22,831	21,970	8,878	7,017	2,811	3,107	1,969	358
			Females	30,179	19,155	5,006	6,101	1,618	1,031	762	251
11	Swathi	Haryana and Punjab districts only	Males	25,110	15,717	4,053	1,787	2,006	1,501	1,419	448
			Females	11,150	9,301	4,353	3,517	1,012	269	193	22
12	Tanaoli		Males	45,411	26,551	9,677	8,916	2,809	2,170	1,975	381
			Females	40,661	18,319	9,263	6,513	1,058	596	753	146

TABLE VIII

Civil condition by age for selected castes

Married							Widowed							Serial No
Total 12	0 to 6 13	7 to 13 14	14 to 16 15	17 to 23 16	24 to 43 17	44 and over 18	Total 19	0 to 6 20	7 to 13 21	14 to 16 22	17 to 23 23	24 to 43 24	44 and over 25	
54,889		430	1,218	1,955	32,211	16,056	13,293		6	216	820	3,777	8,474	1
55,170		896	1,307	12,311	29,364	8,197	14,174		24	566	724	1,639	8,221	
13,003		109	116	1,498	7,623	3,637	2,270		7	25	106	869	1,269	2
11,218		154	690	3,091	6,098	1,185	3,702		5	13	112	1,120	2,152	
4,587		118	912	768	2,381	1,105	878		1	9	69	341	158	3
2,980		63	379	781	1,731	426	928		8	1	19	312	588	
712		6	41	141	373	151	115		3	10	12	17	13	4
482		8	63	121	731	56	92				6	31	55	
2,830		135	128	557	1,133	677	513		1	17	72	261	235	5
1,441		68	119	351	690	180	371		2	1	5	158	205	
23,962		96	599	2,460	13,691	1,713	3,182		2	25	187	1,011	1,922	6
25,516		270	2,195	4,747	13,962	4,143	5,501		7	39	130	1,727	7,392	
17,814		18	517	2,877	9,591	1,991	2,773		1	25	143	1,171	1,330	7
13,537		128	706	2,972	7,560	2,171	3,909		2	25	200	1,191	1,18	
8,245		36	269	1,255	1,161	2,521	1,107		11	28	116	467	750	8
7,010		227	701	1,817	3,235	1,030	1,882		4	11	79	519	1,190	
179,940		818	2,821	10,613	101,085	58,510	27,233		311	700	1,572	10,091	11,601	9
176,499		2,409	9,130	57,101	100,002	77,760	47,915		17	179	1,901	15,609	20,512	
15,670		87	295	1,617	9,749	4,903	2,294		5	32	141	802	1,111	10
16,263		173	969	3,504	8,800	2,718	4,510		8	30	190	1,278	1,761	
8,857		127	683	1,689	1,613	1,715	822			21	51	336	415	11
9,577		85	503	1,763	5,761	1,462	2,207			9	52	653	1,101	
17,007		291	633	1,646	9,531	4,506	1,856		7	8	98	618	1,129	12
18,106		207	1,030	3,821	10,726	2,382	4,270		4	16	105	1,181	2,607	

TABLE IX

Infirmities

1 This table is divided into two parts. Part I shows the distribution of the persons afflicted according to age, and part II, their distribution according to locality. No afflicted persons were enumerated in Tians Frontier posts.

2 Combinations of infirmities were recorded. Persons afflicted with two or more infirmities have been shown under each of the infirmities in question in columns 5 to 16.

The number of persons afflicted includes sixty persons afflicted with two infirmities and three persons afflicted with three infirmities, as detailed below —

Combination of infirmities	Persons afflicted	Males	Females
Insanity and deaf-muteness	34	22	12
Insanity and blindness	11	6	5
Deaf-muteness and blindness	6	5	1
Deaf-muteness and leprosy	7	3	4
Blindness and leprosy	2	1	1
Insanity, blindness and deaf-muteness	2	2	
Insanity, blindness and leprosy	1		1
Total	63	39	24

The total of the infirmities therefore exceeds the total number of persons afflicted, as given in columns 2 to 4, by 66.

TABLE IX

Infirmities

Part I—Distribution by age

Age	Population afflicted			Insane			Deaf-mutes			Blind			Lepers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-1	12	5	7	1		1	2	1	1	9	4	3			
1-2	22	15	7	3	2	1	4	3	1	14	10	4	1		1
2-3	43	22	21	3	1	2	15	10	5	23	11	12	2		2
3-4	46	29	17	1	1		28	19	9	15	9	6	4	1	3
4-5	95	58	37	14	8	6	47	29	18	26	16	10	10	6	4
Total 0-5	218	129	89	22	12	10	96	62	34	87	50	37	17	7	10
5-10	407	269	138	70	51	19	208	139	69	120	75	45	23	13	10
10-15	444	301	143	86	65	21	217	150	67	116	77	49	26	19	7
15-20	383	255	128	93	69	24	152	106	46	118	67	51	29	18	11
20-25	370	241	129	91	66	25	133	92	41	127	73	54	27	15	12
25-30	368	241	127	86	62	24	138	90	48	130	77	53	18	14	4
30-35	352	235	117	75	57	18	129	88	41	128	75	53	21	15	6
35-40	310	199	111	52	40	12	101	75	26	111	73	68	17	11	6
40-45	305	186	119	48	37	11	88	58	30	159	85	74	13	9	4
45-50	322	182	140	43	30	13	77	45	32	188	97	91	15	11	4
50-55	298	165	133	36	25	11	65	42	23	186	89	97	13	9	4
55-60	300	167	133	19	13	6	48	31	17	227	117	110	11	9	2
60-65	267	152	115	10	7	3	44	28	16	206	111	95	8	6	2
65-70	164	99	71	4	4		24	18	6	134	70	64	3	2	1
70 and over	476	276	200	6	5	1	77	50	27	386	215	171	8	6	2
Total	4,984	3,091	1,893	741	543	198	1,597	1,074	523	2,463	1,351	1,112	249	164	85

Part II—Distribution by Districts

District	Population afflicted			Insane			Deaf-mutes			Blind			Lepers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
N W F Province	4,984	3,091	1,893	741	543	198	1,597	1,074	523	2,463	1,351	1,112	249	164	85
Hazara	1,077	685	392	140	97	43	496	324	172	371	209	162	84	63	21
Peshawar	2,111	1,374	737	334	254	80	629	447	182	1,044	600	444	136	90	46
Kohat	402	249	153	78	58	20	142	96	46	177	98	79	12	3	9
Bannu	382	250	132	92	69		118	81	37	168	101	67	11	5	6
D era Ismail Khan	1,012	533	479	97	65	32	212	126	86	703	343	360	6	3	3

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood

GENERAL TABLE

1 All occupations are divided into 10 main classes and subdivided into twelve sub classes, fifty five orders and one hundred and ninety five groups. This scheme of classification is the same as in 1921, except that there were then fifty six orders and one hundred and ninety one groups.

2 The form of the table is different from that used at the last Census in respect of dependents, and additional figures have also been given for subsidiary occupations. Dependents have been split up into working and non-working dependents and no attempt has been made to distribute the latter among the different occupations.

3 The following groups, indicating occupations which have not been returned in the North West Frontier Province, have been omitted from the table —(2) Estate Agents and Managers or owners (3) Cultivators of jhum, taurigya and shifting areas (9) Cinchona (10) Coconut (11) Coffee (12) Ganja (13) Pan Vine (14) Rubber (15) Tea (20) Collectors of lac (24) Birds, bees, etc (25) Silkworms (26) Lac cultivation (29) Gold (30) Iron (31) Lead, silver and zinc (32) Manganese (33) Tin and wolfram (34) Other metallic minerals (35) Coal (36) Petroleum (37) Building materials (including stone, materials for cement manufacture and clays) (38) Mica (41) Other non metallic minerals (48) Hair (horse hair), etc (52) Fanners and persons occupied with leathers, and bustles, brush makers (57) Smelting, forging and rolling of iron and other metals (58) Makers of arms, guns, etc (62) Workers in mints, die-smiths, etc (69) Manufacture and refining of mineral oils (76) Toddy drawers (79) Manufacturers of opium (101) Persons concerned with aerodromes and aeroplanes (122) Trade in thatches and other forest produce. The omission of groups 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 101 involves the omission of order 3 (Metallic minerals) and order 18 (Transport by air) respectively.

4 For reasons of economy, no figures showing occupations combined with agriculture have been compiled at the present Census.

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Group No	Occupation	N W F Province							N W F Province		
		Total earners				903,081			Total earners		
		Working dependent				97,310			Working dependents		
		Non working dependents				1,572,076			Non working dependents		
1	2	Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Total following occupation	As principal occupation	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females
			3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
	ALL OCCUPATIONS	928,381	777,051	25,030	7-493	24,877	58,439	491	913,100	735,649	25,010
	Class A—Production of raw materials	510,910	439,515	11,721	56,883	23,000	29,575	181	557,483	437,238	11,727
	SUB CLASS I—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	560,778	439,428	11,727	56,882	23,000	29,560	181	557,352	437,121	11,727
	ORDER 1—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	560,444	439,160	11,726	56,879	23,000	29,501	181	557,020	436,853	11,716
	ORDER 1 (a)—CULTIVATION	551,332	434,227	11,678	56,267	22,980	29,003	177	550,905	431,920	11,678
1	Non cultivating proprietors (including land in money or kind)	55,803	34,597	3,625	3,070	891	12,601	12	51,449	31,997	3,625
3	Estate agents and managers of Government	9	0					3	0	0	
4	Rent collectors, clerks, etc	80	80						80	80	
5	Cultivating owners	233,322	216,175	4,911	4,813	1,311	5,751	9	234,271	216,189	4,911
6	Tenant cultivators	205,551	118,137	2,227	30,779	16,191	7,812	30	205,227	117,915	2,227
7	Agricultural labourers	39,568	31,032	915	16,685	1,170	2,753	17	50,169	34,735	915
	ORDER 1 (b)—CULTIVATION OF SPECIAL CROPS (FRUITS, LATE (PLANTS), MANACIES, CEREALS AND LABOURERS)	591	512	8	5	6	60		591	512	8
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	591	512	8	5	6	60		591	512	8
	ORDER 1 (c)—FORESTRY	327	232	11	24	2	59	1	327	232	11
17	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc	57	42				15		57	42	
18	Wood cutters and charcoal burners	2-8	151	7	11	1	11	1	2-8	153	7
19	Collectors of forest produce	42	37	4		1			42	37	4
	ORDER 1 (d)—STOCK RAISING	5,197	4,189	29	585	12	379	3	5,197	4,189	29
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	4,951	3,961	19	579	12	359	1	4,951	3,961	19
22	Breeders of transport animals	2	1	1					2	1	1
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	244	207	9	6		20	2	244	207	9
	ORDER 2—FISHING AND HUNTING	331	268	1	3		59		331	268	1
27	Fishing and pearling	321	261	1	3		56		321	261	1
28	Hunting	10	7				3		10	7	
	SUB CLASS II—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	132	117		1		14		132	117	
	ORDER 1—NON METALLIC MINERALS	132	117		1		14		132	117	
39	Precious and semi precious stones	49	36				13		49	36	
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substance,	83	81		1		1		83	81	

TABLE X

Occupation of means of livelihood—General Table

Districts		Hazara										Peshawar							
		Total census Working dependents Non working dependents Population										Total census Working dependents Non working dependents Population							
		1910/11										1911/12							
Districts	No. of villages	As subsidiary to other occupation		Total for all occupations	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Total for all occupations	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total for all occupations	No. of females
		Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
32	21,877	5,012	191	230,231	173,005	7,270	10,412	19,209	10,932	116	38,052	17,131	1,001	17,293	2,317	21,303	119		
78	23,000	82,519	181	176,437	131,132	1,913	17,660	18,357	1,000	45	219,751	171,148	3,615	27,700	1,927	11,939	75		
77	23,000	21,115	181	176,388	131,396	4,943	17,660	18,357	3,987	55	219,754	171,148	3,665	27,700	1,927	11,939	75		
14	23,000	28,386	181	176,367	131,369	4,943	17,658	18,357	3,985	55	219,480	174,221	3,665	27,699	1,927	11,893	75		
12	22,980	27,888	177	174,453	129,781	4,926	17,439	18,319	3,901	54	218,072	172,986	3,657	27,645	1,924	11,786	74		
69	883	12,352	123	4,197	2,100	733	419	525	802	42	27,818	19,112	1,286	2,200	179	5,012	49		
		3		6	3				3										
				21	23						55	55							
33	1,343	4,986	9	64,261	58,632	2,434	1,005	1,141	1,042	1	89,657	84,528	1,112	1,119	151	2,317			
78	16,484	7,791	34	74,237	52,753	1,411	5,711	13,119	899	3	83,826	57,938	572	20,029	1,136	1,330	22		
85	4,270	2,753	13	31,239	16,204	710	10,301	1,755	1,158	5	16,636	11,253	317	3,268	458	1,227	1		
5	6	60		49	32	2	1	2	12		272	260	2	1		9			
5	6	60		49	32	2	1	2	12		272	260	2	1		9			
22	2	59	1	250	184	7	22		37		26	22		2		1	1		
		15		50	36				14		7	6				1			
32	1	44	1	196	144	7	22		21		2			1		1			
	1			4	4						17	16		1					
85	12	379	3	1,615	1,372	8	196	6	32	1	1,110	953	6	53	1	97			
79	12	359	1	1,471	1,244	1	190	6	26	1	1,063	917	6	53	1	91			
				1	1						1	1							
6		20	2	143	128	3	6		6		16	15				11			
3		59		21	17		2		2		274	227		1		46			
1		56		20	16		2		2		270	21		1		45			
		3		1	1						4	3				1			
1		14		49	36				13										
1		14		49	36				13										
1		13		49	36				13										
1		1																	

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Group No	Occupation	Kohat								Bannu							
		Total earners				74,919				Total earners				87,759			
		Working dependent				5,115				Working dependent				6,200			
		Non working dependents				156,092				Non working dependents				176,312			
		Population				230,273				Population				270,701			
1	2	To follow occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		13	14
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
	ALL OCCUPATIONS	87,415	69,599	3,340	4,548	687	9,180	61	100,290	85,476	2,283	4,364	1,830	6,286	45		
	CLASS A—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	46,215	35,702	1,487	3,912	541	4,558	15	56,279	46,368	1,075	3,197	1,716	3,904	19		
	SUB CLASS I—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	46,132	35,621	1,487	3,911	541	4,557	15	56,279	46,368	1,075	3,197	1,716	3,904	19		
	ORDER 1—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	46,127	35,618	1,487	3,911	541	4,555	15	56,275	46,364	1,075	3,197	1,716	3,901	19		
	ORDER 1 (1)—CULTIVATION	45,453	35,205	1,475	3,822	536	4,402	13	55,889	46,028	1,072	3,174	1,716	3,880	19		
1	Non cultivating proprietors and managers of Government	7,171	2,875	583	451	96	3,157	9	7,312	4,555	670	710	78	1,450	9		
3	Land agents and managers of Government	3	3														
4	Rent collectors, clerks, etc	2	2														
5	Cultivating owners	28,051	26,985	772	117	26	751		26,776	26,512	44	478	21	557	4		
6	Tenant cultivators	5,422	3,990	63	703	212	312	2	10,736	11,789	95	1,633	1,218	1,918	3		
7	Agricultural labourers	4,201	1,350	57	2,158	172	162	2	5,065	4,172	63	151	319	155	3		
	ORDER 1 (2)—CULTIVATION OF SPECIAL CROPS, FRUITS, ETC (PLANTERS, MANAGERS, CLERKS AND LABOURERS)	23	21		1		1		142	128	1	2		11			
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	23	21		1		1		142	128	1	2		11			
	ORDER 1 (3)—FORESTRY	24	3				21										
17	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc																
18	Wood cutters and charcoal business	22	1				21										
19	Collectors of forest produce	2	2														
	ORDER 1 (4)—STOCK RAISING	627	389	12	88	5	131	2	244	208	2	21		13			
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	572	345	6	88	5	128		244	208	2	21		13			
22	Breeders of transport animals																
23	Herd men, shepherds and breeders of other animals	55	44	6			3	2									
	ORDER 2—FISHING AND HUNTING	5	3				2		4	4							
27	Fishing and pearling	4	3				1		3	3							
28	Hunting	1					1		1	1							
	SUB CLASS II—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	83	81		1		1										
	ORDER 4—NON METALLIC MINERALS	83	81		1		1										
39	Precious and semi precious stones																
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances	83	81		1		1										

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Dera Ismail Khan							Islam Frontier Post							Peshawar Municipality						
Total earners Working dependent on working dependents Population							Total earners Working dependent Non-working dependents Population							Total earners Working dependents Non-working dependents Population						
95,058 7,551 1,05,585 2,14,064							11,122 61 1,068 12,251							50,011 108 52,719 67,110						
Occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	50	51	48	49	50	51		53	54	55	56	57	58		60	61	62	63	64	65
059	92,035	3,023	6,813	708	7,490	90	45,281	41,402	20	61		3,798		31,299	28,809	1,805	5	103	573	4
798	49,298	557	4,409	459	4,058	17	3,427	2,307		5		1,115		7,331	6,996	235	4		96	
798	49,298	557	4,409	459	4,058	17	3,427	2,307		5		1,115		7,331	6,996	235	4		96	
771	19,131	556	4,409	459	4,049	17	3,427	2,307		5		1,115		7,329	6,994	235	4		96	
038	47,920	548	4,162	455	3,916	17	3,427	2,307		5		1,115		7,259	6,925	231	4		96	
58	1,184	351	116	15	2,131	11	1,853	1,000		1		252		552	477	9			61	
1,036	20,512	49	2,024	1	319	1	1,051	286				765		5,053	1,810	223	3		3	
011	21,445	51	1,710	190	1,415	2	321	222		1		56		966	930		1		20	
218	1,751	91	302	29	51		100	190						651	650	2			1	
105	11	3		4	27									32	31	1				
105	71	1		4	27									31	31	1				
27	23	4																		
8	8																			
19	15	4																		
601	1,267	1	227		106									38	38					
601	1,267	1	227		106									38	38					
27	17	1			9									2	2					
24	15	1			8									2	2					
3	2				1															

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Group No	Occupation	N W F Province								N W F Province		
		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As workers dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	CLASS B—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	205,710	180,367	5,942	5,757	975	12,619	80	200,117	176,112	5,922	
	SUBCLASS III—INDUSTRY	115,937	101,237	5,320	3,471	719	5,117	43	113,573	99,221	5,300	
	ORDER 5—TEXTILES	16,954	14,351	1,425	426	212	527	9	16,810	14,192	1,424	
42	Cotton spinning, clearing and piecing	2,141	2,075	302	16	3	14	1	2,111	2,075	302	
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	10,090	9,136	830	384	167	462	7	10,111	9,373	839	
44	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving	53	31	23			2		51	31	20	
45	Rice straw, string and other fibres	461	208	233	6	14			61	205	233	
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	609	605			1			609	605		
47	Silk spinning and weaving	267	267						267	267		
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	2,615	2,577	35	20	23	19	1	2,615	2,577	35	
50	Lace crepe embroideries fringes etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	162	156	5		1			162	156	5	
	ORDER 6—HIDES, SKINS AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM	626	610	8	3		5		626	610	8	
51	Working in leather	618	603	8	3		4		618	603	8	
53	Bone, ivory horn shell etc., workers (except buttons)	8	7				1		8	7		
	ORDER 7—WOOD	14,966	11,679	1,296	552	61	1,371	7	14,768	11,531	1,296	
54	Sawyers	538	187		2		369		558	187		
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners etc.	13,027	10,968	512	529	20	938	2	12,831	10,850	542	
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including, leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reed or similar materials	1,179	494	754	21	41	64	5	1,139	494	754	
	ORDER 8—METALS	10,580	9,860	50	251	17	402		10,397	9,708	50	
59	Blacksmiths other workers in iron, makers of implements	10,022	9,322	48	250	17	385		9,839	9,170	48	
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	161	161						161	161		
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	397	377		1		17		397	377	2	
	ORDER 9—CERAMICS	10,319	9,694	121	158	78	267	1	10,231	9,691	121	
63	Potters and makers of earthenware	4,716	4,194	73	152	76	220	1	4,628	4,191	73	
64	Brick and tile makers	5,600	5,437	48	6	2	47		5,600	5,497	48	
65	Other workers in ceramics	3	3						3	3		

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

(Districts)		Haveri										Peshwar							
As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As voluntary dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As voluntary dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations			
Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
5,754	975	11,561	80	31,612	26,931	647	910	518	2,622	11	97,121	79,011	333	3,762	77	1,990	37		
3,469	719	4,783	43	22,131	18,880	561	645	395	1,010	9	19,007	42,500	2,103	2,357	206	1,927	16		
426	212	447	9	4,718	4,116	208	131	133	121	2	6,682	5,818	379	211	54	152	6		
16	3	11	1	9-9	812	50	10	3	31		1,100	997	201	2		5	1		
181	167	38	7	1,005	2,715	141	117	110	90	1	1,017	7,133	117	2,38	17	117	5		
		2									17	2	20						
6	11										14	14							
	4			107	707			1			101	101							
											25	253							
20	23	19	1	271	2-9	17	7	16	1	1	0,1	050	11	3	7				
	1			6	6						150	150							
3		5		87	83		1		3		378	368	8	2					
3		4		87	83		1		3		3,8	769	8	2					
		1																	
552	61	1,321	7	2,402	1,707	9	73	10	603		5,207	4,378	150	384	96	314	5		
2		369		402	36				36		60	60							
579	20	989	2	1,090	1,663	9	73	8	237		1,551	1,107	19	3,4	12	310	1		
21	41	61	5	10	8						175	202	131	10	11	1	4		
251	17	371		2,320	2,123	8	63	12	114		3,662	3,333	33	157	4	135			
250	17	354		2,209	2,013	8	63	13	113		3,123	3,095	22	157	4	115			
											64	91							
1		17		111	110				1		115	144	1						
158	78	182	1	1,950	1,792	19	37	53	48	1	3,170	3,248	43	98	14	67			
152	76	135	1	1,113	964	19	37	53	39	1	1,652	1,435	43	95	1	1			
6	2	47		835	826				9		1,817	1,812		2		3			
				2	2						1	1							

TABUL X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Group No	Occupation	Lechat							Brunu						
		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependant		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependants		As subsidiary to other occupations	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	CLASS B—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	20,609	17,798	1,201	265	68	1,116	14	27,077	25,605	332	472	47	1,209	7
	SUB CLASS III—INDUSTRY	12,561	10,690	1,025	143	5	586	5	14,392	13,535	280	183	33	351	7
	ORDER 5—TEXTILES	1,354	961	246	29		118		2,291	2,219	44	12	2	10	1
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and picking	152	131	11	3		1		1,120	1,098	20	1		1	
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	380	240		20		113		217	205	19	7	1	14	1
44	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving								1	1					
45	Rope, twine, string and other fibres	339	103	230	6				24	21					
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	51	51						96	96					
47	Silk spinning and weaving														
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing preparation and sponging of textiles	412	131				1		800	795		4		1	
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringe, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries								6	5		1			
	ORDER 6—HIDES, SKINS AND HARD MATERIALS FROM THE ANIMAL KINGDOM	95	95						23	23					
51	Working in leather	95	95						23	23					
53	Bone ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except buttons)														
	ORDER 7—WOOD	2,777	1,933	616	40	10	175	1	992	870	7	21		90	12
54	Sawyers	42	12						42	40		2			
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	1,830	1,663	5	9		133		946	826	7	22		90	11
56	Basket maker and other industries of woody materials, including levers and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	905	228	616	11	10	42	1	4	4					
	ORDER 8—METALS	1,131	1,068		5	1	57		1,693	1,621	9	19		44	
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	1,098	1,013		5	1	49		1,653	1,585	8	18		42	
60	Worker in brass, copper and bell metal	5	5						2	2					
61	Worker in other metals except precious metal	28	20				8		28	34	1	1		2	
	ORDER 9—CERAMICS	1,419	1,319	49	6	2	43		2,108	2,071	9	8	9	11	
63	Potters and makers of earthenware	250	225	1	3	2	19		1,204	1,178	9	8	9		
64	Brick and tile makers	1,169	1,094	48	3		24		904	893				11	
65	Other workers in ceramics														

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Deri and Khan							Irri Frontier Post							Pe hwar Municipality						
As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	
326	817	1,397	344	65	1,421	8	5,293	4,215	20	3	1,055	14,989	11,225	696	1	9	11	2		
13	119	1,271	13	62	384	6	2,304	2,013	0	2	329	8,601	7,960	617		6	2			
1	148	147	8	23	36		144	63	1		80	692	614	71		2	5			
1	611	520										31	30				1			
7	247	17	2	9	13		114	63	1		80	257	210	17		1	1			
5					2							27	27							
11	47	3		14								34	34							
11	11																			
4	11											157	157							
11	17	7	6		16							75	60	8		1				
												115	65	50						
13	41			2								67	67							
35	34				1							67	67							
8					1															
00	2,643	512	31	5	109		198	148			50	669	555	112				2		
3					3							51	51							
13	1,591	2	31		88		198	148			50	407	405	1				1		
85	1,052	510		5	18							211	99	111				1		
191	1,563		7		21		183	152			31	430	427	2				1		
156	1,134		7		15		183	152			31	250	254	1				1		
60	60											80	89							
75	69				6							81	81	1						
884	1,261	1	9		13		88	3			85	179	177					2		
409	389	1	6		13		88	3			85	41	41							
875	872		3									137	135					2		
												1	1							

TABLE X

Occupation as means of livelihood—General Table

Group No	Occupation	N W I Province								N W I Province		
		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	ORDER 10—CEREAL PRODUCTS EXCEPT SO-CALLED AND ANA- TOCIOUS	3,086	2,685	31	103	11	256			3,086	2,685	31
66	Manufacture of milche, live work and other e plow	111	10	4						111	107	4
67	Manufacture of crated and mineral waters and ice	231	231							11	231	
68	Manufacture and refining of veg- table oils	2,151	1,105	0	93	10	233			2,151	2,005	20
70	Other	90	249	7	10	1	3			90	249	7
	ORDER 11—FOOD INDUSTRIES	10,967	9,069	861	404	58	566	9		10,967	8,389	861
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	3,21	2,401	076	27	15	98	1		3,21	2,401	6,8
72	Grain parchers, etc	1,501	1,301	00	39	20	46	1		1,509	1,301	90
73	Dutchers	3,831	3,180	55	321	6	267	1		3,831	3,059	55
74	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	1,1	1,0				1			1,1	1,0	
75	Sweetmeat, Bikhari preparations and condiment makers	507	507							507	507	
77	Brewers and distillers	10	19							10	19	
78	Manufacturers of tobacco	211	213	1						211	213	1
80	Manufacturers of Ganja	17	17							17	17	
81	Others	1,10	1,16	17	14	5	151			1,197	1,157	37
	ORDER 12—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	32,245	28,343	812	1,368	235	1,447	10		32,481	27,583	840
82	Boot shoe, sandal and clog makers	11,919	10,750	113	191	103	458	1		11,919	10,656	113
83	Tailor, milliners, dress makers and drapers	6,271	5,081	1,1	179	88	422	8		6,031	4,817	489
84	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of wear	6,13	597	7		3	3			675	597	71
85	Washing and cleaning	5,207	1,01	137	235	32	100			4,998	1,154	131
86	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	8,039	7,156	29	460	9	404	1		7,898	6,995	20
87	Other industries connected with the toilet	51	54							54	54	
	ORDER 13—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES	258	250		2	1	4	1		258	250	
88	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc	205	20				3			205	20	
89	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc	53	49		2	1	1	1		51	48	
	ORDER 14—BUILDING INDUSTRIES	6,552	6,382	27	44	10	87	2		6,522	6,354	1
90	Lime burners, cement workers, excavators and well sinkers, stone cutters and die-sers, brick layers and masons, builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc	6,552	6,382	27	44	10	87	2		6,522	6,354	1

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood - General Table

Districts)		Male										Female									
		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Total follow- ing occupation		As principal occupation		As working dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total follow- ing occupation		As principal occupation		As working dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
103	11	256			996	866	20	31	10	69		1,416	1,207	7	6	1	139				
					25	21	1					12	2								
					10	40						80	96								
93	10	231			895	789	1	20	0	56		1,159	1,51	5	61	1	138				
10	1	23			36	20	4	2	1	17		129	125	2	1		1				
404	58	486	9		1,208	961	46	30	23	147	1	6,547	5,319	621	349	11	210	4			
27	19	98	1		383	288	14	10	9	62		2,310	1,746	510	3	6	7				
39	29	46	4		107	121	32	12	11	20	1	570	505	27	24	2	10	1			
324	6	267	1		282	271		5	2	44		2,010	2,077	22	314	5	109	1			
		1			11	10				1		80	80								
					153	153						255	235								
					11	41						19	19								
					11	41						17	17								
14	5	71			111	117		3	1	0		610	571	5	8	2	21				
1,366	235	1,447	10		6,586	5,531	176	248	136	491	4	13,340	11,175	538	911	51	629	1			
494	103	158	1		1,225	1,815	71	136	62	171	1	5,018	1,135	55	310	71	167				
177	88	122	3		1,088	797	81	21	55	121	3	2,419	1,921	340	103	12	11	1			
	3	3			17	17						515	112	70		3					
235	32	160			417	353	50	11	12	21		2,036	1,130	56	200	9	155				
460	9	104	1		1,809	1,552	7	74	7	100		5,206	2,788	15	328	1	136				
												53	51								
2	1	4	1		100	94		2	1	2	1	122	122								
		3			71	70						99	98								
2	1	1	1		29	24		2	1	1	1	24	24								
44	10	85	2		864	845		3		1		3,420	3,348	3	27		12				
41	10	85	2		864	845		3		10		1,420	3,318	3	27		12				

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Group No.	Occupation	Male								Female							
		As principal occupation				As subsidiary to other occupation				As principal occupation				As subsidiary to other occupation			
		Total		As principal occupation		As subsidiary to other occupation		Total		As principal occupation		As subsidiary to other occupation		Total		As principal occupation	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
66	Manufacture of matches, fire coal and other explosive	15	15					10	10								
67	Manufacture of sorted and crushed sugar and ice	12	12					55	55								
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil	206	189	1				14	14	61	61					1	
70	Other	33	33					5	5	57	57			7			
	ORDER 11—FOOD INDUSTRIES	601	546	70	74	1	1	10	10	1,622	1,622	61	61	7	7	32	3
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour mills	231	115	51	11	2		17	17	703	703			1		6	2
72	Grain crushers, etc	75	63	0				2	2	645	577	20	3	11		9	1
73	Dutcher	107	131	0	1	1		10	10	117	117	7	2			6	
74	Mills of sugar, molasses and rum	5								13	13						
75	Sweetmeats, Baller prepared and condiment makers	4	1							32	32						
77	Brewer and distiller																
79	Manufacture of tobacco	31	31							11	11						
80	Manufacturers of Gunja																
81	Others	65	71	1				15	15	111	111	14	1	1		11	
	ORDER 12—INDUSTRIES OF THE HOUSEHOLD	3,168	2,959	37	31	16	712	1	1	3,208	3,670	45	81	5	95	2	
82	Boot, shoe, and hat and cloth miller	680	613	10	5	5	35	1	1	1,120	1,036	3	21		38		
83	Tailor milliners, dress makers and drapers	815	751	1	10	2	35	61	61	869	822	24	1	21	2		
84	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of cloth	61	56				3	5	25								
85	Washing and cleaning	79	690	12	13	11	3	619	599	25	4						
86	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	850	815	1	10		29	1,113	1,121	5	30	1	36				
87	Other industries connected with the toilet	1	1														
	ORDER 13—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES	9	8					18	17							1	
88	Cabinet makers, carriage printers, etc	9	8					18	17							1	
89	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc																
	ORDER 14—BUILDING INDUSTRIES	737	730	1			4	2	537	529	1	1				6	
90	Lime burners, cement worker, excavators and well sinkers, stone cutters and dressers, brick layer and masons, builders (of all or thin buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), printers, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc	737	730	1			4	2	537	529	1	1				6	

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Occupation	Dera Ismail Khan						Trans Frontier Posts						Peshawar Municipality					
	As principal occupation		As working dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependent		Total occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	47	48	49	50	51	52		53	54	55	56		57	58	59	60	61	62
59	178	3	1		17							722	719	1				1
17	17											32	32					
41	41											13	43					
18	102	2	1		13							551	551					
23	128	1			1							96	93	2				1
146	561	60	4	4	17		260	120				845	825	16		2		2
74	20	11		1	0							62	57	5				
22	13	2		2	5							73	73					
62	158		2		2		121	121				145	135	3				2
12	12																	
45	15											147	147					
												19	19					
37	37											44	43	1				
91	270	17	2	1	1		139	59				358	351	5		2		
189	4,248	44	55	20	120	2	764	760	2	2		3,585	3,336	244		4		1
170	1,712	11	17	5	31		94	94				1,303	1,294	14				
118	601	30	16	15	54	2	240	236	2	2		875	721	152		1		1
27	27											138	279	56		3		
196	1,187	2	1		1		269	269				697	677	10				
171	719	1	18		14		161	161				717	714	3				
												50	50					
9	9											32	32					
9	9											15	15					
												17	17					
364	902	22	13	10	17		30	28				321	315	3				3
364	902	22	13	10	17		30	18				321	315	3				3

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Group No	Occupation	N W F Province								N W F Province		
		Tot l following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Tot l following occupation	As principal occupation		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	
	ORDER 15—CONSTRUCTION OF RAIL OF TRANSPORT	385	35		5		15		385	365		
97	Persons engaged in making, rebuilding or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	260	13		5		12		260	243		
98	Carriage cut, Pithi, etc., makers and wheelwrights	105	10				3		105	10		
99	Ship, boat, airplane builders	20	0						20	0		
	ORDER 16—PRODUCTION AND TRAFFIC MISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCE	159	151		1		7		154	140		
94	Heat light, electricity, motive power, etc gas works and electric light and power	159	151		1		7		154	146		
	ORDER 17 MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES	8,840	7,794	659	154	66	163	4	8,148	7,120	642	
95	Printers, engravers, book binders etc	371	364				7		371	364		
96	Makers of musical instruments	28	28						28	28		
97	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments etc	152	144	1	1		6		150	142	1	
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	3,300	3,056	41	41	12	115		3,269	3,001	41	
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (by making, tailoring, etc.)	23	15		2		6		21	15		
100	Seascapers	1,100	1,105	61	57	54	29	4	4,311	3,570	600	
	SUB CLASS IV—TRANSPORT	22,823	18,827	75	587	22	3,298	14	21,703	17,719	75	
	ORDER 19—TRANSPORT BY WATER	952	904	2	25		20	1	952	904	2	
101	Ship owners, boat owners and their employees, officers, stewards etc ship brokers, boatmen and tow men	669	622	2	25		19	1	669	642	2	
102	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals including pilots	81	80				1		81	80		
103	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals	202	202						202	202		
	ORDER 20—TRANSPORT BY ROAD	18,079	11,153	63	540	19	2,992	12	17,198	13,584	63	
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	647	561	1	8		77		631	515	1	
106	Labourers employed on road and bridges	1,544	1,213	20	25	6	213	1	1,395	1,094	26	
107	Owners, managers and employees (including personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trains)	1,983	1,950		25		108		1,740	1,619		
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	6,158	4,969	7	183	5	990	4	6,158	4,969	7	
109	Palkis, etc., bearers and owners	135	133				2		135	133		
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule and bullock owners and drivers	7,478	5,593	18	296	7	1,557	7	7,005	5,120	18	
111	Porters and mule drivers	134	104	11	3	1	15		131	101	11	

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Districts)				Hawaii								P. hawa							
As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations			
Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
5		15		31	31						141	138		3		3			
5		12		9	9						61	61		3					
		3		21	21						64	61				3			
											16	16							
1		7									97	96				1			
1		7									97	96				1	1		
154	66	162	4	869	731	75	23	18	22		1,431	3,920	321	91	27	75			
		7		64	63				1		239	276				3			
		6		3	23	1			2		24	24				1			
94	12	115		527	477	7	17	4	18		1,103	1,285	21	12	5	47			
2		6		1					1		10	14		2					
57	54	18	4	252	163	67	6	14			2,679	2,299	297	47	20	21			
387	22	3,286	14	2,015	1,602	4	61	3	343	2	11,370	9,173	24	358	8	1,797	10		
25		20	1	82	71		11				685	56	2	12		14	1		
25		19	1	81	71		11				155	126	2	12		11	1		
		1									79	70							
											151	151							
540	19	2,980	12	1,643	1,292	2	46	3	298	2	9,090	7,001	16	346	6	1,710	9		
8		77		100	81				19		41	75		1		0			
25	6	243	1	196	167		3		26		333	455		3	1	71			
25		46		400	349		7		14		190	416		1		1			
183	5	990	4	240	222	1	16	3	46	2	4,596	3,762	2	145		62	2		
		2									113	113							
296	7	1,557	7	657	473	1	20		163		3,178	2,051	3	190	6	905	7		
3	1	15									131	103	11	3	1	13	1		

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Group No	Occupation	Kohat							Bannu						
		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	ORDER 15—CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT	40	39		1				148	135		1		12	
91	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	31	30		1				111	128		1		12	
92	Carriage cart, Palki, etc, makers and wheelwrights	9	9						7	7					
93	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders														
	ORDER 16—PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCE	10	10						29	22		1		6	
94	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc, gas works and electric light and power	10	10						29	22		1		6	
	ORDER 17—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES	866	773	63	5	18	7		826	671	101	45	3	26	
95	Printer, engravers, book binders, etc	16	16						25	22				3	
96	Makers of musical instruments								1	1					
97	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc	15	15						24	21		1		2	
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	308	293	2	3	3	7		303	259	7	22		15	
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy making, taxidunry, etc)								6	1				5	
100	Scavenging	527	449	61	2	15			467	367	94	2	3	1	
	SUB CLASS IV—TRANSPORT	2,690	2,154	14	55	10	455	2	2,005	1,692	6	52	1	254	
	ORDER 19—TRANSPORT BY WATER	4	2				2		1					1	
102	Ship owners, boat owners and their employee officers, mariners, etc, ship brokers, boatmen and tow men	4	2				2								
103	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots								1					1	
104	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals														
	ORDER 20—TRANSPORT BY ROAD	1,859	1,459	12	53	7	327	1	1,469	1,203	6	38	1	221	
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	175	154		1		20		187	162	1	2		22	
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridge	306	225	7	15	5	53	1	78	59		3		16	
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	345	320		3		22		357	342		1		14	
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	605	455	2	14	2	132		438	369	2	6		61	
109	Palki, etc, bearers and owners								22	20				2	
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule and bullock, owners and drivers	428	305	3	20		100		384	250	3	26	1	104	
111	Porters and messengers								3	1				2	

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Deri Ismail Khan						Trans Frontier Posts						Peshawar Municipality							
As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
16	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
22													43	43					
15													21	21					
3													22	22					
1																			
3	18					5	5						22	22					
8	18					5	5						22	22					
3	1025	82	10		32	4	692	674	17		1		998	828	167			3	
7	27												95	93				2	
2	11				1	2	2						3	3					
6	697	1	10		28		57	57					310	313	6				
													11	11					
8	300	81			1	4	633	615	17		1		504	313	161			1	
13	3098	27	61		437		1,120	1,108			12		771	761	5	1		1	
10	175		2		3								1	1					
18	123		2		3								1	1					
1	1																		
51	51																		
37	2,629	27	57		424		881	869			12		563	554	4	1		4	
22	113		2		7		16	16											
82	185	19	1		77		149	149					26	26					
46	132		2		12		243	231			12		269	267				2	
29	161		2		66								91	88	2	1			
													90	90					
158	2,038	8	50		262		473	473					67	63	2			2	
													20	20					

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Group No	Occupation	N W F Province							N W F Province		
		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	ORDER 21—TRADE IN RAILWAYS	2,664	2,403	8	18	2	232	1	2,557	2,297	8
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	2,340	2,011	7	18	2	193	1	2,148	1,927	7
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	432	302	1			39		400	369	1
	ORDER 22—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES	1,128	1,067	2	4	1	54		990	935	2
114	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone clerks	1,128	1,067	2	4	1	54		990	935	2
	SUB CLASS V—TRADE	60,980	60,303	547	1,609	204	4,204	23	65,171	59,309	547
	ORDER 3—BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGE AND INSURANCE	1,390	1,118	12	17	1	248		1,396	1,118	12
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	1,390	1,118	12	17	1	248		1,396	1,118	12
	ORDER 21—BROKERAGE, COMMISSION AND EXCHANGE	1,004	905	3	15		81		995	897	3
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees	1,004	905	3	15		81		995	896	3
	ORDER 23—TRADE IN LIVESTOCK	4,067	3,736	29	171	16	115		4,013	3,833	29
117	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textile	4,067	3,736	29	171	16	115		4,013	3,687	29
	ORDER 26—TRADE IN SKINS, LEATHERS AND FURS	301	242	5	8	2	14		301	242	5
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn etc and the articles made from the same	301	242	5	8	2	14		301	242	5
	ORDER 27—TRADE IN WOOD	1,710	1,243	10	46	1	410		1,469	1,230	10
119	Trade in wood (not fire wood)	1,473	1,017	9	31	1	385		1,273	1,031	9
120	Trade in bricks	184	145		15		24		184	145	
121	Trade in bamboos and canes	53	51	1			1		53	51	1
	ORDER 28—TRADE IN METALS	264	262	1			1		264	262	1
122	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc	264	262	1			1		264	262	1
	ORDER 29—TRADE IN POTTERY, BRICKS AND TILES	409	408				1		409	408	
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	409	408				1		409	408	
	ORDER 30—TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	134	130	1			3		134	130	1
125	Drugs, dye, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc	134	130	1			3		134	130	1

TABLE X

Occupation as means of livelihood—General Table

(Districts)				Hazara								Peshawar							
As working dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total follow ng occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total follow ng occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations			
Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
18	2	232	1	136	101	2	2		31		1 141	1,069	4			71			
18	2	193	1	102	70	2	2		28		884	934	1			47			
		39		34	31				3		60	35	1			24			
4	1	54		154	138		2		14		451	447	2			2			
4	1	54		154	138		2		14		451	447	2			2			
1,698	204	3,490	23	7,190	6,449	82	204	119	639	3	30,043	27,338	211	1,047	63	1,372	1		
17	1	248		312	211	1	2		98		448	395	8			45			
17	1	248		312	211	1	2		98		448	395	8			45			
15		81		7	6		1				533	485	3	7		38			
15		81		7	6		1				533	485	3	7		38			
171	16	114		315	262	5	14	13	21		1,606	1,393	18	142	1	54			
171	16	114		315	262	5	14	13	21		1,606	1,393	18	142	1	54			
8	2	44		63	48		3		12		59	58				2			
9	2	44		63	48		3		12		59	58				2			
46	1	182		123	111	3	3		6		530	490	3	21		22			
31	1	157		111	99	3	3		6		512	467	2	21		22			
15		24																	
		1		12	12						24	23	1						
		1		34	33				1		50	50							
		1		34	33				1		50	50							
		1		103	103						197	197							
		1		103	103						197	197							
		3		43	43						77	74	1			2			
		3		43	43						77	74	1			2			

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Group No	Occupation	Kohat						Bannu							
		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	ORDER 21—TRANSPORT BY RAIL	691	589	2		2	97	1	395	350		14		31	
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	576	186	2		2	85	1	395	150		14		31	
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	115	103				12								
	ORDER 22—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES	136	104		2	1	29		140	139				1	
114	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	136	104		2	1	29		140	139				1	
	SUB CLASS V—TRADE	5,418	4,954	109	67	6	275	7	11,275	10,378	46	231	13	604	
	ORDER 23—BANKS ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT, EXCHANGING AND INSURANCE	134	131				3		120	118				2	
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	134	131				3		120	118				2	
	ORDER 24—BROKERAGE, COMMISSION AND EXPORT	64	57				7		83	72		2		9	
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware house owners and employees	64	57				7		83	72		2		9	
	ORDER 25—TRADE IN TEXTILES	228	212	2	7		7		255	237	2	1	1	14	
117	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	228	212	2	7		7		255	237	2	1	1	14	
	ORDER 26—TRADE IN SKINS, LEATHER AND FURS	30	20				10		112	86	5	5	2	14	
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. and the articles made from these	30	20				10		112	86	5	5	2	14	
	ORDER 27—TRADE IN WOOD	52	32	4	2	1	13		275	166		15		94	
119	Trade in wood (not firewood)	48	28	4	2	1	13		81	12				69	
120	Trade in barks								184	145		15		21	
121	Trade in bamboos and canes	4	4						10	9				1	
	ORDER 28—TRADE IN METALS	32	32						44	44					
122	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	32	32						44	44					
	ORDER 29—TRADE IN POTTERY, BRICKS AND TILES	30	30						40	40					
123	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	30	30						40	40					
	ORDER 30—TRADE IN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	10	10												
124	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.	10	10												

TABLE X

Occupation on means of livelihood—General Table

Dera Ismail Khan						Trans Frontier Posts								Peshwar Municipality							
Principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
16	47	18	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65		
187		2		2		107	107						124	123	1						
187		2		2		84	84						109	108	1						
						21	23						15	15							
107				8		132	132						83	83							
107				8		2	132						83	83							
1090	99	146	3	600	2	1,809	1094		1		714		5612	5,504	74		1	31	2		
263	3	15	1	100									153	143	7			3			
263	3	15	1	100									153	143	7			3			
276		5		27		9	9						339	335	3			1			
276		5		27		9	9						339	335	3			1			
579	2	7	1	20		54	53				1		640	639				1			
579	2	7	1	20		54	53				1		640	639				1			
30				7									44	44							
30				7									44	44							
431		5		47		241	13				228		194	191	2			1			
428		5		47		241	13				228		194	191	2			1			
3																					
103	1												30	30							
103	1												30	30							
38				1									62	62							
38				1									62	62							
3				1									15	14	1						
3				1									15	14	1						

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Group No	Occupation	N W F Province								N W F Province		
		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	
1		2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	ORDER 31—HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC	3,135	3,100	6	13		16		3,135	3,100	6	
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	717	713	1			4		747	743	1	
127	Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, Serais, etc (and employees)	2,099	2,079	4	6		10		2,099	2,079	4	
128	Wholesalers of drink and food stuffs	289	279	1	7				289	279	1	
	ORDER 32—WHOLE TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS	15,651	13,783	160	407	56	1,176	12	15,502	13,631	160	
129	Grain and pulse dealers	7,353	6,311	65	5-5	24	593	3	7,260	6,271	65	
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices	2,201	2,005	9	58	14	109	6	2,110	1,911	9	
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	1,963	1,470	37	73	15	400	2	1,941	1,417	37	
132	Dealers in animals for food	227	215				13		227	215		
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	2,199	2,114	31	1	1	17	2	2,199	2,111	34	
134	Dealers in other food stuffs	913	951	15	8	2	71		913	851	15	
135	Dealers in tobacco	185	176		2		7		185	176		
136	Dealers in opium	313	309				4		313	309		
137	Dealers in Ganja	301	301						301	301		
	ORDER 33—TRADE IN CLOTHING AND FURTURE ARTICLES	2,012	1,762	13	2	1	234		1,801	1,749	13	
138	Trade in ready made clothing, other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes etc)	2,012	1,762	13	2	1	234		1,801	1,749	13	
	ORDER 34—TRADE IN FURNITURE	688	686	1			1		688	686	1	
139	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	335	314	1					315	334	1	
140	Trade in cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening etc	353	352				1		353	352		
	ORDER 35—TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS	404	404						404	404		
141	Trade in building materials (other than bricks, tiles and woody materials)	404	404						404	404		
	ORDER 36—TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT	864	680	14	9	3	158		864	680	14	
142	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc	211	209		1		1		211	209		
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc	115	115						115	115		
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc	538	356	11	8	3	157		538	356	11	

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Districts)				Hazar								Pulawar							
As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations			
Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
13		16		343	333	1	5		4		1,402	1,392	1	3		6			
		4		108	107				1		101	303							
6		10		229	220	1	5		3		1,025	1,018	1			6			
7		2		6	6						71	71		3					
467	56	1,176	12	2,960	2,632	26	76	37	189		6,680	5,920	39	198	10	510	3		
325	24	593	2	1,797	1,575	19	67	23	113		2,085	1,865	15	73	1	126			
58	14	109	6	260	215	1	8	8	28		1,197	1,093	6	41		53	1		
73	15	400	2	136	93	5	1	6	31		1,418	1,038	11	71	9	314	2		
		12		58	50				8		104	107				1			
1	1	17	2	515	513				2		1,006	1,006							
8	2	34		46	12	1			3		461	111	1	4		12			
2		7		12	40				2		71	70		1		2			
		4		56	51				1		153	151				2			
				50	50						150	150							
2	1	36		261	256	1	2		2		1,042	1,026	11		1	4			
2	1	36		261	256	1			2		1,042	1,026	11		1	1			
		1		119	118				1		389	389							
				50	50						223	228							
		1		69	68				1		161	161							
				84	84						120	120							
				84	84						120	120							
9	3	158		110	85		1		24		365	284		3		78			
1		1		42	42						98	98							
											83	83							
5	3	157		68	43		1		24		184	107		3		78			

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Group No 1	Occupation	Kohat							Bannu						
		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females		
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
	ORDER 31—HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC	380	379	1	1		5		533	530	1	2			
116	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	119	116	1			2		117	117					
117	Owners and managers of hotels, cook shop, Serais, etc (and employees)	57	45		1		1		304	304					
128	Wholesale of drink and food stuffs	30	28				2		116	113	1	2			
	ORDER 32—OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS	1,762	1,530	62	17	3	93	7	1,891	1,560	5	109	5	212	
129	Grain and pulse dealers	747	642	21	11		73		1,117	849		105		157	
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices	232	216	1	5	1	4	5	229	205	1		5	18	
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	71	55	8			8		90	78	1			11	
132	Dealers in animals for food	26	23				3		20	20					
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	450	416	25	1	1	5	2	115	105				10	
134	Dealers in other food stuffs	127	119	7		1			226	209	1	3		13	
135	Dealers in tobacco	27	27						30	26		1		3	
136	Dealers in opium	46	46						35	35					
137	Dealers in Gunja	36	36						33	33					
	ORDER 33—TRADE IN CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES	197	194				3		179	156	1			22	
138	Trade in ready made clothing, other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc)	197	194				3		179	156	1			22	
	ORDER 34—TRADE IN FURNITURE	93	92	1					50	50					
139	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	10	15	1					30	30					
140	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	77	77						20	20					
	ORDER 35—TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS	60	60						70	70					
141	Trade in building materials (other than bricks, tiles and woody materials)	60	60						70	70					
	ORDER 36—TRADE IN MEANS OF TRANSPORT	132	119	3			10		201	141	11	4	3	42	
142	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc	24	24						22	21				1	
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc	11	11						21	21					
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc	97	84	3			10		158	99	11	4	3	41	

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Dera Ismael Khan							Jeans Frontier Posts							Peshawar Municipality						
Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependent.		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependent.		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependent.		As subsidiary to other occupations	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
471	466	2	2		1									324	324	1				
104	103				1									8	9					
301	302													217	216	1				
63	61		2											26	26					
2,209	1,939	28	67	1	172	2	152	152						1,515	1,495	15			3	2
1,538	1,310	8	64		124		72	72						227	226	1				
222	215		1		6		61	61						344	340	3			1	
199	157	9	1		36		19	19						212	207	7				2
19	19													25	25					
113	104	9												226	226					
50	40	2	1	1	6									368	362	4			2	
13	13													38	38					
23	23													34	34					
32	32													41	41					
122	117				5		211	13				198		306	295	10	1			
122	117				5		211	13				198		306	295	10	1			
37	37													59	59					
11	11													20	20					
26	26													39	39					
70	70													45	45					
70	70													45	45					
56	51		1		4									92	76				26	
25	24		1											20	20					
														17	17					
31	27				4									55	39					

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Group No	Occupation	N W F Province								N W F Province		
		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	ORDER 37—TRADE IN FURS	495	316	49	7	7	114	2	495	316	49	
145	Dealer in hrowood, charcoal, coal, condung, etc	495	316	49	7	7	114	2	495	316	49	
	ORDER 38—TRADE IN ARTICLES OF PLUMP AND THOSE PERTAINING TO MILLERS AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES	1 064	1,055		6		2	1	1 064	1 055		
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc	301	301						301	301		
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc	214	213					1	214	213		
148	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	540	541		6		2		540	541		
	ORDER 39—TRADE OF OTHER SORTS	33 379	30,473	243	938	117	1,600	8	32 237	29,619	243	
149	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc	247	246				1		247	246		
150	General store keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified	37 607	29 807	247	977	117	1,585	8	37,555	29,957	243	
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food etc)	302	303						302	303		
152	Other trades (including farmers of pound, tools and markets)	131	118		1		14		131	118		
	CLASS C—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS	113,181	102 872	988	687	69	8,483	82	78,180	69,041	988	
	SUB CLASS VI—PUBLIC FORCE	77,543	72,628	28	156	1	4,723	7	43,702	39,833	28	
	ORDER 40—ARMY	67,630	63,893	27	108	1	3,594	7	33,794	31,101	27	
153	Army (Imperial)	67,474	63,749	27	104	1	3,584	7	33,636	30,957	27	
154	Army (Indian States)	158	144		4		10		158	144		
	ORDER 41—NAVY	9	7	1			1		9	7	1	
155	Navy	9	7	1			1		9	7	1	
	ORDER 42—AIR FORCE	435	435						435	435		
156	Air Force	435	435						435	435		
	ORDER 43—POLICE	9,469	8,293		48		1,128		9,464	8,290		
157	Police	6,714	5,911		29		774		6 700	5 908		
158	Village watchmen	2,755	2 382		19		354		2,755	2 382		
	SUB CLASS VII—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	12,862	10,687	147	143	1	1,846	38	11,777	9,721	147	
	ORDER 44—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	12,862	10,687	147	143	1	1,846	38	11 777	9,721	147	
159	Service of the state	10 207	8,936	113	55	1	1,070	32	9,150	7,998	113	
160	Service of Indian and foreign states	12	12						12	12		
161	Municipal and other local (not service)	758	679	32	7		31	6	738	656	32	
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	1,885	1,060	2	81		742		1,880	1,055	2	

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

(District)		Hindu										Muslim							
As work in dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total occupation	As principal occupation		As work in dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total occupation	As principal occupation		As work in dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total occupation	Total
Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
7	7	114	2	21	16	1		4			283	170	15	5	1	91	0		
7	7	114	3	21	10	1		1			283	170	15	5	3	91	3		
6		2	1	208	205				2		629	622		6				1	
				50	50						201	201							
			1	30	30						101	101						1	
6		2		128	10						11	11		6					
937	117	1,313	8	2,390	1,902	44	97	65	279	3	15,613	11,273	117	662	1	3	5		
		1		45	44				1		117	117							
936	117	1,298	8	2,291	1,807	44	97	65	278	3	15,57	11,251	117	662	19	5	5		
				30	30						201	201							
1		11		21	21						38	37					1		
637	69	7,363	82	10,667	8,901	133	147	12	7,103	41	35,701	32,737	427	200	71	101	3		
111	1	3,722	7	5,743	5,205	4	20	1	508	5	19,083	17,803	6	70		1,194			
63	1	2,595	7	4,479	4,260	4	5	1	204	5	15,109	14,211	6	2		351			
59	1	2,585	7	4,479	4,260	4	5	1	204	5	15,070	14,164	6			351			
4		10									81	81							
		1																	
		1																	
				45	45						335	335							
				45	45						335	335							
48		1,126		1,219	900		15		301		3,039	3,281		18		340			
20		772		959	748		9		202		2,231	2,081		13		210			
19		354		260	157		6		102		1,304	1,197		5		100			
143	1	1,727	38	1,172	772	9	63	1	293	29	6,125	5,891	76	53		414	1		
143	1	1,727	38	1,172	772	9	63	1	293	29	6,125	5,891	76	53		414	1		
55	1	951	32	855	621	9	29	1	166	29	5,128	4,916	66	7		138	1		
											10	10							
7		34	6	64	55		2		7		270	260	9	1					
81		742	11	253	96		32		125		1,027	705	1	45		276			

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood-- General Table

Group No	Occupation	Kohat								Dera							
		Total occupatio	A principal occupation		A working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Total occupatio	A principal occupatio		A working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations			
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
145	ORDER 37- TRADE IN FUEL	27	5	0					50	12		2		9			
	Dealers in fire wood, charcoal, coal, cow dung, etc	7	5	0				2	51	12		2		9			
	ORDER 38- TRADE IN ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND THOSE PERTAINING TO JEWELLERY AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES	105	105						61	64							
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc	20	20						15	15							
147	Dealers in conch shell bangle, bead necklace, fan, small article, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc	40	40						21	21							
148	Publishers, book seller, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	15	45						28	23							
149	ORDER 39- TRADE OF OTHER GOODS	2,076	1,896	16	40	2	122	8	7,305	7,002	21	94	2	186			
	Dealers in rag, stable refuse, etc	9	29						21	21							
	General store keepers and shop keepers other than unclassified	1,970	1,705	10	40	2	117		7,278	6,937	21	93	2	185			
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc)	50	50						20	20							
152	Other trade (including farmers of pound, tools and articles)	7	2				5		23	21		1		1			
	CLASS C-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS	13,930	11,587	76	37	6	2,184	8	9,860	8,815	88	114	2	810	1		
	SUB CLASS VI PUBLIC FORCE	10,017	8,586	3	21		1,405	2	4,706	4,429	14	42		221			
	ORDER 40-Army	8,338	7,156	3	14		1,163		3,622	3,472	14	35		101			
153	Army (Imperial)	8,053	7,095	3	10		1,153	2	3,622	3,472	14	35		101			
154	Army (Indian States)	285	61		4		10										
	ORDER 41-Navy																
155	Navy																
	ORDER 42-Air Force	75	25						15	15							
156	Air force	25	25						15	15							
	ORDER 43-POLICE	1,654	1,405		7		212		1,069	942		7		120			
157	Police	1,310	1,180		6		154		826	739		1		86			
158	Village watchmen	314	225		1		88		213	203		6		34			
	SUB CLASS VII-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1,169	632	18	12		505	2	1,514	1,215	19	5		275			
	ORDER 44-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	1,169	632	18	12		505	2	1,514	1,215	19	5		275			
159	Service of the State	963	506	18	9		428	2	1,177	1,030	17	3		127			
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States	2	2														
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	68	64		1		3		126	118		1		6			
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	136	60		2		74		211	67		1		142			

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Dera Ismail Khan							Trans Frontier Post							Peshawar Municipality						
Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
108	83	13			12									121	113	8				
103	93	1			1									111	115	6				
58	58													331	331					
15	15													111	161					
10	10													11	13					
21	21													157	157					
4843	4541	40	41		403		1,111	851		1		267		1331	1303	29				6
	2													11	11					
4,816	4,526	50	11		116		1,111	851		1		267		1331	1,311	21				6
1	1													11	51					
21	11				7									1	71					
8,562	7,349	268	51	5	956	29	35,001	33,831		50		1,120			3,351	151		1		193
4,153	3,750	1	8		394		33,811	32,705		45		1,001		744	596	1				147
2,246	1,966		7		273		33,836	32,702		45		999		41	43	1				1
2,216	1,066		7		271		33,830	32,703		15		111		11	41	1				1
														1	1					
9	7	1			1															
9	7	1			1															
15	15																			
15	15																			
1,883	1,762		1		120		5	3				2		699	553					146
1,247	1,157				60		5	3				2		680	531					146
636	605		1		30									19	19					
1,487	1,211	25	10		235	6	1,085	966				119		1,521	1,466	27				28
1,487	1,211	25	10		235	6	1,085	966				119		1,521	1,466	27				28
1,027	925	3	7		92		1,057	918				119		1,108	1,263	10				27
														10	10					
207	159	22	2		18	6	23	23						185	177	8				
253	127		1		125		5	5						18	17					1

TABLE A

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Group No	Occupation	W F Province						N W I Province			
		Total population	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Total population	As principal occupation	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	SUB CLASSES VIII—INDUSTRIES AND ARTS	21,776	19,517	813	303	67	1,911	37	21,701	19,481	813
	ORDER 15—RETAIL	14,391	12,483	114	275	42	1,473	7	14,379	12,416	114
163	Publican, etc.	1	1						1		
164	Montanman, etc.	13,369	11,511	100	72	39	1,111	1	13,361	11,455	106
165	Other religious workers	363	300	3	3	1	30		363	300	1
166	Servant in religious office, burial and burning ground, pilgrim conductors, etc.	150	11	5		1			150	11	5
	ORDER 16—LAW	591	517	35	4		35		591	517	35
	Lawyers of all kind including Crown law agents and Militia	170	111	20	2		1		170	111	26
	Lawyer clerks, petition writers, etc.	71	69	9	1		11		71	69	9
	ORDER 17—MEDICAL	3,220	2,771	302	10	8	99	27	3,216	2,770	302
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	1,113	1,011	10			10	1	1,113	1,011	10
170	Other persons practicing the healing art without being registered	361	311	1	8	1	55		361	313	3
171	Dentists	35	35						35	35	
172	Midwife, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, etc.	1,736	1,611	111	1	5	1	106	1,731	1,606	89
173	Veterinary surgeon	52	52						52	52	
	ORDER 18—INSTRUCTION	2,277	1,754	249	45	5	221	3	2,277	1,751	249
174	Private and teachers of all kinds	2,167	1,611	30	11	1	213	3	2,167	1,611	30
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	110	51	19	1	1	9		110	51	19
	ORDER 19—LITERATURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES (OTHER THAN 14)	2,294	2,029	113	54	12	86		2,288	2,028	113
176	Public scribe, stenographers, etc.	197	171		1		21		197	172	
177	Architects (not being State servants)	223	213						223	213	
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers	150	150		5		4		153	149	
179	Artists, sculptor and image makers	101	101						101	101	
180	Scientists (astronomers, botanists, etc.)	66	66				6		66	66	
181	Horoscope tellers, astrologers, fortune tellers, wizards, witches and mediums	30	30						30	30	
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.	380	301	33	14	11	19		380	304	34
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, clubs, etc.	51	51						51	51	
184	Conjurors, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc.	1,087	938	81	31	1	36		1,087	938	81

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

(District)		Huzar										Pahar							
		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations	
		Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
383	67	1,014	37	3,752	2,921	120	64	40	597	7	9,673	8,603	341	213	14	500	2		
275	42	1,473	7	2,371	1,793	28	38	27	482	3	6,573	5,865	56	189	11	451	1		
				31	31						109	109							
272	39	1,423	7	2,233	1,661	28	38	21	479	3	6,247	5,510	35	189	11	451	1		
3	2	49		8	4						1	1							
	1	2		99	97			1	1		216	216							
4		35		75	61		1		13		306	2	35	1		4			
2		24		42	37				5		113	81	21	1					
2		11		33	24		1		8		193	181	9			1			
10	8	99	27	291	240	36	2	1	11	1	1,340	1,229	101	3	1	11	1		
	1	40	1	112	111	1					599	591	1		1	6			
8	2	55		38	25	2	2		9		140	131	1	2		5			
				6	6						11	11							
2	5	4	26	123	86	33		1		1	576	175	59	1			1		
				12	12						20	20							
45	5	221	3	505	372	42	15	1	68	3	633	530	71	2	1	26			
44	4	213	3	493	368	13	11	1	61	3	565	172	18	2	1	22			
1	1	8		12	4	3	1		4		68	58	6			1			
49	12	86		510	458	10	8	11	23		815	713	75	18	1	8			
4		21		7	3				4		101	95		4		1			
				42	42						85	85							
		4		35	34				1		49	49							
				24	24						26	26							
		6									21	20				4			
											22	22							
14	11	19		88	64	1	1	11	8		125	117	7			1			
				21	21						30	30							
31	1	36		293	270	6	7		10		352	269	68	11	1				

TABLE X

Occupation as means of livelihood—General Table

Group No	Occupation	Kohat								Dera							
		Total occupat- ion	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total occupat- ion	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total occupat- ion	Total occupat- ion
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females				
1		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
	SUBCLASS VIII—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	2,714	2,371	55	4	6	271	4	3,640	3,201	55	67	2	314	1		
	ORDER 15—RELIGION	1,874	1,654	10	1	4	199	3	2,445	2,206	4	16		219			
163	Priest, ministers, etc.	20	20						10	10							
164	Monk, nun, religious mendicants	1,67	1,532	6	1	4	19	3	2,170	1,681	4	13		172			
165	Other religious workers	11	13	1					711	293		3		47			
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, etc. carriers, etc.	73	69	3			1		20	0							
	ORDER 16—LAW	47	13				4		64	53		1		5			
167	Lawyers of all kind including Qazis, law agents and Mukhtars	21	17				1		13	39				5			
168	Lawyer's clerks, petition writer, etc.	26	16						1	10		1					
	ORDER 17—MEDICINE	339	299	23		1	15	1	452	392	23	4	2	21	1		
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	161	152				11		223	31	1			5	1		
170	Other persons practicing the healing arts without being registered	18	25				3		79	56		3	2	18			
171	Dentist	9	9						7	7							
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, etc.	113	105	23		1		1	131	108	22	1		1			
173	Veterinary surgeons	5	5						5	5							
	ORDER 18—INSTRUCTION	268	206	21		1	40		353	258	25	27		43			
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	257	198	18		1	40		353	258	25	27		43			
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	11	8	3													
	ORDER 19—LITERATURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES (OTHER THAN 14)	186	169	1			10		326	231	3	19		23			
176	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	39	30				3		7	5				2			
177	Architects (not being state servants)	40	10						70	30							
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers	18	17				1		21	19				2			
179	Artists, sculptors and image makers	18	18						18	18							
180	Scientists (astronomers, botanists, etc.)																
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune tellers, wizard, witches and mediums								3	3							
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.	49	11	1			5		34	20	2	11		1			
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainment, race courses, societies, clubs, etc.																
184	Conjurors, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc.	22	15				7		113	186	1	8		18			

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Dera Ismail Khan							Trans Frontier Posts							Peshawar Municipality						
Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependent		As subsidiary to other occupations	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
2,922	2,388	742	35	5	229	23	75	70		5				1,111	1,289	120		1	18	
1,066	900	166	28		122		65	65						39	111	9		1	8	
30	30													35	35					
987	821	166	5		130		65	65						271	241	10		1	3	
1		1																		
42	40	2												6	60					
99	89		1		9									166	166					
51	43		1		7									73	73					
48	46													93	93					
788	604	184	1	3	38	23	4	4						355	305	50				
309	285	24			17									131	131					
96	75		1		20									84	83	1				
5	5													5	5					
368	229	139		3	1	23	4	4						131	92	49				
10	10													4	1					
318	388	83	1	2	44									295	245	45			5	
499	377	122	1	1	44									210	201	11			1	
19	11	7		1										49	14	1			4	
451	407	44	4		16		6	1		5				219	232	12			5	
42	33				9									30	30					
26	26													13	13					
30	30						6	1		5				14	14					
15	15													2	2					
42	40				2									19	15				4	
5	5													8	8					
84	60	24	2		4									44	36	7			1	
207	198	9	2		1									119	111	5				

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Group No	Occupation	N W F Province								N W F Province		
		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
185	CLASS D—MISCELLANEOUS	78,550	51,267	6,373	9,166	833	7,763	148	76,990	53,218	6,373	
	SUP CLASS IX—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	4,338	2,053	154	46	46	2,002	37	4,338	2,053	154	
	ORDER 50—PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME	4,338	2,053	154	46	46	2,002	37	4,338	2,053	154	
	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holder and pensioners	4,338	2,053	154	46	46	2,002	37	4,338	2,053	154	
	SUB CLASS X—DOMESTIC SERVICE	15,456	9,931	1,907	927	159	2,495	37	15,143	9,813	1,907	
186	ORDER 51—DOMESTIC SERVICE	15,456	9,931	1,907	927	159	2,495	37	15,143	9,813	1,907	
	Private motor drivers and cleaners	108	112	3	8		15		457	431	3	
187	Other domestic service	14,088	9,489	1,904	919	159	2,480	37	14,686	9,732	1,904	
188	SUP CLASS XI—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	46,512	37,335	3,485	2,272	430	2,926	64	45,294	36,433	3,485	
	ORDER 52—CLASS OF WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION	46,512	37,335	3,485	2,272	430	2,926	64	45,294	36,433	3,485	
189	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified	5,196	4,521	55	77	1	533	3	5,105	4,490	55	
190	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shop	820	816				4		820	816		
191	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	29	26				3		29	26		
192	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	40,167	31,972	3,430	2,195	423	2,386	61	39,280	31,101	3,430	
193	SUB CLASS XII—UNPRODUCTIVE	12,244	4,948	827	5,921	198	340	10	12,215	4,919	827	
	ORDER 53—INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND ALMS HOUSES	6,069	239	3	5,757	52	18		6,069	239	3	
	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	6,069	239	3	5,757	52	18		6,069	239	3	
194	ORDER 54—BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES	6,128	4,692	824	164	146	292	10	6,099	4,663	824	
	Beggars and vagrants	5,942	4,646	696	163	143	284	10	5,913	4,617	696	
195	Procurers and prostitutes	186	46	128	1	3	8		186	46	128	
196	ORDER 55—OTHER UNCLASSIFIED NON PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES	47	17				30		47	17		
	Other unclassified non productive industries	47	17				30		47	17		

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

(Districts)				Hazara								Peshawar							
As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations			
Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
9,163	833	7,255	148	11,538	6,551	1,547	695	352	2,357	36	38,686	28,018	2,668	5,517	159	2,260	31		
46	46	2,002	37	1,430	648	21	16	18	719	8	1,088	754	60	8	5	257	4		
46	46	2,002	37	1,430	648	21	16	18	719	8	1,088	754	60	8	5	257	4		
46	46	2,002	37	1,430	648	21	16	18	719	8	1,088	754	60	8	5	257	4		
924	159	2,303	37	3,098	1,238	631	127	111	971	14	8,958	6,672	774	741	13	755			
924	159	2,303	37	3,098	1,238	634	127	111	974	14	8,958	6,672	774	711	13	755			
8		15		69	67	1			1		152	152							
916	159	2,288	37	3,029	1,171	633	127	111	973	11	8,806	6,520	771	741	13	735			
2,272	430	2,610	64	4,123	2,747	597	110	121	538	10	24,424	19,552	1,667	1,891	114	1,175	2		
2,272	430	2,610	64	4,123	2,747	597	110	121	538	10	24,424	19,552	1,667	1,891	114	1,175	2		
77	7	533	3	331	245	1	6	2	77		1,228	928	31	33	1	131			
		4		53	51				2		405	405							
		3									17	17							
2,195	423	2,070	61	3,739	2,451	596	104	119	459	10	22,774	18,202	1,636	1,838	112	91			
5,921	198	340	10	2,887	1,918	295	442	102	126	4	4,216	1,040	167	2,907	27	73			
5,757	52	18		395	6	1	360	15	13		2,936	33	2	2,870	24				
5,757	52	18		395	6	1	360	15	13		2,935	33	2	2,866	21				
164	146	292	10	2,488	1,908	294	82	87	113	4	1,275	1,001	105	31	3	73			
163	143	284	10	2,485	1,908	291	82	87	113	4	1,130	960	61	31	3	73			
1	3	8		3		3					115	41	101						
		30		4	4						6	6							
		30		4	4						6	6							

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood- General Table

Census No	Occupation	Kohat								Bannu							
		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations			
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
	CLASS D—MISCELLANEOUS	6,631	4,510	569	334	72	1,122	24	6,479	4,658	788	581	71	363	18		
	SUB CLASS IX—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	835	165	23	9	15	619	4	249	113	24	3	4	102	3		
	ORDER 50—PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME	835	165	23	9	15	619	4	249	113	24	3	4	102	3		
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holder, and pensioners	825	165	23	9	15	619	4	249	113	24	3	4	102	3		
	SUB CLASS X—DOMESTIC SERVICE	780	345	175	12	12	233	3	362	149	131	14	5	58	5		
	ORDER 51—DOMESTIC SERVICE	780	345	175	12	12	233	3	362	149	131	14	5	58	5		
186	Private motor drivers and cleaners	35	35						31	31							
187	Other domestic service	745	310	175	12	12	233	3	331	118	131	14	5	58	5		
	SUB CLASS XI—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	4,488	3,815	328	62	38	228	17	4,609	3,780	502	120	29	169	9		
	ORDER 52—GENERAL TERM IN WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION	4,488	3,815	328	62	38	228	17	4,609	3,780	502	120	29	169	9		
188	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified	154	125	2	6		20	1	458	364	10	21		63			
189	Cashiers, accountants, book keeper, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	204	204				2		50	50							
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified																
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	4,170	3,488	326	56	38	206	16	4,101	3,366	192	99	29	105	9		
	SUB CLASS XII—UNPRODUCTIVE	528	185	43	251	7	42		1,259	616	131	444	33	34	1		
	ORDER 53—INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND ALMS HOUSES	246			244	2			481	56		418	4	3			
192	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	246			244	2			481	56		418	4	3			
	ORDER 54—BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTES	245	178	43	7	5	12		778	560	131	26	29	31	1		
193	Beggars and vagrants	245	178	43	7	5	12		760	555	130	25	26	23	1		
194	Procurers and prostitutes								18	5	1	1	3	8			
	ORDER 55—OTHER UNCLASSIFIED NON PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES	37	7				30										
195	Other unclassified non productive industries	37	7				30										

TABLE X

Occupation or means of livelihood—General Table

Dera Ismail Khan							Trans Frontier Posts							Peshawar Municipality						
Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations		Total following occupation	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
13,656	9,481	801	2,006	179	1,153	36	1,560	1,049		3		508		5,281	4,237	720		93	229	2
736	373	26	10	4	305	18								275	171	40		1	61	2
736	373	26	10	4	305	18								275	171	40		1	61	2
736	373	26	10	4	305	18								275	171	40		1	61	2
1,945	1,409	193	30	18	283	12	313	118		3		192		2,550	2,009	399			142	
1,945	1,409	193	30	18	283	12	313	118		3		192		2,550	2,009	399			142	
170	146	2	8		14		11	11						42	42					
1,775	1,263	191	22	18	269	12	302	107		3		192		2,508	1,967	399			142	
7,650	6,539	391	89	128	500	3	1,218	902				316		2,015	1,749	243			23	
7,650	6,539	391	89	128	500	3	1,218	902				316		2,015	1,749	243			23	
2,924	2,828	11	11	3	140	1	31	31						595	563	22			10	
108	108													201	201					
12	9				3									6	6					
4,536	3,594	380	78	125	307	2	1,187	871				316		1,213	979	221			13	
3,325	1,160	191	1,877	29	65	3	29	29						441	308	38		92	3	
2,012	144		1,859	7	2									10	10					
2,012	144		1,859	7	2									10	10					
1,313	1,016	191	18	22	63	3	29	29						427	294	38		92	3	
1,293	1,016	171	18	22	63	3	29	29						320	279	38			1	
20		20												107	15			92		
														4	4					
														4	4					

TABLE XI

Occupation of selected Castes, Tribes or Races

1 This table is divided into two parts. Part A deals with the occupations of the 12 Castes selected for Tables VIII and XIV. Part B shows the distribution of European and Anglo Indian earners, working dependents and non working dependents in certain groups of occupations.

2 In Part A, the sum of columns 4 to 8 represents the total strength of the castes enumerated in Districts and Trans frontier Posts, the figures in column 17 and onwards are exclusive of those in columns 9 and 10.

TABLE XI

Part A—Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races

No	Caste, Tribe or Race	Traditional occupation	Population dealt with					Number of earners whose traditional caste occupation was returned as their				Number of working dependents following the traditional occupation of the caste	
			Earners		Working dependents		Non working dependents	Principal means of livelihood		Subsidiary means of livelihood			
			Males	Females	Males	Females		Both sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arora	Trade	17,505	503	755	77	43,500	11,311	18	488	1	456	32
2	Arvan	Agriculture	76,851	3,002	10,937	7,009	18,167	53,150	1,004	1,211	27	9,010	6,753
3	Brahman	Priests	6,352	146	135	221	10,743	710		10			15
4	Chamar	Working in leather	997	57	71	10	1,492	551	11	12		6	14
5	Chuhra	Scavenging	3,953	443	147	20	4,723	3,103	110	5	1	7	6
6	Gujar	Herd men	20,619	1,006	3,601	1,711	80,110	1,681	25	219	2	1,111	1,308
7	Jat	Agriculture	25,808	500	1,601	23	48,110	17,111	251	3,501	96	911	4
8	Khatra	Trade	11,365	265	712	200	23,504	5,740	93	151		219	65
9	Pathan	Agriculture and military service	232,008	9,180	10,218	1,700	657,000	110,400	6,045	2,608	8	1,907	1,451
10	Sayad	Priests and agriculture	19,613	937	2,481	1,635	57,611	15,419	629	198	51	1,803	1,433
11	Swathi	Agriculture	11,273	608	2,670	2,150	29,190	9,077	419	15	110	413	342
12	Tanoli	Agriculture	19,700	1,104	6,780	577	57,780	17,764	969	111	1	5,511	139

TABLE XI

Part A—Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races

Number of earners returning their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation		Recorded principal occupation of earners other than traditional occupation of caste (by sub classes)													
		I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation													
		Income from rent of land		Cultivators of all lands		Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerk rent collectors, etc		Forest labourer, wood cutters, etc		Raisers of live stock, milmen and herdsmen		Fishing and hunting		No	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1,011	5	761	38	1,007	68	11		0	2	31		3		1	
4,320	21					1				101	2	15	1	2	
98	1	109	10	650	11					1				3	
96		50		131	-					3				4	
180	6	6		90	3			0		1				5	
148	2	4,208	81	1,399	21			580	199			03		6	
4,059	1					5				778	-			7	
350	2	172	4	271	16	8		9		20		5		8	
13,101	203					35				1,091		10		9	
1,391	11					7				91		5		10	
71	32					6				136	2			11	
679	29					1				17		13		12	

TABLE XI

Part A—Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races

No	Caste, Tribe or Race	Traditional occupation	Recorded principal occupation of earners, other than									
			II—Exploitation of minerals				III—Industries				IV—	
			Owners, managers, clerks, etc		Labourers		Owners, managers, clerks, etc		Artisans and other workmen		Owners managers, ship officers, etc	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	Arora	Trade	5		15		20		329	25	70	
2	Awan	Agriculture	10		239	4	905	110	2,973	601	201	1
3	Brahman	Priests	13		3		1		51	6	41	
4	Chamai	Working in leather			6		6		9	3		
5	Chuhra	Scavenging					5	1	614	41		
6	Gujar	Herdsmen			1		18	1	215	35	20	
7	Jat	Agriculture			5		13		713	12	8	
8	Khatri	Trade			8		60		220	30	193	
9	Pathan	Agriculture and military service		1	296	1	770	22	3,265	470	597	3
10	Sayad	Priests and agriculture	8		1		20	1	167	49	43	1
11	Swathi	Agriculture					2	1	70	3	115	
12	Tanoli	Agriculture					3		376	25	2	2

TABLE XI

Part A—Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races

Additional occupation of Caste (by sub classes)

Additional occupation of Caste (by sub classes)																
Transport		V—Trade		VI—Public force				VII—Public administration				VIII—Profession and liberal arts				No
labourers, boatmen viers, paliki bearers, etc				Commissioned and Gazetted Officers		Others		Gazetted Officers		Others		Religious		Lawyers, doctors and teachers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
172				8		502	1	245		845	5	105	2	207	39	1
2,162	12	2,001	19	121		36,4	3	48		1,468	5	1,214	10	422	16	2
73		948	2	9		1,225	2	58		601				100	10	3
1		15				32				4		4		1		4
1		45				49	3	1		23	9	1		7		5
192	1	122	10	19		577	1	2		65	1	124	8	26		6
296		388	2	12		4,027				320		183		115	1	7
122				83		1,588		40		712	6	58	4	178	21	8
3,630	10	6,889	112	143		1,543	1	42		2,624	7	2,410	22	797	31	9
745		527	22	1		709	1	19		328				132	13	10
89		147	4	6		66		6		81		153	3	18	1	15
149	2	88	5			215	3	1		48		191	1	22	3	12

TABLE XI

Part A—Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races

No	Caste, Tribe or Race	Traditional occupation	Recorded principal occupation earners, other than traditional occupation of Caste (by sub classes)											
			VIII—Profession and liberal arts— <i>continued</i>	IX—Persons living on their income		X—Domestic service		XI—Insufficiently described occupations				XII—Unproductive		
			Others					Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified		Labourers unspecified				
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
1	Arora	Trade	75	9	243	20	759	47	92	3	555	99	51	17
2	Awari	Agriculture	316	11	216	10	2,037	52	127	16	5,976	384	377	89
3	Brahman	Priests	41		68	10	1,264	15	19		170	3	138	17
4	Chamar	Working in leather	11		1		37	6			30	7	4	1
5	Chuhra	Scavenging	10	26	18		700	5	1	1	88	35	23	
6	Gujar	Herdsmen	20	6	34	9	665	23	44	16	461	94	184	32
7	Jat	Agriculture	81	2	50	2	499	76	14		917	127	221	45
8	Khatris	Trade	131	5	161	23	1,100	40	108	4	273	14	14	15
9	Pathan	Agriculture and military service	233	63	405	21	2,818	290	272	76	1,972	1,668	985	180
10	Sayad	Priests and agriculture	30	1	76	9	597	38	59	3	447	106	456	59
11	Swathi	Agriculture	13	2	25	8	621	18	4	4	343	121	295	23
12	Tamoli	Agriculture	29		27	14	403	58			246	82	157	30

TABLE XI—PART B

TABLE XI—PART B

Distribution of European and Anglo-Indian Earners,
working dependents and non working dependents in certain groups of occupations

Crop No.	Occupation	North West Frontier Province									
		Europeans					Anglo Indians				
		Earners		Working dependents		Non working dependents	Earners		Working dependents		Non working dependents
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	All Occupations	9,724	107		2	1,743	57	6			98
3	State Agents and Managers of Government		1								
17	Forest Officers, Rangers, Guards, etc	2									
94	Heat light, electricity, motive power, etc						1				
103	Porters (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals	2					3				
112	Railway employees of all kinds, other than coolies	2					7				
114	Post Office Telegraph and Telephone Services						4				"
115	Bank Managers, money lenders etc	1						1			
127	Owners and Managers of hotels, etc	1									
150	General Storekeepers, etc	3	1				2				
153	Army (Imperial)	9,618	5				14	1			
157	Police	19					1				
159	Service of the State	47	14				17	4			
165	Other religious workers	6	20		2						
172	Midwives nurses, etc		42								
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	3	11				2	1			
185	Pensioners, etc	3									"
187	Other domestic service	17	12				6				

TABLE XI—PART B

Distribution of European and Anglo Indian Earners,
Working dependents and non working dependents in certain groups of occupations

Districts										Trans Frontier Po ts									
Europeans					Anglo Indians					Europeans					Anglo Indians				
Earners		Working dependents		Non working dependents	Earners		Working dependents		Non working dependents	Earners		Working dependents		Non working dependents	Earners		Working dependents		Non working dependents
Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
5 952	107		2	1,730	50	6			88	3,772				7	1				10
	1																		
					1														
2					3														
					7														
					4														
1																			
1																			
3	2				2														
5,832	5				14	1				1,706									
18					1					1									
43	14				16	4				4					1				
5	20		2							1									
	4																		
3	11				2	1													
3																			
17	12				6														

TABLE XII

Educated unemployment

1 This table is divided into two parts Part I shows information regarding educated unemployment by classes, and Part II by degrees

2 The information contained in this table was obtained on a special schedule, distributed only to those who applied for it of their own accord

3 The figures in the body of the table refer only to those male persons residing in the five settled districts of the North West Frontier Province, who described themselves as having passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination, or as possessing the School Leaving Certificate, and also as without any paid employment In addition to these, thirty eight persons, mentioned in the note to Part I of the table, returned themselves not as totally unemployed, but as having failed to obtain employment with which they are satisfied

TABLE XII (i)

Educated unemployment (i) by class

Class	Total unemployed	Aged 20—24		Aged 25—29		Aged 30—34		Aged 35—39	
		Unemployed for less than one year	Unemployed for one year or more	Unemployed for less than one year	Unemployed for one year or more	Unemployed for less than one year	Unemployed for one year or more	Unemployed for less than one year	Unemployed for one year or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brahmans	1		1		1				
Depressed Hindus									
Other Hindus	59	8	30	2	16		3		1
Muslims	97	10	17	7	5		10		1
Anglo Indians									
All other classes									
Total	150	18	65	9	45		13		5

Total of English knowing unemployed under twenty years 91
 Total of English knowing unemployed forty years of age and over 7
 Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers are soldiers 97
 Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were cultivators 6
 Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers are artisans 51
 Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were menials or servants 31
 Total number of educated unemployed joined Ministry of I. C. who then have not totally unemployed failed to obtain employment with which they are satisfied 31

TABLE XII (ii)

Educated unemployment (ii) by degree

Degree	Total unemployed	Aged 20—24		Aged 25—29		Aged 30—34		Aged 35—39	
		Unemployed for less than one year	Unemployed for one year or more	Unemployed for less than one year	Unemployed for one year or more	Unemployed for less than one year	Unemployed for one year or more	Unemployed for less than one year	Unemployed for one year or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
British degrees									
Continental degrees									
American degrees									
Other foreign degree	1				1				
Indian degrees —	140	13	6	5	41		12		5
Medical									
Legal									
Agricultural									
Commerce									
M A	1				1				
M Sc									
B A	7	1	1	1	2		2		
B Sc	7	3	2		2				
B Lng or I C L	1			1					
B T or L I									
Sch I C or Mahratta	153	11	6	7	30		10		5
Total	150	18	65	9	45		13		5

TABLE XIII

Literacy by Religion and Age.

1 This table is divided into three parts Part I (Provincial Summary) shows the extent of literacy by Religion and Age in the five settled districts and Trans Frontier Posts as a whole Part II gives details (a) for the five settled districts (for the total population and for each main religion), and (b) for Trans-Frontier Posts (for all religions) Part III gives similar details for Peshawar City (excluding Peshawar Cantonment)

2 The figures in the body of the table refer to Christians of all races. The following statement shows the number of Indian Christians, who are literate :—

Age	Total population		Literate		Literate in English		Remarks
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
N W F P Districts	2,569	1,697	1,101	249	214	75	
0—9	570	505	19	12	8	7	
10—15	227	172	27	4	10		
15—20	218	175	49	25	20	12	
20 & over	1,554	845	1,006	208	176	56	
Trans-Frontier Posts	422	74	79	2	21		
0—9	44	22					
10—15	15	7	1				
15—20	22	8	1				
20 & over	341	37	77	2	21		

TABLE XIII

Literacy by Religion and Age—Part I—Provincial Summary

Age and Religion	Population									Literate in English		
	Total			Literate			Illiterate					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE												
All Religions	2,471,527	1,350,453	1,111,774	117,438	101,025	11,412	2,343,889	1,254,427	1,099,662	31,556	29,711	1,804
0-5	387,469	196,019	191,420				387,169	196,019	191,120			
5-10	335,347	184,037	151,310	5,330	4,155	1,175	330,017	179,882	150,135	711	554	157
10-15	289,203	164,184	125,019	9,020	7,356	1,664	280,183	156,828	127,355	1,513	1,361	179
15-20	224,295	125,858	98,437	18,555	16,538	2,017	205,740	109,320	81,897	3,006	4,803	203
20 & over	1,235,313	603,355	511,888	84,533	77,977	6,556	11,50,680	612,318	517,765	21,255	22,990	1,265
Muslims	2,257,389	1,218,234	1,032,155	48,399	45,981	2,418	2,201,994	1,172,253	1,020,741	10,280	10,000	214
0-5	359,135	181,679	177,456				359,135	181,679	177,456			
5-10	312,591	171,973	140,618	2,665	2,409	256	309,926	169,564	140,412	233	209	24
10-15	269,119	153,063	116,056	4,666	4,200	466	264,453	148,793	115,850	683	614	39
15-20	198,155	107,615	90,540	7,811	7,365	457	190,333	100,250	83,175	1,811	1,796	45
20 & over	1,111,389	603,021	507,165	33,213	31,937	1,305	1,078,147	571,987	496,160	7,151	7,117	106
Hindus	154,628	97,552	57,076	41,271	31,369	4,902	113,357	61,183	52,174	7,397	7,224	173
0-5	21,057	10,627	10,430				21,057	10,627	10,430			
5-10	16,930	8,999	7,931	1,796	1,208	588	15,134	7,770	7,361	198	184	14
10-15	11,972	6,305	5,667	3,101	2,264	837	11,871	6,041	5,830	487	160	27
15-20	17,809	11,847	5,962	6,555	5,562	993	11,254	6,285	4,969	1,180	1,136	44
20 & over	85,860	57,775	28,085	29,819	27,115	2,704	76,041	50,167	25,515	5,511	5,144	88
Sikhs	47,935	31,409	16,526	15,067	13,054	2,013	32,868	21,345	11,521	2,511	2,481	60
0-5	6,113	3,143	2,970				6,113	3,143	2,970			
5-10	5,008	2,661	2,347	617	304	313	4,391	2,270	2,121	69	64	5
10-15	1,436	741	695	1,010	693	317	3,426	1,738	1,688	166	155	11
15-20	5,964	4,273	1,691	2,583	2,131	452	3,381	2,142	1,239	463	448	15
20 & over	26,414	18,898	7,516	11,477	9,846	1,631	14,937	9,052	5,882	1,813	1,814	29

TABLE XIII

Literacy by Religion and Age—Part I—Provincial Summary

Age and Religion	Population									Literate in English		
	Total			Literate			Illiterate					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—concluded												
Christians	16,499	13,212	3,287	12,011	10,517	1,494	4,455	2,625	1,830	11,261	9,922	1,339
0—5	1,155	505	560				1,155	505	560			
5—10	812	150	362	248	122	126	564	128	236	208	96	112
10—15	670	383	287	240	128	112	430	255	175	203	104	100
15—20	2,060	2,088	272	1,590	1,477	113	770	611	159	1,518	1,141	97
20 and over	11,503	9,696	1,806	9,966	8,800	1,166	1,536	836	700	9,334	8,301	1,033
Parsis	62	32	30	35	23	12	26	12	14	33	18	15
0—5	9	5	4				9	5	4			
5—10	6	2	4	4	2	2	2		2	3	1	2
10—15	6	2	4	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
15—20	4	2	2	4	2	2				4	2	2
20 and over	37	21	16	25	15	10	12	6	6	23	14	9
Jews	11	11		5	5		6	6				
0—5												
5—10												
10—15												
15—20	2	2		1	1		1	1				
20 & over	9	9		4	4		5	5				
Buddhist	3	3					3	3				
0—5												
5—10												
10—15												
15—20	1	1					1	1				
20 & over	2	2					2	2				

TABLE XIII

Literacy by Religion and Age—Part II-(a)—Districts

Age and Religion	Population									Literate in English		
	Total			Literate			Illiterate					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DISTRICTS												
All Religions	2,425,076	1,315,818	1,109,258	100,366	89,058	11,308	2,324,710	1,226,760	1,097,950	25,717	23,921	1,796
0-5	386,719	195,672	191,047				386,719	195,672	191,047			
5-10	334,706	183,669	151,037	5,267	4,103	1,165	329,439	179,567	149,872	11,709	552	157
10-15	288,425	163,622	124,803	8,880	7,230	1,650	279,545	156,392	123,153	1,529	1,351	178
15-20	215,504	117,251	98,253	15,365	13,367	1,998	200,139	103,884	96,355	4,063	3,861	202
20 & over	1,199,722	655,604	544,118	70,854	64,359	6,495	1,128,868	591,245	537,623	19,416	16,157	1,259
Muslims	2,227,303	1,196,120	1,031,183	44,496	42,110	2,386	2,182,807	1,154,010	1,028,797	9,122	8,909	213
0-5	358,736	181,479	177,257				358,736	181,479	177,257			
5-10	312,253	171,728	140,525	2,640	2,386	254	309,613	169,342	140,271	231	207	24
10-15	268,655	152,709	115,946	4,598	4,205	393	264,057	148,504	115,553	677	638	39
15-20	193,848	103,440	90,408	7,088	6,616	452	186,760	96,804	89,956	1,766	1,721	45
20 & over	1,093,811	586,764	507,047	30,170	28,883	1,287	1,065,611	557,881	505,760	6,448	6,343	105
Hindus	142,977	84,358	58,619	35,608	30,739	4,869	107,369	53,119	53,750	6,931	6,759	172
0-5	20,869	10,535	10,334				20,869	10,535	10,334			
5-10	16,771	8,904	7,867	1,782	1,216	566	14,989	7,688	7,301	198	184	14
10-15	14,795	8,183	6,612	3,067	2,235	832	11,728	5,948	5,780	485	459	26
15-20	15,221	9,314	5,910	5,555	4,571	984	9,669	4,743	4,926	1,122	1,078	44
20 & over	75,318	47,422	27,896	25,204	22,717	2,487	50,114	24,705	25,409	5,126	5,038	88
Sikhs	42,510	26,284	16,226	12,141	9,549	2,592	30,369	11,735	13,634	2,246	2,189	57
0-5	5,997	3,088	2,909				5,997	3,088	2,909			
5-10	4,903	2,611	2,292	601	383	218	4,302	2,228	2,074	69	61	8
10-15	4,336	2,370	1,966	980	668	312	3,356	1,702	1,654	165	154	11
15-20	4,870	3,200	1,670	1,896	1,448	448	2,974	1,750	1,224	411	396	15
20 & over	21,401	15,015	7,389	8,664	7,050	1,614	13,710	7,965	5,775	1,601	1,575	26
Christians	12,213	9,013	3,200	8,082	6,637	1,445	4,131	2,376	1,755	7,387	6,048	1,339
0-5	1,108	565	543				1,108	565	543			
5-10	777	424	349	240	115	125	533	309	224	208	06	112
10-15	637	358	275	232	121	111	401	237	164	199	99	100
15-20	1,556	1,293	263	821	709	112	735	581	151	760	664	96
20 & over	8,143	6,377	1,770	6,789	5,692	1,097	1,354	681	673	6,220	5,189	1,031
Parsis	60	30	30	34	18	16	26	12	14	31	16	15
0-5	9	5	4				9	5	4			
5-10	6	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2
10-15	6	2	4	3	1	2	7	1	2	3	1	2
15-20	4	2	2	4	2	2	"	"	"	4	2	2
20 & over	35	19	16	23	13	10	12	6	6	21	12	9

TABLE XIII

Literacy by Religion and Age—Part II (a)—Districts

Age and Religion	Population									Literate in English		
	Total			Literate			Illiterate					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DISTRICTS—concluded												
Jews	11	11		5	5		6	6				1
0—5												1
5—10												1
10—15												1
15—20	2	2		1	1		1	1				1
20 & over	9	9		4	4		5	5				2
Buddhists	2	2					2	2				1
0—5												1
5—10												1
10—15												1
15—20												1
20 & over	2	2					2	2				1
HAZARA DISTRICT												
All Religions	670,117	358,193	311,924	17,899	15,611	1,288	652,218	341,532	310,636	1,950	1,819	141
0—5	111,096	55,977	55,119				111,096	55,977	55,119			1
5—10	95,124	52,003	43,121	855	726	129	94,269	51,277	42,392	68	57	11
10—15	81,084	46,227	34,857	1,619	1,429	190	79,465	44,798	34,637	163	151	12
15—20	55,876	29,558	26,318	2,912	2,694	218	52,964	26,864	26,100	324	310	14
20 & over	326,937	174,438	152,509	12,513	11,763	751	314,424	164,668	151,758	1,405	1,301	104
Muslims	637,794	338,082	298,712	9,251	8,851	400	627,513	329,223	298,312	976	935	20
0—5	100,761	53,527	52,834				106,361	53,527	52,834			1
5—10	91,403	49,968	41,435	531	487	44	90,872	49,481	41,391	23	21	2
10—15	77,775	44,138	33,437	1,047	976	71	76,728	43,162	33,366	88	84	4
15—20	51,970	27,062	24,908	1,101	1,320	81	50,869	25,742	24,827	190	186	4
20 & over	309,285	163,187	146,098	6,275	6,071	204	303,010	157,116	145,824	675	665	10
Hindus	25,220	15,461	9,799	7,102	6,528	574	18,118	8,933	9,225	602	570	12
0—5	3,500	1,816	1,684				3,500	1,816	1,684			1
5—10	2,656	1,454	1,202	239	181	58	2,417	1,273	1,144	22	21	1
10—15	2,407	1,381	1,026	440	355	85	1,967	1,026	941	50	48	2
15—20	3,148	2,045	1,103	1,292	1,196	96	1,856	849	1,007	99	95	4
20 & over	13,549	8,705	4,784	5,171	4,796	335	8,418	3,969	4,449	131	126	5
Sikhs	7,630	4,393	3,237	1,286	1,079	207	6,344	3,314	3,030	143	136	7
0—5	1,167	599	568				1,167	599	568			1
5—10	1,021	553	470	65	45	20	958	508	450	4	3	1
10—15	674	488	386	116	88	28	758	400	358	10	10	1
15—20	729	431	298	202	167	35	527	264	263	23	22	1
20 & over	3,837	2,322	1,515	903	779	124	2,934	1,513	1,791	106	101	5

TABLE XIII

Literacy by Religion and Age—Part II-(a)—Districts

Age and Religion		Population									Literate in English		
		Total			Literate			Illiterate					
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
BANNU DISTRICT—concluded													
Muslims	237,674	124,671	111,003	2,919	2,887	72	234,755	123,784	110,931	549	539	10	
0—5	42,248	20,975	21,273				42,248	20,975	21,273				
5—10	33,867	18,256	15,611	141	138	3	33,726	18,118	15,608	10	10	1	
10—15	26,413	14,930	11,483	270	264	6	26,143	14,666	11,477	34	33	1	
15—20	19,164	10,474	8,690	480	464	16	18,684	10,010	8,674	93	90	3	
20 & over	115,582	62,036	53,546	2,068	2,021	47	113,514	60,015	53,523	412	397	15	
Hindus	26,181	14,528	11,653	4,308	4,132	176	21,873	10,396	11,477	745	729	16	
0—5	4,322	2,182	2,140				4,322	2,182	2,140				
5—10	3,428	1,823	1,605	227	215	12	3,201	1,608	1,593	27	26	1	
10—15	2,870	1,574	1,296	423	403	20	2,447	1,171	1,276	64	63	1	
15—20	2,487	1,397	1,090	694	627	67	1,793	770	1,023	141	138	3	
20 & over	13,074	7,552	5,522	2,964	2,887	77	10,110	4,665	5,445	513	502	11	
Sikhs	5,482	3,278	2,204	1,861	1,390	471	3,621	1,888	1,733	175	162	13	
0—5	831	421	409				831	422	409				
5—10	670	353	317	59	53	6	611	300	311	5	4	1	
10—15	579	305	274	95	89	6	484	216	268	2	11	1	
15—20	568	359	209	176	162	14	392	197	195	30	26	4	
20 & over	1,874	1,079	795	1,531	1,086	445	1,303	753	550	126	121	7	
Christians	964	685	278	568	463	105	396	223	173	245	147	98	
0—5	106	59	47				106	59	47				
5—10	62	36	26	14	7	7	48	29	19	12	6	6	
10—15	52	28	24	15	8	7	37	20	17	12	6	6	
15—20	109	81	28	71	64	7	38	17	21	64	58	6	
20 & over	675	481	193	468	384	84	167	98	69	157	77	80	
DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT													
All Religions	274,044	148,106	125,938	15,454	13,325	2,129	258,610	134,781	123,829	3,250	3,060	190	
0—5	43,758	22,135	21,623				43,758	22,135	21,623				
5—10	37,433	20,519	16,913	867	606	261	36,566	19,913	16,652	90	80	10	
10—15	71,601	37,866	33,735	1,594	1,207	387	70,007	36,659	33,348	273	260	13	
15—20	21,227	13,127	10,900	2,396	2,013	383	18,831	11,311	10,517	601	582	19	
20 & over	117,046	62,459	54,587	10,597	9,499	1,098	106,449	64,760	61,182	2,286	2,138	146	
Muslims	235,707	127,230	108,477	5,033	4,813	220	230,674	122,417	108,227	1,095	1,087	8	
0—5	37,931	19,229	18,702				37,931	19,229	18,702				
5—10	32,420	17,508	14,912	187	166	21	32,233	17,341	14,745	10	9	1	
10—15	27,184	15,499	11,686	470	439	31	26,714	15,059	11,655	88	87	1	
15—20	20,576	11,296	9,280	869	821	48	19,707	10,475	9,232	244	242	2	
20 & over	117,596	63,799	54,297	3,537	3,387	150	114,059	59,912	54,147	754	749	5	

TABLE XIII

Literacy by Religion and Age—Part II-(a)—Districts

Age and Religion	Population									Literate in English		
	Total			Literate			Illiterate					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT—concluded												
Hindus	35,822	19,364	16,458	9,422	7,827	1,595	26,400	11,537	14,863	1,698	1,671	27
0—5	5,480	2,714	2,767				5,480	2,713	2,767			
5—10	4,727	2,457	2,270	620	405	215	4,107	2,052	2,055	56	55	1
10—15	4,178	2,219	1,959	1,013	713	319	3,165	1,526	1,620	155	152	3
15—20	3,420	1,872	1,548	1,364	1,070	294	2,056	821	1,254	339	302	7
20 & over	18,017	10,083	7,931	6,406	5,633	767	11,611	4,144	7,467	1,178	1,162	16
Sikhs	1,878	1,110	768	620	492	128	1,258	618	640	122	120	2
0—5	286	163	123				286	163	123			
5—10	243	129	113	40	23	17	203	106	96	4	4	
10—15	203	108	95	12	43	29	191	65	65	10	9	1
15—20	191	114	57	135	106	29	56	28	28	22	22	
20 & over	956	576	536	371	310	53	585	250	327	86	85	1
Christians	637	402	255	349	193	155	308	209	99	334	182	152
0—5	61	30	31				61	30	31			
5—10	43	25	18	20	12	8	23	13	10	20	12	8
10—15	36	21	15	20	12	8	16	9	7	20	12	8
15—20	40	25	15	28	16	12	12	9	3	16	16	10
20 & over	477	308	176	281	151	128	196	148	48	266	142	126

TABLE XIII

Literacy by Religion and Age—Part II (b)—Trans-Frontier Posts

Age and Religion	Population									Literate in English		
	Total			Literate			Illiterate					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions	46,451	44,635	1,816	17,072	16,968	104	29,379	27,667	1,712	5,798	5,790	8
0-5	750	377	373				750	377	373			
5-10	641	368	273	63	53	10	578	315	263	2	2	
10-15	778	562	216	140	126	14	638	436	202	14	13	1
15-20	8,791	8,607	184	3,150	3,171	19	5,601	5,436	165	943	912	1
20 & over	35,191	34,721	770	13,679	13,618	61	21,812	21,103	709	4,839	4,873	6
Muslims	23,086	22,114	972	3,899	3,871	28	19,187	18,243	944	1,158	1,157	1
0-5	799	200	199				399	200	199			
5-10	338	195	143	25	23	2	313	172	141	2	2	
10-15	464	354	110	68	65	3	396	289	107	6	6	
15-20	4,707	4,205	102	734	729	5	3,973	3,476	97	75	75	
20 & over	17,578	17,160	418	3,072	3,054	18	14,506	14,106	400	1,073	1,071	1
Hindus	13,651	13,194	457	5,663	5,630	33	7,988	7,564	424	466	465	1
0-5	188	92	96				188	92	96			
5-10	159	94	65	14	12	2	145	82	63			
10-15	177	12	55	74	29	5	143	93	50	2	1	1
15-20	2,585	2,533	52	1,000	991	9	1,585	1,542	43	58	58	
20 & over	10,543	10,353	189	4,615	4,598	17	5,927	5,755	173	406	406	
Sikhs	5,125	5,125	300	3,546	3,515	31	1,879	1,610	269	295	292	3
0-5	116	55	61				116	55	61			
5-10	105	53	52	16	11	5	89	42	47			
10-15	100	61	39	30	15	5	70	76	34	1	1	
15-20	1,004	1,073	21	687	683	4	407	390	17	5	52	
20 & over	40,10	3,883	127	2,813	2,796	17	1,191	1,087	110	242	239	3
Christians	4,286	4,199	87	3,962	3,950	12	324	249	75	3,877	3,874	3
0-5	47	30	17				47	30	17			
5-10	39	26	13	8	7	1	31	19	12			
10-15	37	15	13	8	7	1	29	18	11	5	5	
15-20	804	795	9	769	768	1	75	27	8	758	757	1
20 & over	3,359	3,323	36	3,177	3,168	9	182	155	27	3,111	3,112	2
Parsis	2	2		2	2					2	2	
0-5												
5-10												
10-15												
15-20												
20 & over	2	2		2	2					2	2	

TABLE XIII

Literacy by Religion and Age—Part II-(b)—Trans-Frontier Posts

Age and Religion	Population									Literate in English		
	Total			Liter ate			Illiterate					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Buddhists	1	1		.			1	1				..
0—5												..
5—10					.							..
10—15							.					..
15—20	1	1					1	1				..
20 & over												..

TABLE XIII

Literacy by Religion and Age—Part III—Peshawar City (Municipality)

Age and Religion	Population									Literate in English		
	Total			Literate			Illiterate					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions	87,140	50,151	37,289	14,297	11,786	2,511	73,143	38,365	34,778	3,447	3,281	166
0-5	11,183	5,707	5,476				11,183	5,707	5,476			
5-10	9,884	5,333	4,551	822	566	256	9,062	4,767	4,295	90	73	17
10-15	9,337	5,203	4,134	1,352	966	386	7,985	4,237	3,748	244	211	33
15-20	8,750	5,063	3,727	2,196	1,673	563	6,554	3,430	3,124	589	547	42
20 & over	48,246	28,815	19,401	9,927	8,621	1,306	38,319	20,321	18,095	2,501	2,450	74
Muslims	69,893	39,915	29,978	7,814	7,090	724	62,079	32,825	29,254	1,850	1,777	82
0-5	8,678	4,428	4,250				8,678	4,428	4,250			
5-10	7,853	4,236	3,617	428	315	83	7,425	3,891	3,534	41	35	9
10-15	7,457	4,152	3,305	695	566	129	6,762	3,586	3,176	114	98	16
15-20	6,913	3,973	2,940	1,145	1,017	128	5,768	2,956	2,812	321	302	19
20 & over	38,992	23,126	15,866	5,516	5,162	381	33,476	17,961	15,911	1,380	1,312	38
Hindus	11,594	6,781	4,813	4,234	3,161	1,073	7,360	3,620	3,740	1,240	1,175	65
0-5	1,500	811	786				1,500	811	786			
5-10	1,312	709	603	257	151	105	1,055	557	498	38	32	6
10-15	1,236	683	553	411	273	161	825	410	416	89	76	13
15-20	1,249	734	515	681	414	267	568	320	248	191	175	19
20 & over	6,158	3,842	2,356	2,861	2,322	540	3,297	1,520	1,777	919	892	27
Sikhs	5,153	2,992	2,158	2,175	1,486	689	2,978	1,506	1,472	327	319	8
0-5	779	401	376				779	401	376			
5-10	628	337	291	130	66	64	498	271	227	7	6	1
10-15	560	320	240	213	122	91	347	198	149	39	36	3
15-20	543	314	229	350	196	164	183	118	65	72	70	2
20 & over	2,610	1,618	1,022	1,172	1,102	370	1,438	516	652	207	207	2
Christians	792	452	340	69	44	25	723	408	315	21	10	11
0-5	127	63	64				127	63	64			
5-10	91	51	40	7	3	4	84	48	36	1		1
10-15	84	48	36	10	5	5	74	43	31	2	1	1
15-20	83	40	43	9	5	4	74	35	39	2		2
20 & over	407	250	157	43	31	12	364	219	145	16	9	7
Jews	11	11		5	5		6	6				
0-5												
5-10												
10-15												
15-20	2	2		1	1		1	1				
20 & over	9	9		4	4		5					

TABLE XIV

Literacy by selected castes, tribes or races

(1) The twelve castes selected for this table are the same as those selected for tables VIII and XI

(2) The table includes the population of each caste residing in trans frontier posts.

TABLE XIV

Literacy by selected Castes, Tribes or Races

Caste, tribe or race	Locality	Population (7 years and over)										Literate in English (7 years and over)		
		Total					Liter ate					Persons	Males	Females
		Males		Females		Persons	Males	Females	Illiterate					
		Persons	4	5	Persons				6	7	8				Persons	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Awan	All districts and towns fronting posts	225 508	120 060	94 548	61 111	8 407	10 09	216 102	117 593	98 509	2 792	1 107	285	
Arora		48 615	27 763	20 852	13 031	10 950	2 141	33 381	16 873	18 711	2 408	2 237	171	
Brahman		14 630	9 409	5 231	6 014	4 878	1 137	8 010	4 231	4 085	1 029	969	60	
Chamar		2 116	1 222	624	41	41		2 305	1 081	924	3	3		
Chuhra		7 983	5 003	2 380	406	380	26	577	5 223	2 354	26	22	4	
Gujar		95 423	53 162	42 261	933	855	78	94 490	52 307	42 183	1 47	125	22	
Jat		62 774	38 045	24 729	4 122	4 041	88	58 652	34 01	24 64	514	513	1	
Khatni		26 058	16 575	12 083	1 611	8 698	292	17 09	8 177	0 162	2 773	1 993	390	
Pathar		727 335	395 117	332 158	21 022	10 129	893	706 310	376 008	330 305	52 5	4 748	467	
Savak		14 006	03 936	50 782	4 022	2 703	309	00 026	30 253	0 477	1 104	1 016	88	
Swathi	Hazara and Peshawar Districts only	37 254	20 457	16 007	1 014	960	53	36 240	10 495	10 745	79	78	1	
Tanaoh		67 115	35 000	31 338	800	801	16	66 318	34 096	31 782	70	69	1	

All districts and towns fronting posts

Haryana and Peshawar Districts only

TABLE XV

Language

1 This table is divided into two parts, both of which contain separate statistics for the North West Frontier Province, Districts and Trans-Frontier Posts. Part I (Mother Tongue) shows the number of persons who speak (A) Vernaculars of India (B) Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and Africa, and (C) European languages, as their mother tongue. Part II (Bilingualism) gives figures for subsidiary languages distributed according to Sex and Mother Tongue.

2 Details of the languages, shown as "others" in groups A (2), B and C of column 1 of Part I of this table are given below for the North West Frontier Province —

Group	Language	Males	Females	Group	Language	Males	Females
A (2)	Purbi	158	70	A (2)	Indakhi	14	
	Urdu	340	15		Chitrali	1	
	Telugu	150	14		Konkani	3	
	Bengali	187	48		Kashmiri	51	92
	Marathi	141	78	B	Arabic	14	10
	Pahari	614	4		Turkish	35	27
	Balochi	7			Chinese		5
	Asti	1			Japanese		1
	Sindhi	12	6	C	Greek	1	1
	Gujrati	148	76		French	2	7
	Khamti	34			Spanish	1	
	Mishmi	1			Portuguese	10	3
	Goat	23	1		Welsh	17	2
	Khasi	1			Scotch	1	
	Mehar	1			Irish	1	
	Sanskrit	1			Dutch		1
	Kharri	1	5		German		9
	Burmese	1					
	Libetan	4					
	Parsi	1	12				

3 The language "Lahnda" includes the dialects returned in the Census schedules, as —

Hindko, Peshawari, Derawali, Tanaoli

4 The sum of columns 5—36 in Part II of this table exceeds the total number of persons speaking subsidiary languages in addition to their mother tongue, by the number of subsidiary languages in excess of one spoken in addition to the mother tongue. Out of 178,353 persons speaking subsidiary languages in the North West Frontier Province —

145,274 speak one subsidiary language,
 26,314 speak two subsidiary languages,
 6,726 speak three subsidiary languages,
 39 speak four subsidiary languages,
 in addition to their mother tongue

TABLE XV
Part I—Language

Languages	N W F Province			Districts			Hazara			Peshawar	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Population	2,471,527	1,360,453	1,111,074	2,125,076	1,315,816	1,109,258	70,117	358,193	311,911	974,321	538,146
A—Indian Vernaculars total	2,453,340	1,346,350	1,100,990	2,411,053	1,305,720	1,105,327	69,825	358,025	311,800	964,401	530,674
A (1)—Vernaculars of the N W F P total	2,330,374	1,248,642	1,081,732	2,317,111	1,236,468	1,080,640	655,207	343,842	308,365	911,012	492,552
Pashto	1,090,484	687,188	603,096	1,270,171	677,438	602,043	29,375	17,160	12,215	751,773	114,339
Lahnda	1,036,657	558,899	477,751	1,031,571	551,111	477,030	625,268	329,339	305,929	127,150	76,862
Kashmiri	2,249	1,810	439	1,700	1,371	429	96	75	21	1,577	1,188
Kohistani	388	127	101	377	116	261	70	56	13	195	57
Gujuri	596	309	287	596	309	287	389	203	186	207	126
A (2)—Other Indian Vernaculars total	122,966	97,708	25,258	93,939	69,258	24,681	14,618	11,183	3,135	53,360	38,122
Punjabi	86,726	68,429	18,297	68,031	50,226	17,805	5,436	3,897	1,539	40,805	29,408
Hindustani	6,919	3,819	3,100	5,761	3,096	2,665	627	366	261	4,071	2,966
Urdu	1,051	10,194	2,157	11,017	5,101	5,916	3,190	3,096	184	5,153	3,776
Hindi	4,173	5,331	834	2,431	1,618	813	6	4	2	1,974	1,380
Nepali (Gorkhali)	9,731	8,525	1,206	5,140	3,934	1,206	4,933	3,713	1,220	26	26
Others	2,707	2,493	364	1,517	1,183	334	130	87	49	731	566
B—Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and Africa total	6,472	3,874	2,598	5,122	3,014	2,108	31	23	11	4,031	2,538
Persian	6,180	3,825	2,355	6,030	3,615	2,415	21	19	2	3,051	1,461
Others	92	49	43	92	49	43	10	5	5	70	42
C—European languages total	11,715	10,229	1,486	7,901	6,428	1,473	258	145	113	5,889	4,934
English	11,665	10,196	1,469	7,852	6,396	1,456	257	144	113	5,864	4,916
Others	50	33	17	49	32	17	1	1		25	18

TABLE XV
Part I—Language

Females 13	Kohat			Bannu			Deri Lomal Khan			Trans frontier posts		
	Persons 14	Males 15	Females 16	Persons 17	Males 18	Females 19	Persons 20	Males 21	Females 22	Persons 23	Males 24	Females 25
436,175	236,273	126,210	110,063	270,301	145,163	125,138	274,061	147,106	126,955	46,151	41,635	1,816
433,727	231,054	125,271	109,783	260,731	144,712	116,019	272,042	147,011	125,031	42,287	40,624	1,663
418,189	222,093	115,249	106,844	267,997	138,568	129,429	266,770	143,257	123,513	13,260	12,174	1,086
367,111	186,299	96,344	89,955	225,181	121,438	103,743	230,471	128,131	102,340	11,011	10,010	953
50,177	35,715	18,866	16,849	33,517	17,076	16,441	213,111	115,101	98,010	1,701	1,655	129
389	39	39		62	54	15	15	15		153	148	5
238							3	3		11	11	
101												
15,236	12,961	10,022	2,939	7,731	6,144	1,587	5,266	3,787	1,479	29,027	28,150	577
11,397	11,077	8,594	2,483	6,267	5,077	1,190	4,446	3,250	1,196	10,095	18,201	492
1,705	11	11		434	341	93	19	2	17	1,156	1,111	24
1,177	1,523	1,150	374	473	331	142	298	230	151	1,014	1,501	31
594	176	91	85	274	153	121	1	1	1	1,741	1,711	30
	99	99		91	75	6	1	1		4,591	4,591	
165	75	68	7	205	168	37	103	221	106	1,110	1,210	
4,493	363	234	129	13	12	1	1,611	857	754	50	210	110
1,110	363	234	129	13	12	1	1,078	555	523	350	110	140
17							1	2	1			
953	856	705	151	557	430	127	341	205	136	3,814	3,800	13
945	939	616	143	555	132	117	230	201	129	3,814	3,800	13
7	17	9	8			1	5	4	1	1	1	

TABLE XV

Part II—Bilingualism

Area of Bilingualism	Mother tongue	Number of persons speaking mother tongue		Subsidiary									
		Male	Females	Pashto		Lahnda		Kashmiri		Kohistani		Gujuri	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
N W F P	Total	1,360,453	1,111,074	56,667	28,015	34,500	11,101	36		101	234	150	141
	A—Indian Vernaculars Total	1,346,350	1,106,990	55,311	27,492	34,217	14,222	35		191	234	150	141
	A (1) Vernaculars of the N W F P Total	1,248,642	1,081,732	48,331	25,825	23,391	12,275	35		169	18	150	141
	Pashto	687,488	602,096			22,852	12,038			30			137
	Lahnda	568,899	477,758	48,213	5,740			35		139	17	148	4
	Kashmiri	1,819	430	48	10	338	30						
	Kohistani	127	261	38	37	38	19						
	Gujuri	309	287	32	38	173	158				1		
	A (2) Other Indian Vernaculars Total	97,708	25,258	6,980	1,667	10,826	1,947			22	216		
	Punjabi	68,429	18,97	5,174	1,157	8,841	1,131			22	115		
	Hindustani	4,818	2,100	699	119	234	76						
	Urdu	10,194	2,457	900	253	1,231	537						
	Hindi	3,339	831	159	60								
	Nurpuri (Gorkhali)	8,525	1,206	5		207							
	Others	2,103	364	43	78	312	7				1		
	B—Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries and Africa Total	3,874	2,598	1,056	472	271	363	1					
	Persian	3,825	2,555	1,049	471	267	363	1					
	Others	49	43	7	1	4							
	C—European Languages Total	10,229	1,486	300	51	12	6						
	English	10,196	1,469	299	50	8	6						
	Others	33	17	1	1	4							
Districts	Total	1,315,818	1,109,258	55,613	27,959	28,585	14,505	36		191	234	150	141
	A—Indian Vernaculars Total	1,305,726	1,105,327	54,414	27,455	28,310	14,153	35		191	234	150	141
	A (1) Vernaculars of the N W F P Total	1,236,468	1,080,646	48,064	25,791	22,592	12,217	35		169	18	150	141
	Pashto	677,428	602,043			22,147	12,011			30		2	137
	Lahnda	557,244	477,630	47,947	25,706			35		139	17	148	4
	Kashmiri	1,371	425	47	10	234	29						
	Kohistani	116	261	38	37	38	49						
	Gujuri	309	287	32	38	173	158				1		

TABLE XV
Part II - Bilingualism

Language

Punjabi		Hindustani		Urdu		Hindi		Nagpuri		Bengali		Persian		Arabic		Turkish		English		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
15,177	2,402	3,772	770	33,919	6,137	176	51	81		11	1	4,818	736	727	179	7		7,156	917	90	18
15,337	2,362	3,772	770	36,897	5,957	176	51	31		14	1	4,614	733	709	177	7		7,650	936	82	16
12,126	1,774	2,101	560	23,667	4,876	54	38	17		10	1	3,185	669	620	148	6		4,192	531	15	3
1,453	303			1,701	1,291					1		1,711	14	500	66	6		2,004	66		
7,121	1,133	1,101	500	13,159	3,511	54	38	17		7	1	1,410	433	114	83			1,415	107	15	3
233	11			447	43							6	2					37	1		
	21											1									
2,611	588	1,671	210	13,230	1,081	122	13	31		4		1,529	61	89	29	1		3,151	372	67	13
		1,671	210	11,080	979	92	13	34				809	21	69	21			3,339	115	44	8
513	90											511	6					260	63		
935	156									2		119	36	19	5			351	63	6	
170	95			439	7							0						65	6		
971	1			201	35													27		2	
171				550	60	30				2		21		2		1		67	25	15	5
119	13			516	331							2	1	18	2			104	9		
110	13			510	300									18	2			104	9		
				6	5							2	1								
21	27			1,56	449			3				2	2					2	2	8	2
21	27			1,562	148			3					2							8	1
				1	1													1	1		
13,717	2,334	3,251	770	33,183	6,684	148	51	81		14	1	1,675	733	712	179	7		6,707	907	81	18
13,596	2,295	3,251	770	31,802	5,911	148	51	81		14	1	1,621	730	694	177	7		6,605	895	76	16
12,159	1,718	2,101	560	21,959	4,859	54	38	17		10	1	3,125	666	613	148	6		4,147	531	15	3
4,630	276			8,178	1,285					1		1,657	111	479	66	6		1,823	64		
7,308	1,411	2,101	500	13,174	3,531	54	38	17		7	1	1,401	433	111	81			2,183	466	15	3
271	10			307	43							1						35	1		
	21																				

TABLE XV

Part II—Bilingualism

Area of bilingualism	Mother tongue	Number of persons speaking mother tongue		Subsidiary									
		Males	Females	Pahlo		Lahnda		Kashmiri		Kohistani		Gujuri	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Districts— Punjab	A (2)—Other Indian Vernaculars Total	69,258	21,811	6,355	1,024	5,718	1,906			22	215		
	Punjabi	50,226	17,805	1,051	1,151	1,750	1,000			22	215		
	Hindustani	3,680	2,070	519	119	31	276						
	Urdu	5,601	2,126	1,131	253	571	533						
	Hindi	1,628	901	159	60								
	Nepali (Gorkhali)	3,034	1,300			0							
	Others	1,163	564	0	78	57	7				1		
	B—Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries and Africa Total	3,664	2,458	916	453	263	346	1					
	Persian	3,611	2,115	910	151	250	316	1					
	Other	53	143	6	102	13	30						
	C—European Languages Total	6,428	1,473	253	51	12	6						
	English	6,366	1,156	253	50	8	6						
	Others	62	17	0	1	4	0						
Total		318,193	311,924	7,567	3,876	7,149	3,805	1		189	18	150	4
Districts— Lahore	A—Indian Vernaculars Total	358,025	311,800	7,566	3,875	7,147	3,805	1		189	18	150	4
	A (1)—Vernaculars of the N W F P Total	346,842	308,365	7,499	3,787	6,521	3,722	1		167	18	150	4
	Pahlo	17,169	12,206			6,310	3,511			28		2	
	Lahnda	329,339	295,029	7,481	3,783			1		179	17	148	4
	Kashmiri	15	21	6	1	9	5						
	Kohistani	56	23	10	3	38	15						
	Gujuri	203	196	2		165	158				1		
	A (2)—Other Indian Vernaculars Total	11,183	3,435	67	88	626	83			22			
	Punjabi	3,807	1,539	23	58	460	48			22			
	Hindustani	366	361			6	1						
	Urdu	3,096	384	44	20	130	31						
	Hindi	4	2										
	Nepali (Gorkha)	3,733	1,200										
	Others	87	49		10	30	3						

TABLE XV

Part II—Bilingualism

languages

Punjabi		Hindustani		Urdu		Hindi		Nepali		Bengali		Persian		Arabic		Turkish		English		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1,487	577	1,150	210	9,843	1,052	94	13	34		4		1,475	64	81	29	1		2,158	365	61	13
		1,150	210	9,150	980	92	13	31				837	22	61	24			1,706	113	14	8
534	296											501	6					37	63		
725	185											106	36	16	5			337	58	6	
101	95			267	7							9						11	6		
50	1			112	35													3		2	
77				314	60	2				2		21		1		1		54	23	9	5
100	12			500	330							2	1	18	2			101	9		
100	12			494	325									18	2			101	9		
				6	5							2	1								
21	27			884	443			3				2	2					1	2	8	2
21	27			881	413			7				2	2							8	2
				3	1													1	1		
1,104	159			4,809	2,209			11				37	1	37				282	10	1	9
1,094	157			4,756	2,177			8				35		34				282	10	1	9
1,074	148			3,937	1,981			4				29		33				194	5	1	1
30	4			241	21							18		20				12	3		
1,043	142			3,050	1,048			4				11		13				151	1	1	1
1	2			40	12													1	1		
				"																	
20	9			819	196			4				6		1				88	5		8
				778	161			4				3		1				61			8
4	1																	5	1		
14	7											1						19			
				14	29																
2				27	6															4	

TABLE XV

Part II—Bilingualism

Area of bilingualism	Mother tongue	Number of person speaking mother tongue		Subsidiary									
		Male	Female	Pashto		Hindustani		Kashmiri		Kohistani		Gujuri	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kashmiri-- Hindustani	B--Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries and Africa Total	23	11		1	2							
	Persian	18	6		1	2							
	Others	5	5										
	C--European Languages Total	145	113	1									
	English	114	111	1									
Hawar	Others	1											
	Total	538,146	436,175	25,547	11,314	11,003	6,905			2	216		137
	A--Indian Vernaculars Total	530,674	433,727	24,557	10,876	10,769	6,642			2	216		137
	A (1)--Vernaculars of N W F P Total	492,557	418,489	19,779	9,521	8,651	5,201			2			137
	Pashto	414,330	367,431			8,448	5,143						137
	Hindustani	76,962	50,327	10,683	9,142								
	Kashmiri	1,153	369	38	7	195	24						
	Kohistani	57	278	28	11		31						
	Gujuri	106	101	30	38	8							
	A (2)--Other Indian Vernaculars Total	38,122	15,238	4,778	1,355	2,118	1,441				216		
	Punjabi	29,108	11,707	3,720	997	1,601	714				215		
	Hindustani	2,006	1,705	596	119	15	275						
	Urdu	3,776	1,177	353	170	497	451						
	Hindi	1,380	594	105	2								
	Naipali (Gorkhali)	26											
	Other	566	165	4	67	5					1		
	B--Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries and Africa Total	2,538	1,493	782	400	234	262						
	Persian	2,496	1,156	775	400	230	261						
	Other	42	37	7		4							
	C--European Languages Total	4,934	955	208	38			1					
	English	4,916	948	208	38			1					
	Others	18	7										

TABLE XV

Part II—Bilingualism

languages

Punjabi		Hindustani		Urdu		Hindi		Nai-pali		Bengali		Persian		Arabic		Turkish		English		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		.		9	3									3							2
				9	3									3							2
10	2			44	29			3				2	1								2
10	2			44	29			3				2	1								2
3,386	1,525	3,251	770	12,589	3,404							3,279	598	375	142	7		3,811	850	21	1
5,363	1,492	3,251	770	11,622	2,901							3,277	596	361	142	7		3,718	846	21	1
4,267	971	2,101	560	7,741	2,266							1,951	558	341	113	6		2,271	512		
1,216	170			4,468	1,031							1,060	144	281	54	6		1,102	58		
2,785	775	2,101	560	3,020	1,206							889	412	60	59			1,135	454		1
266	5			253	29							1	2					34			
	21											1									
1,096	521	1,150	210	3,881	635							1,326	38	20	29	1		1,447	334	21	
		1,150	210	1,563	601							729	18	15	24			903	205	21	
525	295											502	6					230	62		
414	133											66	14	5	5			251	45		
95	93			157	6							9						34	6		
23				1																	
39				160	28							21				1		27	16		
16	11			404	237							2	1	14				93	3		2
16	11			399	133									14				93	3		2
				5	5							2	1								2
7	22			563	266									1						1	2
7	22			563	265									1						1	2
					1																2

TABLE XV

Part II—Bilingualism

Area of bilingualism	Mother tongue	Number of persons speaking mother tongue		Subsidiary									
				Pashto		Lahnda		Kashmiri		Kohistani		Gujuri	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Baluchistan	Total	126,210	110,053	6,749	6,221	4,789	1,753						
	A—Indian Vernaculars Total	125,271	109,783	6,667	6,172	4,782	1,673						
	A (1)—Vernaculars of the N W F P Total	115,249	106,844	5,914	6,032	2,918	1,496						
	Pashto	96,344	89,955			2,910	1,496						
	Lahnda	18,866	10,880	5,914	60,32								
	Kashmiri	39				8							
	Kohistani												
	Gujuri												
	A (2)—Other Indian Vernaculars Total	10,022	2,939	753	140	1,864	177						
	Punjabi	8,594	2,483	591	68	1,705	171						
	Hindustani	11											
	Urdu	1,159	364	128	74	150	6						
	Hindi	91	85	34	38								
	Nepali (Gorkhali)	99				5							
	Others	68	7			4							
	B—Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries and Africa Total	234	129	74	44	1	80						
	Persian	234	129	74	44	1	80						
	Others												
	C—European Languages Total	705	151	9	5	6							
	English	696	143	7	4	2							
	Others	9	8	1	1	1							
Baluchistan	Total	145,163	125,138	8,511	3,275	1,920	408						
	A—Indian Vernaculars Total	144,712	125,019	8,504	3,274	1,917	408						
	A (1)—Vernaculars of the N-W F P Total	138,568	123,429	8,156	3,223	1,607	332						
	Pashto	121,438	106,943			1,599	332						
	Lahnda	17,076	16,471	8,154	3,221								
	Kashmiri	54	15	2	2	8							
	Kohistani												
	Gujuri												

TABLE XV

Part II—Bilingualism

languages

Punjabi		Hindustani		Urdu		Hindi		Naiपालि		Bengali		Persian		Arabic		Turkish		English		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2,554	183			6,607	364					2		476	52	68	8			1,495	21	9	4
2,553	182			6,517	262					2		476	52	67	8			1,488	14	1	2
2,314	149			3,878	216							391	50	55	8			821	5		
903	46			1,826	102							295	43	55	6			410	1		
1,407	103			2,016	114							96	7		2			57-	1		
4				6																	
239	33			2,639	46					2		85	2	12				667	2	1	2
				2,561	13							57		9				601	1		
116	33									2		18	2	3				10	0		
				24	1													1			
-7				31														21			
16				33	3													12	2	1	
"				23	80									1				6	6		
				24	80									1				6	0		
1	1			67	22													1	1	8	2
1	1			64	22															6	1
				3														1	1		
338	112			3,359	230	148	51	73				147	7	93	3			426	15	33	5
337	111			3,318	215	148	51	73				147	7	93	3			426	15	33	3
274	104			1,693	68	54	38	43				125	1	68	3			471	5	1	
72	10			925	29							113	1	66				130	1		
202	91			765	37	51	33	13				11	2	3				143	4	1	
"	3			8	2							1						1			

TABLE XV

Part II—Bilingualism

Area of bilingualism	Mother tongue	Number of persons speaking mother tongue		Subsidiary									
				Pashto		Lahnda		Kashmiri		Kohistani		Gujari	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lahnda— consid	A (2)—Other Indian Vernaculars Total	6 144	1 590	318	51	310	76						1
	Punjabi	5 077	1,190	268	17	277	60						
	Hindustani	341	93	3		10							
	Urdu	331	142	54	13	15	16						
	Hindi	150	122	20	20								
	Nepali (Gorkhali)	75	6			4							
	Others	168	37	3	1	4							
	B—Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries and Africa Total	12	1	5		3							
	Persian	12	1	5		1							
	Others												
	C—European Languages Total	439	118	2	1								
	English	439	117	2	1								
	Others		1										
	Total	148,106	125,958	7,239	3,273	3,724	1,634	35					
	A—Indian Vernaculars Total	147,014	124,998	7 120	3,258	3,695	1,625	34					
	A (1)—Vernaculars of the N W F P Total	143 257	123 519	6,716	3,228	2 895	1,496	34					
	Pashto	28,138	25,505			2,890	1,496						
	Lahnda	115,101	98 014	6,715	3,228			31					
	Kashmiri	15		1		15							
	Kohistani	3											
	Gujari												
in Lahnda Lahnda	A (2)—Other Indian Vernaculars Total	3,707	1,479	404	30	800	129						
	Punjabi	3,250	1,196	350	14	707	97						
	Hindustani	2	17										
	Urdu	239	159	52	16	79	28						
	Hindi	1	1										
	Nepali (Gorkhali)	1											
	Others	294	106	2		14	4						

TABLE XV

Part II—Bilingualism

Languages

Punjabi		Hindustani		Urdu		Hindi		Naiपालि		Bengali		Persian		Arabic		Turkish		English		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
63	7			1 627	1 17	94	13	30				22	6	25				152	10	32	3
				1 437	1 25	92	13	30				17	3	24				1 8	3	23	
5																					
30	5											5	1					1	4		
6				90														6			
				61	6													2		2	
13				34	16	2								1				4	3	7	3
				9	7																
				0	1																
1	1			32	14																
1	1			72	14																
4,335	155			5,822	177					12	1	665	75	139	26			693	11	20	2
4 240	353			5 589	356					12	1	666	75	139	24			191	11	20	2
4,160	316			4,705	328					10	1	630	57	116	21			1,87	4	13	2
2,409	46			1,018	102					3		171	13	77	6			19	1		
1,771	100			3,687	226					7	1	457	14	30	18			498	3	13	2
												2									
69	7			884	28					2		36	18	23				102	7	7	
				811	20							72	3	15				67	4		
6	7											4	16	8				14	7	6	
				1																	
7				72	8					2								11		1	

TABLE XV

Part II—Bilingualism

Category of bilingualism	Mother tongue	Number of persons speaking mother tongue		Subsidiary									
		Males	Females	Punjabi		Sikh		Kashmiri		Kohistani		Gujarati	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Isolated bilingualism	B—Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and Africa Total	857	824	85	8	23	4	1					
	Persian	555	523	5	7	23	1	1					
	Others	1	1		1								
	C—European Languages Total	205	131	34	7	0	5						
	English	201	125	31	7	0	5						
	Others	1	1										
Frontier Provinces	Total	41,635	1,816	1,051	56	5,915	86						
	A (1)—Indian Vernaculars Total	40,624	1,603	897	37	4,907	69						
	A (1)—Vernaculars of the N W F P Total	12,174	1,086	267	34	799	28						
	Punjabi	10,000	1,000			705	27						
	Sikh	1,055	129	266	31								
	Kashmiri	116	5	1		94	1						
	Kohistani	11											
	Gujarati												
	A (2)—Other Indian Vernaculars Total	28,450	577	630	3	5,108	41						
	Punjabi	18,203	492	221	3	4,694	41						
	Hindustani	1,132	24	100		201							
	Urdu	1,593	31	269		160							
	Hindi	1,711	30										
	Nepali (Gorkhali)	1,591		5		198							
	Others	1,220		31		255							
	B—Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries and Africa Total	210	140	110	19	8	17						
	Persian	210	140	110	19	8	17						
	Others												
	C—European languages Total	3,801	13	47									
	English	3,800	13	47									
	Others	1											

TABLE XV

Part II—Bilingualism

languages

Punjabi		Hindustani		Urdu		Hindi		Nagpuri		Bengali		Persian		Arabic		Tamil		Tondish		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
81	1			55	9										2			2			
84	1			54	9																
2	1			178	112																
2	1			178	112																
1,760	68	521		5,793	53	28						213	3	15				1,049	10	6	
1,741	67	521		5,095	46	28						213	3	15				1,045	10	6	
617	56			1,708	17							159	3	7				352	3		
313	32			1,283	7							193	3	7				207	2		
291	22			285	10							35						144	1		
11	2			140								2						1			
1,124	11	521		3,387	29	28						54		8				693	7	6	
		521		2,830	29							32		5				573	2		
14												10						29			
160	11											13		2				50	5		
75				171														24			
821				150														4			
54				236		28								1				13		6	
19	1			16	1													3			
19	1			10	1													3			
				682	6													1			
				681	6													1			
				1																	

TABLE XVI

Religion

1 The statement below gives details of Christian sects —

Sects	Persons	Males	Females
Roman Catholics	1,578	1,214	364
Anglicans	14,921	11,998	2,923
Total	16,499	13,212	3,287

2 The statement below gives details of those persons who returned religions other than those specified in this table and shows the religions into which they were thrown —

District or agency	Religion returned	Persons	Males	Females	Religion into which thrown
Muzir	Mehtar	52	29	23	Hindus
Shikhar	Mehtar	488	303	185	Do
Do	Balmiki	233	133	100	Do
Do	Poorbi	2	1	1	Do
Do	Ramdasi	90	54	36	Do
Do	Untouchable	6	8	1	Do
Dera Ismail Khan	Balmiki	164	85	79	Do
Do	Sindhi	4	3	1	Sikh
Do	Untouchable	24	20	4	Hindu
Jammu and Kohat					
Districts		1066	636	430	
Mulakand	Mehtar	3	3		Hindus
Khyber	Mehtar and Balmiki	86	86		Do
Curram					
North Waziristan	Mehtar	4	4		Hindus
South Waziristan	Mehtar and Balmiki	74	74		Do
Tribal Area Dera Ismail Khan	Mehtar and Untouchable	16	16		Do
Agencies and Tribal Area		183	133		
Grand total		1,249	819	430	

TABLE XVI

Religion

District or Agency	Population			Muslims			Brahmins		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
F Province (Districts Trans Frontier posts)	2,471,527	1,360,453	1,111,074	2,250,389	1,218,234	1,032,155	148,839	93,667	55,172
cts	2,425,076	1,315,818	1,109,258	2,227,303	1,196,120	1,031,183	135,198	80,481	54,717
a	670,117	358,191	311,924	636,194	338,082	298,712	24,543	15,056	9,487
var	974,321	538,116	436,115	898,683	489,650	409,033	41,334	25,841	15,193
	236,273	126,210	110,063	218,445	114,487	103,958	12,861	8,199	4,662
	270,301	145,163	125,138	237,674	126,671	111,003	25,611	14,163	11,448
Ismail Khan	274,064	148,106	125,958	235,707	127,230	108,477	30,849	17,222	11,027
cies and Tribal as (population of ts only)	46,451	44,635	1,816	23,086	22,114	972	13,641	13,186	455
Agencies									
ind (Dir, Swat and tral)	3,390	2,928	462	1,672	1,436	236	1,254	1,113	141
er	16,516	16,452	64	5,223	5,193	30	6,084	5,995	9
m	4,832	3,682	1,150	3,627	3,016	611	605	336	269
1 Waziristan	13,282	13,154	128	6,707	6,622	85	4,418	4,384	34
1 Waziristan	6,713	6,711	2	4,282	4,282		1,239	1,217	-
al area under the dical control of the puty Commissioner of ra Ismail Khan	1,718	1,708	10	1,575	1,565	10	121	121	

Persons

* Parsis	1
† Includes Parsis	59
Jews	11
Buddhists	2
‡ Includes Parsis	2
Buddhists	1

TABLE XVI

Religion

Hindus						Sikhs			Christians			Others		
Aryas			Total Hindus											
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
7,789	3,885	3,904	156,628	97,552	59,076	47,935	31,409	16,526	16,499	13,212	3,287	76	46	30
7,779	3,877	3,902	142,977	84,358	58,619	42,510	26,284	16,226	12,213	9,013	3,200	73	43	30
777	405	372	75,700	45,461	30,239	7,630	4,393	3,237	432	256	176	* 1	1	..
587	660	727	17,371	10,501	6,870	24,271	15,211	9,060	8,974	6,742	2,232	† 72	42	30
512	305	207	13,393	8,501	4,892	7,219	2,292	4,927	1,186	927	259			
570	365	205	10,181	6,528	3,653	5,183	3,218	1,965	964	686	278			
1,973	7,142	7,831	35,922	20,561	15,361	1,978	1,110	768	657	402	255			
10	8	2	13,651	13,191	460	5,125	5,125	300	4,286	4,199	87	13	3	
10	4	2	1,264	1,121	143	324	272	52	130	99	31			
			6,064	5,995	69	7,883	2,883		2,406	2,381	25			
			605	336	269	492	252	240	108	78	30			
			4,418	4,784	34	705	697	8	1,451	1,450	1	1	1	
			1,239	1,237	2	1,012	1,012		178	178		2	2	
			121	121		9	9		13	13				

Males Females

1
29 30
11
2
2
1

TABLE XVII

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality

1 This table does not include figures for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, details of whom are available in Table XIX

2 Owing to the necessity for economy, sorting and tabulation were limited to those castes and Pathan tribes, tabulated in 1921, which were distinctly recorded in the schedules. All other and unspecified castes were left unsorted, and are grouped together under the head " Others " at the end of the table

TABLE XVII

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality

Caste and Religion	N W F P			Districts			Haryana		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ates (excluding Europeans Anglo-Indians)	2,459,790	1,350,232	1,109,558	2,417,129	1,309,374	1,107,755	669,869	358,055	311,814
(Muslim)	6,550	3,824	2,726	6,480	3,759	2,721	132	37	95
	61,402	34,576	26,826	60,283	33,662	26,621	2,372	1,329	1,043
ndu	54,490	30,327	24,163	53,751	29,765	23,986	2,036	1,111	895
h	6,912	4,249	2,663	6,530	3,897	2,633	336	188	148
(Muslim)	283,171	154,943	128,228	280,995	152,803	128,192	106,931	55,851	51,080
AN (Muslim)	28,433	15,266	13,167	28,422	15,255	13,167	25	8	17
i (Muslim)	37,199	19,969	17,230	37,145	19,915	17,230	166	84	82
	6,632	3,161	3,471	6,433	3,070	3,463	262	124	138
ndu	6,047	2,814	3,233	5,949	2,743	3,205	193	90	103
h	585	327	258	585	327	258	69	34	35
RA	5,042	2,952	2,090	4,998	2,908	2,090	18	14	4
ndu	4,990	2,921	2,078	4,980	2,908	2,078	18	14	4
ndu	42	31	11	41	31	11	1		
hh	1		1	1		1			
IAN	17,200	10,723	6,477	15,379	9,935	6,444	4,999	2,792	2,207
ndu	15,281	9,598	5,691	14,509	8,848	5,660	3,706	1,850	1,447
hh	1,919	1,125	784	1,871	1,087	784	1,093	933	760
AR	2,918	1,749	1,169	2,901	1,732	1,169	120	84	36
ndu	4,680	1,557	1,123	4,663	1,540	1,123	118	82	36
ndu	227	181	43	227	184	43	2	2	
hh	11	8	3	11	8	3			
IA	9,285	6,380	2,905	8,444	5,612	2,832	1,189	750	439
ndu	2,356	1,516	810	2,313	1,523	810	1,142	716	426
ndu	5,783	4,082	1,701	5,211	3,551	1,660	38	23	10
hh	150	83	67	117	60	67	2	2	
ristian	996	669	327	721	458	263	7	4	3
	2,193	1,396	797	2,177	1,380	797	846	502	344
ndu	2,180	1,384	796	2,164	1,368	796	846	502	344
ndu	12	11	1	12	11	1			
hh	1	1		1	1				
	11,870	6,431	5,439	11,669	6,240	5,429	2,418	1,252	1,166
ndu	11,202	6,020	5,182	11,113	5,941	5,172	2,387	1,211	1,156
hh	667	410	257	555	299	257	30	20	10
	1	1		1	1		1	1	
ID (Muslim)	39,487	20,599	18,888	39,322	20,434	18,888	38,983	20,200	18,783
AR	7,309	4,200	3,109	7,098	3,990	3,108	6,045	3,181	2,864
ndu	7,243	4,153	3,090	7,012	3,943	3,069	6,017	3,158	2,859
ndu	66	47	19	60	47	19	28	23	5
R	121,510	66,223	55,287	121,170	65,889	55,281	98,599	53,598	45,001
Muslim	121,367	66,139	55,228	121,027	65,805	55,222	98,599	53,598	45,001
Hindu	132	78	57	132	75	57			
Sikh	11	9	2	11	9	2			
KHA	7,971	7,040	931	4,565	3,634	931	4,173	3,315	858
Hindu	7,969	7,038	931	4,563	3,632	931	4,173	3,315	858
Sikh	2	2		2	2				
	76,327	44,369	31,958	73,919	41,969	31,950	353	313	40
Muslim	71,111	39,401	31,710	70,787	39,084	31,703	58	27	31
Hindu	1,562	1,466	96	1,506	1,410	96	13	9	4
Sikh	3,654	3,502	154	2,226	2,075	151	282	277	5

TABLE XVII

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality

Peshawar			Kohat			Bannu			Derri Ismail Khan			Trans Frontier Posts		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
968,326	533,159	435,173	235,436	125,524	109,912	269,775	144,740	125,035	273,723	147,902	125,821	42,661	10,858	1,803
360	26	274	38	28	10	1,468	776	692	4,482	2,832	1,650	70	65	5
9,182	5,212	3,970	6,108	2,981	3,127	17,610	10,999	6,611	25,011	13,141	11,870	1,119	914	205
6,091 1,051	3,281 1,629	2,815 1,472	5,971 1,37	2,802 89	3,070 48	14,064 2,616	9,289 1,711	5,676 3,35	21,551 160	11,861 90	11,690 180	1,77 192	562 352	175 30
134,237	75,433	58,804	19,891	10,543	9,348	13,972	7,556	6,416	5,961	3,420	2,544	2,176	2,140	36
26,531	14,256	12,275	442	228	214	1,414	753	661	10	10		11	11	
326	196	130	237	52	85	791	557	240	35,619	18,026	16,693	54	54	
396	229	167	14	14		3,202	1,390	1,812	2,659	1,313	1,316	99	91	8
117 179	71 155	13 1-1	8 6	8 6		3,971 228	1,661 19	1,711 90	2,650 3	1,310 7	1,315	99	91	9
3,928	2,339	1,589	480	250	230	467	212	225	105	63	42	44	44	
3,016 11 1	1,837 11 1	1,177 11 1	190	150	240	467	212	225	105	63	42	44	44	
1,474	4,755	2,719	830	1,228	308	1,111	727	331	1,959	1,133	826	821	783	33
7,330 141	1,030 175	7,700 19	827 9	520 9	307 1	1,001 17	714 13	380 4	1,051 9	1,115 6	930	771 18	710 18	13
1,335	745	500	224	127	97	860	563	303	356	213	143	17	17	
1,105 119 11	561 176 6	111 43 3	218 6	121 6	97	506	503	303	350	213	113	17	17	
5,284	3,423	1,861	515	320	195	826	582	211	630	537	93	811	768	73
517 1,006 59 470	281 4,812 30 300	276 1,316 20 170	31 115 69	25 263 32	6 152 37	718 110 15 63	210 701 14 57	168 109 1 26	205 170 1 103	201 117 2 97	4 23 2 60	33 512 3 273	23 571 3 211	11 62
1,198	821	377	112	53	59	6	4	2	15		15	16	16	
1,195 1 1	809 11 1	376 1 1	112	53	59	6	4	2	15		15	16	16	
8,046	4,303	3,743	952	523	429	103	65	38	150	97	53	201	191	10
7,611 435	1,087 116	3,524 219	878 74	473 50	405 24	94 9	60 5	31 4	143 7	90 7	53	99 112	79 112	10
263	169	94	50	42	8	26	23	3				165	165	
571	389	182	259	213	46	154	151	3	69	56	13	211	210	1
558 13	376 13	182	259	213	46	153 1	151	2 1	45 21	15 11	13	211	210	1
22,099	11,950	10,149	284	204	80	52	37	15	136	100	36	340	334	6
21,067 171 11	11,875 60 9	10,092 55 2	277 7	199 5	78 2	50 2	75 2	15	131 2	98 2	36	310	334	6
296	237	59	35	28	7	43	43		18	11	7	3,406	3,406	
1,06	237	59	35	28	7	12 1	42 1		17 1	10 1	7	3,406	3,406	
2,463	2,189	274	719	638	81	7,060	3,939	3,121	63,344	34,890	28,434	2,108	2,400	2
710 632 1,101	612 564 1,013	128 58 88	87 238 394	77 205 156	10 33 38	6,625 20 415	3,525 19 395	3,100 1 20	63,277 13 34	34,813 11 34	28,434	324 656 1,428	717 656 1,421	7 1

TABLE XVII

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality

Caste and Religion	N W F P			Districts			Hazarat		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	1,142	751	391	1,108	717	391	773	440	333
Muslim	778	435	343	778	435	343	758	426	332
Hindu	307	207	100	285	215	70	10	9	1
Other	57	49	8	35	27	8	5	5	
	40,099	21,413	18,686	40,055	21,370	18,675	13,564	7,136	6,428
Muslim	40,030	21,382	18,618	39,986	21,330	18,647	13,551	7,116	6,428
Hindu	69	31	38	69	31	38			
(Muslim)	27,202	14,542	12,660	27,185	14,525	12,660	27,117	14,470	12,647
Other	21,912	11,974	9,938	21,701	11,776	9,928	13,218	7,031	6,187
Muslim	21,903	11,972	9,930	21,694	11,774	9,920	13,215	7,031	6,187
Hindu	8	1	1	8	1	1			
Other			7			7			
I	35,046	19,947	15,099	33,804	18,844	14,962	9,376	5,253	4,123
Muslim	32,791	18,590	14,201	31,759	17,693	14,076	9,890	5,061	3,920
Other	2,255	1,357	898	2,045	1,151	886	186	264	197
(Muslim)	5,031	2,841	2,190	4,986	2,798	2,188	934	478	456
Other	23,202	12,307	10,895	23,109	12,214	10,895	5,060	2,739	2,321
Muslim	22,911	12,103	10,822	22,801	12,070	10,821	5,011	2,711	2,310
Hindu	101	195	66	101	195	66	11	3	10
Other	17	10	7	17	10	7	6	5	1
	29,093	15,470	13,623	28,968	15,351	13,617	9,100	5,110	4,490
Muslim	29,013	15,425	13,616	28,918	15,300	13,612	9,097	5,103	4,490
Hindu	45	40	5	45	40	5	7	7	
Other	5	5		5	5				
III	4,143	2,105	1,738	4,130	2,392	1,738			
Muslim	4,137	2,101	1,736	4,121	2,355	1,766			
Hindu	6	4	2	6	1	2			
(Muslim)	6,652	3,819	2,833	6,622	3,739	2,883	5,204	2,929	2,275
(Muslim)	6,578	4,008	2,570	6,578	4,008	2,570	250	122	128
SI (with Dum)	10,896	5,861	5,035	10,869	5,834	5,035	1,799	982	817
Muslim	10,892	5,861	5,031	10,865	5,811	5,031	1,799	982	817
Hindu	4		4	4		4			
WANI (Muslim)	6,085	3,175	2,910	6,084	3,175	2,909	5,361	2,804	2,557
II	26,759	14,214	12,515	26,628	14,113	12,515	9,086	4,774	4,312
Muslim	26,604	14,130	12,474	26,473	13,999	12,474	9,082	4,771	4,311
Hindu	155	111	41	155	114	41	4	3	1
HAL (Muslim)	16,597	9,550	7,047	16,047	9,024	7,023	11,843	6,475	5,368
	27,242	14,690	12,552	27,178	14,631	12,547	7,176	3,640	3,536
Muslim	27,091	14,536	12,535	27,027	14,497	12,530	7,171	3,637	3,536
Hindu	129	118	11	129	119	11	3	3	
Sikh	22	16	6	22	16	6			
ACHA with BANJARA (Muslim)	8,279	4,293	3,986	8,259	4,280	3,979	185	109	76
HAN (Muslim)	916,630	491,585	425,045	905,122	480,667	424,455	54,544	29,840	24,704
Afridi	11,417	6,757	4,660	10,759	6,101	4,658	57	55	2
Burgash	35,387	19,020	16,367	34,798	18,374	16,364	199	106	93
Banwals	43,064	22,980	20,078	43,007	22,938	20,069	8	8	
Bhittanis	9,579	4,054	4,985	9,420	4,544	4,885	7	7	
Daudanis	343	202	141	328	192	136			
Dilwals	4,781	2,347	2,437	4,765	2,328	2,437	906	679	227
Durrani	4,515	2,228	2,287	4,496	2,209	2,287	81	38	11
Gadun (Gadun)	22,372	11,476	10,896	22,372	11,476	10,896	19,070	9,752	9,318
Gandapur	8,162	4,292	3,870	8,148	4,278	3,870			
Ghilzai	3,391	2,191	1,200	3,311	2,111	1,200	10	9	1

TABLE XVII

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality

Peshawar			Kohat			Bannu			Dera Ismail Khan			Trans Frontier Posts		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
263	215	48	58	48	10	11	14					34	34	
9	6	3	11	3	8									
227	189	38	11	33	1	11	14					22	22	
27	20	7	13	12	1							12	12	
18,625	9,505	9,120	4,914	2,911	2,033	2,071	1,334	740	848	484	364	44	43	1
18,606	9,494	9,112	4,931	2,898	2,033	2,059	1,329	710	816	482	334	41	43	1
19	11	8	13	13		5	5		32	2	30			
31	28	3	27	23	4	10	4	6				17	17	
8,056	4,442	3,614	232	126	106	79	63	16	119	114	5	208	198	10
9,048	4,442	3,606	231	125	106	78	62	16	119	114	5	208	198	10
1		1				1	1							
7		7	1	1										
14,516	8,384	6,132	1,209	752	457	5,039	2,193	2,841	3,664	2,255	1,409	1,242	1,105	137
13,285	7,732	5,553	1,101	686	415	4,550	2,073	2,181	3,627	2,228	1,399	1,031	907	125
1,431	652	579	108	60	12	183	125	58	37	27	10	210	198	12
2,812	1,525	1,287	5	4	1	59	41	18	1,176	750	426	45	43	2
9,832	5,104	4,728	1,749	941	808	2,993	1,551	1,442	3,475	1,879	1,596	93	93	
9,531	5,096	4,435	1,708	900	808	2,809	1,499	1,401	3,132	1,854	1,578	23	23	
11	8	3	41	11		81	48	35	43	25	18	70	70	
						11	5	6						
10,283	5,569	4,714	1,978	1,001	977	4,810	2,557	2,283	2,267	1,114	1,153	125	119	6
10,116	5,539	4,709	1,971	994	977	4,833	2,556	2,283	2,267	1,114	1,153	125	119	6
31	26	5	7	7										
1	4					1	1							
52	47	5	19	16	3	291	275	16	3,768	2,054	1,714	13	13	
46	13	3	19	16	3	291	275	16	3,768	2,054	1,714	13	13	
6	4	2												
764	489	275	608	325	283	5	5		41	41		30	30	
3,330	2,081	1,249	59	49	10				2,939	1,756	1,183			
4,527	2,426	2,101	319	165	154	2,660	1,414	1,246	1,564	847	717	27	27	
4,526	2,426	2,100	316	165	151	2,660	1,414	1,246	1,564	847	717	27	27	
1		1	3		3									
695	343	352	28	28										1
8,732	4,497	4,235	1,912	1,021	891	1,852	914	938	5,046	2,907	2,139	131	131	
8,672	4,464	4,208	1,866	977	889	1,807	880	927	5,046	2,907	2,139	131	131	
60	33	27	46	44	2	45	31	11						
3,461	2,033	1,428	378	263	115	130	88	42	235	165	70	550	526	24
11,203	6,217	4,986	3,942	2,051	1,891	2,178	1,223	955	2,679	1,500	1,179	64	59	5
11,109	6,117	4,972	3,914	2,030	1,888	2,160	1,205	955	2,667	1,488	1,179	64	59	5
82	71	11	16	16		16	16	2	12	12				
12	9	3	8	5	3									
4,776	2,463	2,313	2,208	1,129	1,079	1,058	553	505	32	26	6	20	13	7
473,738	252,558	221,180	148,098	76,583	71,515	159,737	84,642	75,095	69,005	37,044	31,961	11,508	10,918	590
5,024	2,852	2,172	5,269	2,815	2,451	115	90	25	294	289	5	658	656	2
214	199	15	34,248	17,994	16,254	19	17	2	58	58		640	646	3
9	1	8	78	38	40	42,825	22,852	19,973	87	39	48	57	48	9
75	47	28				2,547	1,133	1,214	6,800	3,157	3,643	110	110	
323	187	136	5	5								15	10	5
3,850	1,649	2,210										19	19	
4,208	2,087	2,121	53	28	25	9	6	3	55	50	5	19	19	
3,283	1,715	1,568	2	2		31	18	13	8,112	1,260	3,852	14	14	
5		5							228	146	82	80	80	
1,855	1,218	637	1,191	717	474	27	21	6						

TABLE VII

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality

Caste and Religion	N W T F			Districts			Huzara		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
and	10,372	3,853	6,519	10,367	3,948	6,519			
li	8,391	3,728	4,663	8,377	3,714	4,663			
lak	160,379	81,422	78,957	158,253	79,307	78,946	140	91	16
wat	82,593	43,199	39,394	81,527	43,127	38,400	1		1
amudmas	33,160	17,477	15,683	31,371	17,388	13,983	8	5	3
and	63,508	32,077	31,431	63,137	31,710	31,427	33	11	20
lan	9,623	5,708	4,315	9,603	4,778	4,825	1	1	
in	1,208	812	396	1,203	812	391	915	659	276
i	1,802	1,786	16	1,802	1,786	16			
ana	2,633	1,117	1,516	2,633	1,117	1,516			
an Khet	9,360	5,145	4,215	9,360	5,076	4,284	585	303	282
or	3,822	17,305	15,357	3,822	17,305	15,357			
afan	131,067	72,601	61,766	131,737	72,768	61,769	321	189	132
ran	30	181	173	319	181	135			
r Pahan	207,219	129,913	91,295	205,807	125,086	90,721	32,182	17,922	14,260
(Muslim)	2,573	1,974	599	2,573	1,974	599	49	42	17
	11,549	5,960	5,589	11,534	5,945	5,589	284	153	131
am	11,530	5,956	5,574	11,524	5,941	5,583	294	153	131
du	10	1	6	10	1	6			
i									
i (Muslim)	27,189	14,311	12,618	27,211	14,619	12,592	6,415	3,430	2,985
	18,557	13,652	4,905	18,631	9,798	4,883	5,882	3,273	2,609
am	11,506	7,316	3,60	11,435	5,922	3,511	5,016	2,661	2,355
du	6,457	5,251	1,176	6,251	5,587	1,171	652	515	161
i	591	15	160	491	327	160	177	87	90
	5,708	2,950	2,758	5,703	2,915	2,758	30	23	7
am	5,703	2,917	2,758	5,700	2,917	2,758	27	20	7
i	3	3		3			3		
(Muslim)	9,984	5,249	4,735	9,984	5,219	4,735	9,984	5,219	4,735
Muslim)	82,312	42,834	39,478	81,972	42,509	39,163	27,629	14,363	13,266
(Muslim)	13,572	7,813	5,759	13,046	7,321	5,725	2,455	1,218	1,237
	9,558	5,272	4,286	9,532	5,246	4,286	458	277	181
am	8,779	4,561	3,815	8,769	4,553	3,915	383	223	160
am	1,030	612	418	1,015	597	418	41	26	18
h	149	96	53	149	96	53	31	29	3
(Muslim)	46,560	25,410	21,150	46,556	25,407	21,149	44,511	24,236	20,275
i (Muslim)	86,075	45,414	40,661	86,003	45,342	40,661	83,417	43,953	39,464
AN	45,163	24,306	20,857	45,088	24,231	20,857	10,203	5,461	4,742
am	45,113	24,267	20,850	45,038	24,189	20,850	10,201	5,459	4,742
am	25	27	2	25	27	2	2		
n	25	20	5	25	20	5			
	7,179	3,846	3,333	7,174	3,841	3,333	2,811	1,498	1,313
am	7,175	3,842	3,333	7,170	3,837	3,333	2,811	1,498	1,313
am	4	4		4					
(Muslim)	5,285	3,044	2,241	5,277	3,036	2,241	4,486	2,297	2,189
8	151,139	90,961	60,178	139,859	80,218	59,641	28,534	14,826	13,708
am	92,689	52,308	40,381	89,328	49,115	40,213	18,038	8,719	9,300
am	23,055	16,175	6,880	18,602	11,822	6,780	5,779	3,432	2,347
h	31,533	20,110	11,447	28,317	17,127	11,190	4,537	2,541	1,998
am	3,766	2,322	1,444	3,547	2,111	1,436	177	114	63
am	63	33	30	61	31	30	1	1	
am	2	2		1	1				
am	11	11		11	11				

TABLE XVII

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality

Peshawar			Kohat			Bannu			Dera Ismail Khan			Trans Frontier Posts		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	3,756	6,518	9	8	1				81	94		5	5	
7	3,570	1,016	17	11	2	43	11		99	51	15	15	14	1
	11,771	73,133	86,543	43,195	43,048	6,702	3,680	2,712	271	261	7	2,126	2,115	11
5	17,135	15,910	68	37	31	66,458	35,361	31,094	14,051	7,766	6,297	66	62	4
									20	11	0	89	89	
7	31,428	31,200	265	195	70	60	46	40	19	19		169	167	2
9	568	21	8,252	4,158	4,091	7	3		14	15		530	530	
9	100	100	3		3	2	2		59	42	17			
4	55	9	3	3					1	1		1,734	1,727	7
						6	6		2,627	1,411	1,186			
13	4,761	7,829	9	5	4	4	4					60	60	
1	40	4	873	567	706	30,892	16,074	14,858	850	561	289	163	163	
10	71,665	61,095	411	3-3	88	191	146	45	54	45	9	3,30	323	7
11	21	3	25	17	8	269	145	124	1	1				
15	77,512	55,393	10,763	6,158	4,605	7,811	1,825	2,986	35,160	18,069	16,197	1,131	1,852	539
16	1,575	491	266	242	24	87	42	15	105	83	22			
16	3,452	3,314	2,007	1,089	918	1,124	603	521	1,353	648	705	15	15	
16	3,448	7,308	2,007	1,089	918	1,124	603	511	1,151	648	705	15	15	
15	3,423	2,612	5,080	2,703	2,377	7,958	4,170	3,788	1,723	893	830	278	252	26
13	3,736	1,157	1,592	1,355	237	1,516	8,6	700	768	588	180	3,876	3,854	22
13	1,797	966	919	746	173	454	377	77	193	111	72	2,071	2,054	17
1	1,777	251	660	600	60	1,050	101	619	102	225	77	1,703	1,699	5
17	107	10	13	9	4	12	8	4	83	52	31	102	102	
30	204	126	178	103	75	2,957	1,497	1,460	2,208	1,118	1,090	5	5	
10	204	126	178	103	75	2,957	1,497	1,160	2,208	1,118	1,090	5	5	
73	13,700	11,673	10,816	5,484	5,332	11,808	6,040	5,768	6,346	2,922	3,424	340	325	15
76	3,519	2,657	1,162	664	498	407	281	126	2,846	1,639	1,207	526	492	34
71	2,318	1,873	1,094	623	471	2,541	1,368	1,173	1,248	660	588	76	26	
76	2,190	1,806	904	508	396	2,277	1,213	1,064	808	419	391	11	11	
11	120	61	171	108	63	246	111	102	173	199	174	15	15	
14	8	6	19	7	12	18	11	7	67	42	25			
51	1,095	856	46	28	18	1	1		47	17		4	3	1
86	1,325	1,161	41	37	4	12		12	47	27	20	72	72	
01	9,384	7,717	6,843	3,672	3,171	5,611	2,923	2,688	5,330	2,791	2,539	75	75	
07	9,357	7,714	6,835	3,666	3,169	5,605	2,919	2,685	5,330	2,771	2,539	75	75	
15	15		4	4	2	2	2	2						
19	10	3	4	2	2	2	2	2						
166	2,100	1,866	157	101	56	38	20	18	202	122	80	5	5	
165	2,099	1,866	156	100	56	36	18	18	202	122	80	5	5	
1	1		1	1		2	2							
758	715	43	6	6		1		1	26	18	8	8	8	
49	51,949	34,600	7,179	5,109	2,070	3,488	1,666	1,822	14,109	6,668	7,441	11,280	10,743	537
123	34,060	24,063	647	195	452	889	507	380	10,731	4,719	6,012	3,761	3,193	168
753	4,173	2,610	3,715	2,974	741	313	217	217	2,042	1,187	855	1,453	4,353	100
192	11,365	6,827	2,468	1,699	769	1,931	801	1,070	1,183	601	522	3,240	2,683	257
509	1,149	1,060	349	241	108	355	206	149	153	101	5-	223	211	12
60	30	30										1	1	
1	1													
11	11													

TABLE XIX

European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age

This table is divided into two parts Part A, shows the distribution by Race and Age for the five settled Districts and Trans Frontier Posts Part B, gives details for Peshawar City (Municipality)

TABLE XIX

European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age

(a) European and Allied Races (Including Armenians)

Province, State or Agency	Total			(a) British Subjects										
	Persons	Males	Females	All ages			0—13		14—16		17—23		24—33	
				Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
N W F P	11,737	10,221	1,516	11,543	10,116	1,427	464	433	37	30	3,518	123	4,896	432
Districts	7,947	6,444	1,503	7,764	6,344	1,420	463	432	28	30	2,039	122	2,929	428
Rawalpindi	248	138	110	217	137	110	79	70	1	3	15	5	36	32
Swat	5,995	4,993	1,002	5,818	4,911	907	(a) 330	(b) 304	19	18	1,717	80	2,273	289
Dir	837	686	151	815	673	142	25	76	5	3	173	13	353	15
Muzaffargarh	526	423	103	520	420	100	33	34	2	2	110	7	191	27
Ismail Khan	341	201	137	334	203	131	36	78	1	4	24	17	76	35
Frontier Posts	3,790	3,777	13	3,779	3,772	7	1	1	9		1,479	1	1,967	4
Peshawar City (Municipality)	9	6	3	8	5	3	(a) 3	(b) 3					1	

(a) Includes 7 Armenians | (b) Includes 3 Armenians

(b) Anglo Indians

Province, State or Agency	All ages			0—3		4—6		7—13		14—16	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
N W F P	161	97	64	6	9	7	4	12	11	6	4
Districts	150	92	58	6	7	5	4	10	9	6	4
Rawalpindi	1	1									
Peshawar	129	75	54	6	7	5	4	10	8	5	4
Dir	16	13	3						1	1	
Muzaffargarh	4	3	1								
Rawalpindi Ismail Khan											
Frontier Posts	11	5	6		2	2		2	2		
Peshawar City (Municipality)											

TABLE XIX

European and Allied Races and Anglo Indians by Race and Age

(a) European and Allied Races (Including Armenians)

(a) British Subjects						(b) Other																	
11-13		14-13		54 & over		All ages			0-17		14-16		17-23		24-33		34-43		44-53		54 & over		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
916	293	254	85	31	31	33	8	25	1	1				2	3	10	3	7		5	1		
69	293	197	84	29	31	33	8	25	1	1				2	3	10	3	7		5	1		
15	23	0	9	2	8																		
131	(c) 160	115	52	21	11	18	7	11	1					1	2	4	(d) 1	3		1	1		
36	30	70	0	1	6	6		6						1		1		2		1			
01	11	31	0			2		2										2					
11	20	2	5	3	1	7	1	6		1					1	1				1			
157		57	1	2													(d) 1						
				1		1	1																

(c) Includes 1 Armenian | (d) Includes 1 Armenian

(b) Anglo Indians

1-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60-69		70 & over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
1	2	18	14	23	8	12	4	5	2	1			1
7	7	18	14	27	7	12	4	5	2	1			
				1									
	7	14	12	17	6	9	4	5	2	1			
4		1	1	4	1								
			1			3							
				1	1								1

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TABLE XX

Summary figures for districts

This table contains a summary of the detailed statistics given in Table I, II, XVI and Provincial Table I

Summary figures for districts

Serial No	District	Area in square miles	Population 1931			Population 1921	Percentage of variation		Number of persons per square mile in		Distribution by religion									
			Persons	Males	Females		1921-31	1911-21	1931	1921	Muslim		Hindu		Sikh		Christian		Others	
											Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	North West Frontier Province (districts)	13,518	2,425,876	1,315,818	1,109,258	2,251,340	+ 77	+ 25	179	157	1,190,120	1,031,183	84,318	58,119	26,284	16,226	9,013	3,200	43	30
1	Hazara	3,009	670,117	358,193	311,024	622,440	+ 77	+ 32	223	208	338,082	2,812	15,461	9,799	4,203	3,237	256	176	1	
2	Peshawar	2,637	974,321	538,126	436,175	1,073,67	- 71	+ 19	369	345	48,650	409,013	26,501	15,820	15,211	11,060	6,742	2,232	42	30
3	Kohat	2,703	236,273	126,210	110,063	244,123	- 103	- 38	88	9	11,181	10,103	8,504	4,869	2,212	957	927	259		
4	Bannu	1,698	270,301	145,163	125,138	246,734	- 96	- 3	159	149	12,111	1,003	14,258	11,653	2,278	2,201	685	278		
5	Dera Isma'il Khan	3,471	274,064	48,106	125,938	201,167	- 5	+ 18	7	3	1,712,0	5,417	1,131	16,458	1,110	708	402	255		

PROVINCIAL TABLE 1

Area and Population by Tahsils

The figures of area are those communicated by the Survey of India. Such areas as adjoin tribal boundaries are only approximate.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I
Area and Population of Tahsils

Tahsils	Area in square miles	Number of		Number of occupied houses	Population				Percentage of variation		Number of persons per square mile in 1931
		Towns	Villages		1931		1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921			
					Persons	Males			Females		
N W F Province (Districts)											
Hazara District	13,518	25	2830	18,876	2,425,675	1,315,818	1,109,858	+77	+25	170	
Mansehra	3,009	6	927	144,333	670,117	358,193	311,924	-77	+32	223	
Abbottabad	1,449	2	242	40,373	1,08,670	17,205	95,465	-38	+21	144	
Hampur	699	3	355	53,972	253,779	134,978	1,17,901	+94	+50	363	
Amb	651	1	302	41,270	169,735	88,724	81,011	+48	+27	261	
Phula	174		16	6,613	31,299	16,718	14,581	+439	+76	180	
Peshawar District	36		12	1,225	6,774	3,668	2,106	+165	-224	185	
Peshawar	2,637	11	845	190,174	974,321	538,145	436,175	+74	+49	369	
Charsadda	455	2	253	53,457	278,747	167,675	116,272	+29	+6	113	
Mardan	383	3	189	29,538	177,860	96,850	81,010	+83	+34	164	
Swabi	623	2	162	22,760	198,561	107,159	91,402	+157	+19	39	
Nowshera	471		104	35,622	58,411	87,681	74,730	-85	+36	335	
Kohat District	705	4	136	30,697	160,543	89,781	70,765	+79	-85	228	
Kohat	2,703	2	281	44,151	236,273	120,210	110,073	+103	-38	87	
Tern	745	2	81	6,243	88,310	49,567	38,743	-144	-41	119	
Hangu	1,533		157	18,763	103,011	51,090	50,921	-17	-17	67	
Bannu District	425		42	9,146	44,352	22,623	20,829	+85	+15	106	
Bannu	1,698	3	380	49,763	270,301	125,163	125,138	-96	-13	159	
Marwat	462	2	230	23,928	161,882	88,931	72,951	+30	+02	350	
Dera Ismail Khan District	1,236	1	150	9,835	108,410	56,237	52,157	-7	-33	88	
Dera Ismail Khan	3,471	4	395	58,555	274,024	128,102	125,922	+51	+18	79	
Tank	1,736	2	247	37,050	171,019	91,807	79,212	-96	-7	99	
	646	1	76	10,426	51,044	22,035	22,035	-142	-256	79	
					17,874	11,111	6,763	+140	-187	15	

PROVINCIAL TABLE II

Population of Districts and Tahsils by Religion and Literacy

1 The figures in columns 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34 and 35 have been taken from the village tables, and show details by tahsils of the entries in Imperial Table XVI. The distribution of persons who returned religions other than those specified in this table is given on the title page of Imperial Table XVI.

2 The depressed classes in columns 10 and 11 comprise Hindu Chuhras and Chamars only.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II

Population of Districts and Tahsils by Religion and Literacy

Districts and tahsils	Hindus											
	Brahmins				Other Hindus				Depressed classes			
	Number of persons		Number literate		Number of persons		Number literate		Number of persons		Number literate	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N. W. F. P. Districts.	8848	5660	3978	1084	71775	51221	26578	3771	3735	1733	183	21
Hazara District	1859	1447	602	90	13572	8342	5923	480	30	10	3	1
Mansehra	263	175	111	39	3151	1700	622	15	13	3	2	1
Abbottabad	1159	917	321	43	7664	3630	4306	294	6	2	1	1
Haripur	413	351	169	7	7147	2774	913	138	6	5		1
Amb	1	1		1	283	221	72	1				
Phulera	3	3	1	1	21	11	10	2	5			
Peshawar District	4630	2700	2239	815	18883	11681	6689	1291	2988	1439	110	5
Peshawar	3830	2294	1961	767	10630	6019	3978	805	569	196	54	8
Charsadda	105	67	17	4	1164	807	408	58		2		1
Mardan	246	125	79	17	3303	2111	1131	287	81	63		
Swabi	68	48	13	5	716	581	117	9				
Nowshera	381	166	170	22	3060	2150	914	111	2338	1176	56	1
Kohat District	520	307	249	43	7715	4430	2946	306	269	152	19	
Kohat	306	175	169	17	4620	2127	2317	338	245	142	18	
Teri	60	47	13	5	1401	1279	217	12	1			
Hangu	154	85	67	1	1694	1034	412	16	23	10	1	
Bannu District	714	380	327	29	13513	11164	3781	147	301	109	24	
Bannu	583	305	278	27	9285	7206	2740	17	301	109	24	
Marwat	131	75	49	2	4228	3958	1041	130				
Dera Ismail Khan District	1125	821	561	107	18092	15609	7239	1487	147	23	27	1
Dera Ismail Khan	773	697	369	92	12888	11664	4539	1121	37	23	1	1
Tank	165	60	123	15	3045	1731	1850	191	108		22	
Khalachi	187	169	69	1	2159	2214	850	175	2		1	1

PROVINCIAL TABLE II

Population of Districts and Tahsils by Religion and Literacy

Muzilla		Sikhs						Christians				Paras			
of District	Muzilla	Number of person			Number literate		Number of persons		Number literate		Number of persons		Number literate		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208
209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256
257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272
273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304
305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336
337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352
353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368
369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384
385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416
417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432
433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448
449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464
465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480
481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496
497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512
513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528
529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544
545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560
561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576
577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592
593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608
609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624
625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640
641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656
657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672
673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688
689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704
705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720
721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736
737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752
753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768
769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784
785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800
801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816
817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832
833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848
849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880
881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896
897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912
913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928
929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944
945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960
961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976
977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992
993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008
1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024
1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040
1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056
1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072
1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088
1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104
1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120
1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136
1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152
1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168
1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184
1185	1186	1187	1188	1189											

PROVINCIAL TABLE II

Population by Districts and Tahsils by Religion and Literacy

Districts and tahsils	Jews				Buddhists				Number literate						Literate in English	
	Number of persons		Number literate		Number of persons		Number literate		Aged 0-15		Aged 15-20		Aged 20 and over			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
N W F P Districts	11		5		2				11,337	2,815	13,171	1,998	61,351	6,495	73,921	1,791
Hazara District									2,155	319	2,494	218	11,762	751	1,819	141
Manshra									610	61	607	37	2,677	116	720	11
Abbottabad									979	170	1,621	133	6,777	490	1,041	119
Haripur									511	78	418	15	2,502	116	138	10
Amb									71		11	1	155	4	9	
Pindira									1		7	2	24	5	11	1
Peshawar District	11		5		2				5,245	1,537	5,967	1,123	29,939	3,445	14,339	1,103
Peshwar	11		5		2				3,500	1,111	4,127	717	11,770	1,191	5,573	541
Chiraddi									250	46	213	29	1,493	110	114	1
Mardan									516	116	1,516	190	3,113	117	1,011	64
Swabi									114	27	361	13	1,067	21	118	2
Nowshera									1,535	191	1,119	108	6,271	476	7,101	255
Kohat District									942	244	1,370	170	6,781	548	3,235	156
Kohat									791	211	1,109	161	4,800	511	2,976	118
Teri									8	5	79	4	863	15	54	
Hangu									73	8	188	5	1,028	19	205	8
Bannu District									1,177	67	1,317	104	6,378	653	1,518	140
Bannu									805	34	1,030	40	5,054	558	1,714	145
Marwat									372	33	287	64	1,324	95	221	1
Dera Ismail Khan District									1,813	648	2,013	383	9,499	1,098	3,070	190
Dera Ismail Khan									1,255	497	1,242	281	5,449	861	1,701	146
Frank									236	69	467	51	2,593	145	497	4
Kulachi									322	82	304	51	1,457	92	261	

PROVINCIAL TABLE III

Pathan Sub-Tribes by Tahsils

This table, which appears for the first time at this Census, shows details by Tahsils of the Pathan tribes given in Imperial Table XVII

PROVINCIAL TABLE III

Pathan Sub-Tribes by Tahsils

District and Tahsil			Pathan			Afridi			Dingriah			Bannuchi		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North West Frontier Province			905,122	480,667	424,455	5,750	3,101	1,656	1,738	18,374	16,364	43,007	47,938	20,069
Hazara District			54,544	29,840	24,704	57	55	2	199	106	93	8	8	
Manshira			1,460	4,823	4,635									
Abbottabad			21,023	12,971	11,052	45	43	2						
Haripur			18,716	11,227	7,519	12	12		2	2		8	9	
Amb			1,04	732	532				107	104	93			
Phulra			151	85	66									
Peshawar District			473,738	252,558	221,180	5,021	2,852	2,172	214	199	15	9	1	8
Peshawar			5,51	5,000	11,850	70	119	1,113	13	111	11	9	1	5
Charsadda			91,915	54,162	1,170	71	15	1,17	39	13	5			
Marwat			110,910	61,015	55,855	1,166	61	531						
Sherani			80,184	41,401	39,193	69	19	20	10	10				
Nowshera			81,165	10,049	41,520	655	497	1,58	11	13	1			
Kohat District			118,098	76,583	71,515	5,769	2,815	2,454	34,248	17,994	16,251	78	38	40
Kohat			3,469	21,217	18,221	1,387	2,303	2,091	10,308	8,100	7,908	10	7	3
Tori			77,760	38,996	38,764	251	169	120	160	113	67	44	11	13
Hangu			70,869	16,340	11,529	593	343	250	17,760	9,481	8,279	24	20	4
Bannu District			159,737	84,642	75,095	115	90	25	19	17		242,825	22,852	19,973
Bannu			87,288	47,343	39,945	99	76	21	10	17		242,727	22,786	19,041
Lakki (Marwat)			72,149	37,299	35,150	16	14	2				98	66	32
Dera Ismail Khan District			69,005	37,044	31,961	294	289	5	58	58		87	39	48
Dera Ismail Khan			25,794	13,101	12,393	19	14	5				45	2	43
Tank			26,630	15,012	11,608	237	237		54	54		39	34	8
Kulachi			16,581	8,621	7,960	38	38		4	4		3	1	

PROVINCIAL TABLE III

Pathan Sub-Tribes by Tahsils

Bhittani			Daudpur			Dilazak			Durrani			Gidun			Gandapur		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
9,479	4,514	4,965	328	192	136	4,765	2,328	2,437	4,496	2,209	2,287	24,372	11,476	12,896	8,148	4,278	3,870
7	7					966	679	227	61	38	13	19,670	9,752	9,318			
7	7					56	50	19	27	13	9	377	193	144			
						111	79	32	7	1	2	17,539	8,946	8,593			
						697	550	147	56	21	32	1,189	609	580			
												5	1	1			
71	47	26	323	187	136	3,859	1,640	2,219	4,298	2,087	2,211	3,283	1,715	1,568	5		5
10	11	24	916	187	129	361	163	216	1,180	553	507	1	2		5		5
			1		7	1,009	576	1,103	1,067	1,016	1,451						
6	6					67	32	35	57	46	11	123	66	57			
						717	412	335	211	116	99	3,157	1,646	1,511			
						992	161	431	560	326	251	1	1				
			5	5					53	28	25	2	2				
			1	4					28	25	25	2	2				
			1	1													
2,517	1,333	1,214							9	6	3	7	7		31	18	13
1,0	1	15							0	6	1	7	7		17	10	7
2,111	1,111	1,152													11	8	6
6,800	3,157	3,613							53	50	5	10		10	8,112	4,260	3,852
63	8	75							9	8	1	10		10	902	739	253
6,697	3,129	3,568							35	31	1				675	394	281
20	20								11	11					6,415	3,127	3,318

PROVINCIAL TABLE III

Pathan Sub-Tribes by Tahsils

District and Tahsil	Ghulzai			Gigami			Khattak			Kharil		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
North West Frontier Province	3,311	2,111	1,200	10,367	3,848	6,519	158,253	79,307	78,946	8,377	3,714	4,663
Hazara District	10	9	1				140	94	46			
Mansehra	6	5	1				98	10	40			
Abbottabad	1	1					24	23	1			
Harpur	3	3					17	12	5			
Amb							7	7				
Phulra							1	1				
Peshawar District	1,855	1,218	637	10,274	3,756	6,518	64,907	31,774	33,133	8,222	3,571	4,646
Peshawar	351	223	128	207	110	93	1,148	920	628	7,673	3,293	4,381
Charsadda	1,114	695	419	10,066	3,636	6,430	3,101	2,141	959	156	111	35
Mardan	60	28	32				15,771	7,997	7,774			
Swabi							12,776	6,018	6,728			
Nowshera	330	272	58	1	1		31,511	11,167	17,011	391	173	10
Kohat District	1,191	717	474	9	8	1	8,543	43,495	43,048	13	11	2
Kohat	1,079	633	446	7	7		9,150	1,330	1,030	9	9	
Teri	27	21	6				76,697	38,225	38,372			
Hangu	85	63	22	2	1	1	1,496	820	616	4	2	2
Bannu District	27	21	6				6,392	3,680	2,712	43	43	
Bannu	27	21	6				4,930	2,900	2,039	41	43	
Jalki (Muzat)	11						1,153	780	673			
Dera Ismail Khan District	228	146	82	84	84		271	264	7	99	84	15
Dera Ismail Khan	228	146	82	65	65		80	73	7	44	27	15
Tank	11						145	145		54	54	
Kulachi	11			19	19		46	46		1	1	11

PROVINCIAL TABLE III

Pathan Sub-Tribes by Tahsils

at		Mohm ind			Mohm ind u			Orakz u			Luram		
	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	16	47	18	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
137	39,390	63,139	31,710	31,429	33,371	17,388	15,983	9,093	4,778	4,315	1,208	812	396
	1	33	13	20	8	5	3	1	1		935	659	276
		15	6	9	8	5	3	1	1		6	3	3
											39	3	36
	1	18	7	11							890	653	237
		62,727	31,428	31,299	33,275	17,335	15,940	789	568	221	209	109	100
		18,160	9,405	8,775	752	472	380	171	130	221			
		19,419	9,073	10,365	19,554	10,899	9,365	318	318				
		21,15	12,816	11,306	17	25	23						
		139	171	165							14	12	2
		1015	979	655	13,22	6,919	7,773				105	97	98
7	8	25	195	70	68	37	31	8,252	4,153	4,094	3		3
7	2	65	13	22	119	75	28	202	191	11	3		3
	6	10	40					5	3	2			
		160	112	18	5	2	3	5,045	3,964	1,081			
5364	33,091	26	43	40				3	3		2	2	
1,721	1,256	72	41	39				3	3				
3,635	71,838	1	2	2								2	1
7,756	6,287	28	28		20	11	9	48	48		59	42	17
4,075	7,768	3	3		19	10	9				12		12
3,195	2,164	25	25					48	48		40	35	5
496	355				1	1					7	7	

PROVINCIAL TABLE III

Pathan Sub-Tribes by Tahsils

District and Tahsil	Turi			Ustman			Ustman Khel			Wazir	
	Persons	Mules	Females	Persons	Mules	Females	Persons	Mules	Females	Persons	Mules
	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
North-West Frontier Province	68	69	9	2,053	1,447	1,131	9,101	5,176	4,111	2,169	1,161
Hazara District							585	303	282		
Mansehra							7	30	33		
Abbottabad											
Haripur							403	262	217		
Amb							1	2	2		
Phulra											
Peshawar District	64	65	9				6,023	4,754	3,829	4,1	40
Peshawar	61	62	9				1,1	1,1	1,10	40	10
Chakwal							2,1	1,111	7,1	1	
Mardan	1	1					6,1	2,006	2,005		
Swat											
Nowshera							1,1	1,1	1,1		
Kohat District	3	3					9	5	4	67,1	5,7
Kohat	3	3					9	5	4	30	10
Turi										1,1	206
Hangu										505	322
Bannu District				6	6		4	4		30,892	16,034
Bannu				6	6		4	4		30,351	15,900
Lakki (Marwat)										1,1	231
Dera Ismail Khan District	1	1		2,627	1,141	1,136				85,1	561
Dera Ismail Khan				219	241	8				51	1
Turt				1	1					797	558
Kulachi	1	1		2,377	1,199	1,178				2	2

PROVINCIAL TABLE III

Pathan Sub-Tribes by Tahsils

No.	Yusulzai			Zadran			Other Pathans		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
15,417	133,717	74,168	61,369	319	184	135	218,827	125,086	93,741
	321	189	132				32,182	17,922	14,260
	81	46	35				7,719	4,109	1,310
	50	10	1				7,111	3,820	3,381
	166	81	8				15,178	9,001	9,177
	15	10	5				1,033	605	428
	6	7	3				111	78	63
4	132,770	71,665	61,095	24	21	3	132,005	77,512	55,393
	517	405	141	7	1	3	60,860	16,131	21,720
1	1,056	1,161	472				33,783	21,110	12,713
	65,050	31,007	20,59				6,810	3,193	3,617
	61,101	32,971	30,113				125	27	18
	1,607	1,005	690	17	17		31,727	16,721	11,606
3061	411	313	88	25	17	8	10,763	6,158	4,605
	350	293	68	7	5	2	8,501	4,018	3,590
10	13	27	16	13	7	6	119	73	70
10	12	8	4	5	5		2,110	1,167	911
14,858	191	146	45	269	145	124	7,811	4,825	2,980
14,551	110	105	1	265	144	122	5,396	3,518	1,976
707	62	11	21	3	1	2	2,415	1,307	1,108
289	54	45	9	1	1		35,166	18,669	16,497
50	25	19	6				16,017	7,968	9,049
239	15	12	3				12,319	7,070	5,139
	14	11		1	1		6,740	3,631	3,109

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

SOCIAL MAP (opposite page 186)

District	Sub Division	Population	Proportion per cent			
			Muslim	Hindu	Sikh	Others
Lazara	Mansehra	48,660	97.5	2.1	0.4	
	Feudal Tanawal	37,943	98.4	1.5	0.1	
	Abbottabad	443,514	97.5	1.8	1.6	0.1
Shawar	Peshawar (including Charsadda)	156,807	90.8	5.6	2.5	1.1
	Nowshera	160,512	89.0	4.8	3.9	2.3
	Mardan	256,972	95.1	3.1	2.3	0.1
Kohat	Kohat	191,311	92.6	5.4	1.2	0.6
	Ilargu	11,052	90.9	6.7	2.3	0.1
Bannu	Bannu	270,301	87.9	9.7	2.0	0.4
Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	222,870	85.4	11.8	0.6	0.2
	Tank	51,194	88.8	10.0	1.1	0.1

NOTE—The only classes held "depressed" are Chuhars and Chamars. These are not separately shown in the social map, as they form an infinitesimal proportion of the total population in each sub division.

The following table shows the number of *Chuhars* and *Chamars* enumerated in the five districts of the Province—

	Muslim	Hindu	Sikh	Christian	Total
Chuhars	2,333	5,241	147	723	8,444
Chamars	2,663	327	11		3,001

LINGUISTIC MAP (opposite page 174)—STATEMENT NO. 1

District	Total population	Number speaking				
		Pashto as mother tongue	Lahnda as mother tongue	Other languages as mother tongue	Pashto as subsidiary to Lahnda	Lahnda as subsidiary to Pashto
Lazara	670,117	21,375	675,268	15,474	11,264	0,854
Shawar	976,731	781,773	127,189	65,359	29,125	13,591
Kohat	236,273	186,299	15,755	14,219	11,946	4,406
Bannu	270,301	228,381	13,517	8,136	11,375	1,011
Dera Ismail Khan	274,054	53,613	213,115	7,106	9,913	1,376

LINGUISTIC MAP—STATEMENT NO. 2

District	Number per mile (all speakers) speaking				
	Pashto as mother tongue	Lahnda as mother tongue	Other languages as mother tongue	Pashto as subsidiary to Lahnda	Lahnda as subsidiary to Pashto
Lazara	44	933	23	18	335
Peshawar	802	131	67	37	107
Kohat	789	151	60	64	123
Bannu	846	124	30	50	58
Dera Ismail Khan	196	778	26	185	21

APPEND. X II

OVERCROWDING IN PESHAWAR CITY

An attempt has been made for the first time in the present Census to obtain statistics of over-crowding in Peshawar City. The results of the inquiries made are shown in the table on the following page. The results are unfortunately valueless for the purpose for which they were intended. The figures for areas of circles were not obtainable, and those for charges do not show boundaries nor indicate the amount of waste land or the number of unoccupied buildings within the area of the charge. The instructions with regard to the numbering of census houses separately from structural houses were, moreover, issued too late to be observed, and there is no information available to show either the number of families living in a house, or the number of rooms which each family occupies. It may be stated as a result of local inquiries made that pressure of population on accommodation is less in Muhammadan than in Hindu quarters of the city. The reason for this is that the *pardah* system among Muhammadans makes it impossible for more than one family to occupy one house, however many rooms and storeys the house may have. Thus a two storeyed house of seven rooms if situated in a Muhammadan quarter will only accommodate one family, whereas the same house in a Hindu quarter might accommodate four or five families. The result of this is that there is no serious overcrowding in Muhammadan quarters of the City, nor in the city as a whole, there is, however, serious congestion in the Hindu quarters. These facts are not reflected in the figures reproduced in the table. Andarshahr ward is occupied almost exclusively by Hindus, and is extremely overcrowded, Kainpura is crowded, but not so densely as Andarshahr, Chawk Nasir Khan is an almost exclusively Muhammadan quarter and is not in the least overcrowded. Yet the figures for Andarshahr and Chawk Nasir Khan give almost the same density, being approximately 206 and 190 persons per acre respectively, while the figure for Kainpura, which ought to be lower than Assyr and higher than Chawk Nasir Khan is roughly 295. Lahori contains a large number of Muhammadans of the poorer classes and is undoubtedly more overcrowded than Chawk Nasir Khan, yet its figure is only 150.

The table on the two following pages is therefore of little value for the present inquiry, but may perhaps be of use for comparison with those to be recorded at the next Census.

Statement showing overcrowding in

Name of ward	Number of charge	Number of circle	Area in acres	Population								
				Total			Muslims		Hindus		Sikhs	
				Persons	Males	Females	Males	Female	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Peshawar City (Municipality)			Not available	87,440	50,151	37,289	39,915	29,578	6,781	4,813	2,992	2,158
Lahore	5	1	Not available	5,272	2,828	2,444	1,708	1,536	627	530	193	378
	2	4,791		2,704	2,087	1,979	1,517	592	462	131	85	
	3	6,419		3,401	3,015	3,125	2,716	102	81	177	188	
	4	2,279		1,506	773	1,318	647	15	6	9	2	
Total Charge No 5			109.93	18,761	10,442	8,319	8,130	6,466	1,336	1,079	810	653
Lahore Pura	6	5	Not available	4,997	2,946	2,051	2,771	1,583	157	138	18	5
	6	2,730		1,631	1,097	1,490	1,084	95	5	46	8	
	7	4,683		2,784	1,899	2,726	1,852	22	12			
Total Charge No 6			69.52	12,410	7,363	5,047	6,987	4,819	274	155	51	13
Chauk Nasir Khan	7	8	Not available	3,292	1,785	1,507	1,785	1,507				
	9	3,568		1,962	1,606	1,846	1,517	2		113	89	
	10	3,092		1,712	1,350	1,739	1,350	7				
Total Charge No 7			52.32	9,952	5,459	4,493	5,370	4,374	5		113	89
Gujar	8	11	Not available	2,639	1,444	1,195	1,399	1,119	25	27	20	19
	12	3,034		1,566	1,668	1,667	1,402	175	159	124	107	
	13	3,971		2,157	1,817	2,132	1,817	25				
Total Charge No 8			61.03	10,247	5,567	4,680	5,198	4,368	225	186	144	126
Lahore	9	14	Not available	3,099	1,686	1,413	1,671	1,404	1			
	15	3,154		1,791	1,363	1,741	1,314	32	9	15	10	
	16	3,828		2,315	1,483	2,056	1,312	129	45	46	24	
Total Charge No 9			65.54	10,081	5,822	4,259	5,471	4,090	162	54	61	34
Karimpura	10	17	Not available	4,179	2,299	880	1,049	882	521	385	729	613
	18	4,214		2,438	1,776	857	629	1,277	926	308	221	
	19	4,781		2,612	2,149	1,771	1,477	701	563	160	109	
Total Charge No 10			44.47	13,174	7,369	5,805	3,677	2,988	2,495	1,874	1,197	943
Andarshahi	11	20	Not available	2,917	1,038	1,005	533	118	1,166	763	238	124
	21	1,718		875	443	272	132	469	262	134	49	
	22	2,167		1,220	947	866	675	302	257	52	15	
Total Charge No 11			31.06	6,422	4,033	2,395	1,671	925	1,937	1,282	424	188
Extra Rural Areas	12	23	Not available	3,145	1,835	1,310	1,817	1,374	11		2	1
	24	2,482		1,609	783	1,182	491	309	158	180	111	
	25	760		532	228	412	153	27	25	10		
Total Charge No 12			Not available	6,387	4,066	2,321	3,411	1,948	347	183	192	112

the Peshawar City (Municipality)

Christians		Others		Density per acre	Proportion of females per 1 000 males	Number of occupied structural houses	Number of persons per occupied structural house	Number of communal families	Average number of persons in family
Males	Females	Males	Females						
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
452	340	11		Not available	744	14,639	60	18,209	48
2	3			Not available	864	735	72	1,051	50
"				Not available	772	747	64	987	49
"				Not available	886	937	69	1,241	52
186	118	8		Not available	513	503	45	553	41
158	121	8		170 66	797	2,922	64	3,835	49
13	25			Not available	696	799	63	1,023	44
1		1		Not available	678	565	48	590	46
36	75			Not available	682	704	59	852	55
50	60	1		178 51	685	2,158	58	2,465	50
				Not available	844	485	68	578	57
		1		Not available	819	561	64	586	61
				Not available	776	521	59	58	52
		1		190 21	813	1,567	64	1,762	56
				Not available	828	478	53	603	44
				Not available	848	639	57	745	44
				Not available	842	661	60	793	50
				160 02	841	1,778	58	2,141	53
				Not available	838	601	52	674	40
14	9			Not available	761	574	59	627	51
114	72			Not available	632	647	59	823	47
128	81			153 81	732	1,782	57	2,120	48
				Not available	818	607	69	858	40
				Not available	728	634	67	770	45
				Not available	816	797	60	954	50
				296 24	788	2,038	65	2,582	51
		1		Not available	519	511	58	782	45
				Not available	506	209	63	283	47
				Not available	776	372	58	474	41
"		1		206 96	594	1,092	59	1,539	41
5	5			Not available	714	700	45	821	41
28	23			Not available	461	417	60	701	33
82	50			Not available	499	185	41	243	33
116	78			Not available	571	1,302	49	1,765	33

APPENDIX III

THE QUESTION OF "DEPRESSED CLASSES"

For the first time in the present Census instructions have been received the writing of an appendix on "Depressed Classes". The intended scope of this appendix is indicated by the definition "untouchable Hindus and any other classes which are under some special social disability", which was adopted at a conference of Census Superintendents.

The term "depressed classes" even in the light of this definition can not be rightly applied in this Province to any class of person. There are, no doubt, persons who are regarded as unclean, but this is by virtue of their employment and manner of life rather than on account of their birth, and they are so regarded and treated by persons of all religions, not only by Brahmans and other caste Hindus. It is obvious that such employments as scavenging or the dressing and treatment of raw skins are dirty employments, and that unless the persons concerned take steps to keep both themselves and their clothing clean when they are away from their work, they will themselves become consistently unclean and, as a consequence, liable to contaminate and infect those with whom they come in contact. Since such persons do not as a rule in this Province take any steps to render or keep themselves clean, it follows that they are as a general rule avoided by persons whose occupations and habits are more sanitary. Further, since the following of these professions is to a great extent hereditary and confined to certain castes, it follows that such castes come to be regarded, as a general rule, as something to be avoided. There is nothing objectionable to most people in a 'Chuhra' or 'Chamar' in clean clothes and in a healthy and sanitary condition, but since most 'Chuhras' are not in clean clothes, and most 'Chamars' working in raw skins are extremely filthy and smelly, there is a prejudice against their presence in general society. It is only in this sense that there are any depressed classes in this Province.

In these circumstances it is difficult to offer any reliable statistics. The

	Persons	Males	Female
<i>Chuhra</i>	8 444	5,612	2,832
Muslim	2,333	1,523	810
Hindu	5 441	3,551	1,890
Sikh	147	80	67
Christian	7-3	458	265
<i>Chamar</i>	2 991	1,732	1,169
Muslim	2 663	1,540	1,123
Hindu	227	181	46
Sikh	11	8	3

figures in the margin show the number of persons of all religions who have been entered as 'Chuhras' and the number of Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs who were recorded as 'Chamars' working in raw skins. Chamars not shown as working in raw skins have not been included, since the name is frequently used in this Province to cover cobblers and other workers in leather. The total of 'Chuhras' includes all those who returned their caste as Sweepers, *Chuhra*, *Bhangi*, *Khakrob*, *Mazhab*, *Sikh*, *Musal*, *Shah Khel*, *Mehtar*, *Lalbegi* or *Balmiki*. So far as can be ascertained this includes all those in the Province who perform scavenging work.

The social disabilities from which 'depressed classes' are generally supposed to suffer include exclusion from temples, prohibition from the use of wells and other common sources of drinking water, and exclusion from schools. These disabilities, so far as they are imposed on grounds of religion, are practically non-existent in this Province. As a general rule the class under reference is too poor and ignorant and too much occupied by its employment to have any desire to enter a temple, where this was not the case its entry into temples was to some extent unpopular at the time of the taking of the census, but since 1932 it is stated that no objection is as a rule raised, provided the person seeking entry is clean of body and in clean clothes, i.e., provided there is no sanitary or medical reason to the contrary. The problem of the prohibition of access to sources of drinking water has never existed in the Province at all. With regard to schools, the figures for general literacy and for literacy in English, discussed in paragraphs 233 to 235 of the Report, show that no exclusion is enforced. Literacy among Pathan males in the districts of the Province is 48 per mille and among Awans 67 per mille, while among *Chuhras* it

APPENDIX III

is 98 per *mille*. In the case of females there is higher proportion of literacy among Chuhias than among any of the selected Muslim caste for which figures were extracted. No special provision for the education of *Chuhias* is made except for one C M S Mission School for Punjabi Christian Sweepers in Dehra Ismail Khan and one Arya Hindu High School. Their backwardness, like all their other disabilities, is due more to economic than to social causes.

This appendix contributes little or nothing to the study of the problem of the depressed classes of India, but so also does this Province contribute little or nothing to the existence of the problem.

APPENDIX IV—

PART I.—

Group No.	Occupation		Group No.	Occupation	
	Urdu	English		Urdu	English
1	ہٹی دار لگل لینے والا	Pattidar Rent receiver, (in money or kind)	7	کھیتوں میں مزدوری کرنے والا	Field labourer
8	مالک اراضی	Land holder (non cultivating) Proprietor (landed estate)		مالی	Ploughman
	زمیندار	Land owner		ٹوٹا چٹاں	Gleaner
	ملکوم و مینجمر کورٹ آف وارنٹس	Court of Wards Managers and employees		فصل کی کٹائی کر دہوالا	Reaper
8	افسر محکمہ زراعت	Director of Agriculture	16	انچ بوسالے والا - اف کرنے والا	Winnower (grain)
	کانونگرے	Kanungo		ملازم فارم	Farm servant
	ملکومت زمینداری	Estate Agents and managers		مالی نامیاں	Gardener
4	عملہ ہذا و ہسٹ	Settlement Officer and employees	17	پھول اور میوے بونے والا	Flower and fruit grower
	لگاں جمع کرنے والا	Rent Collector		سبز ٹوکریاں و سوج بونے والا	Chilli and vegetable grower
	کارک و محوز و ہسٹ	Mohmims and clerks of owners of landed estates		افسر جنگلات	Forest officer
5	بخشی یا ناظر	Rent Collectors and Managers	18	رندھر	Ranger
	مالک خون کاٹش	Cultivating owner, land holder (cultivating)		گارد جنگل	Guard
	مزارعہ خون کاٹش	Cultivating Tenant, farmer cultivator (tenant)		ملازم جنگل و فوسم	Forest service
6	لگل دھلا مزارعہ	Rent payer (cultivator)	19	لکڑی چھرنے اور کاٹنے والا	Wood cutter
	لگل دھلا مزارعہ	Rent payer (cultivator)		لکڑی کا کوڑا، جلانے والا	Charcoal burner
	لگل دھلا مزارعہ	Rent payer (cultivator)		جلانے کی لکڑی جمع کرنے والا	Fine wood collector
7	زراعتی مرد ور (چوپکار)	Agricultural labourer	21	درختوں کا پھلکا جمع کرنے والا	Bark collector
	ملاظمت فصل	Crop watcher		جنگل کی پھلکار جمع کرنے والا	Forest produce collector
	رکھوالا (کھت)	Crop watcher		ایندھن جمع کرنے والا	Fuel collector
7	کشا پانی	Water watchman (private)	21	گھسیارہ	Grass cutter
	کشا پانی	Water watchman (private)		شہن جمع کرنے والا	Honey collector
	کشا پانی	Water watchman (private)		سورشی یا بھدس پالنے اور رکھنے والا	Cattle and buffalo breeder and keeper
				سودہ والا	Milkman

Occupation		Group No	Occupation		
Urdu	English		Urdu	English	
گوا	Cowherd	43	روئی کی مہیں کا مالک و کام کرنے والے	Cotton ginning mills, owners and workmen, etc	
ملازماں ڈائری فارم	Dairy farm servant		حولا ماہولی بالندہ	Cotton weaver	
بارداری کے مویشی پالنے اور رکھنے والا	Breeder and keeper of transport animals		روئی کاٹنا	Cotton spinning	
گدھا خچر اونٹ کھو پالنے والا	Ass, mule, camel, or horse-breeder		دھا کا بنانے والا	Thread maker	
بانک سوار	Poise-trainer		روئی کا تے اور کھڑا	Cotton spinning and weaving mills (owners, workmen, etc)	
بھیر دھو رکھنے والا	Sheep and goat breeder		بغلی کی مہیں کے مالک و کام کرنے والے	Tape maker	
اچری	Sheep breeder		فہرہ بنانے والا	Carpet weaver (cotton)	
چرواں	Grazier		سروش لگانے والا	Sizer	
چوراہا	Herdsman		ڈال دینے والا	Warper	
گڈریہ	Shopherd		نوار دے	Nawu maker	
کدے پالنے والا	Dog breeder	44	دوریا باف	Big (gunny) weaver and maker	
سامی گ	Fisherman		حقائی بنانے والا	Mat maker	
چھلی کا شکار کردہ والا	Do		مچھلی کا حال بنانے والا	Fish net maker	
شکار دہ	Hunter		رسہ دت	Lope maker	
جڑی مار	Bird catcher		رسی بنانے والا	String maker	
کڑے مکوڑے پکڑنے والا	Vermín catcher		واں بنانے والا	String bedstead maker	
سانپ پکڑنے والا	Snake catcher		46	اون کا کھڑا بننے والا	Weaver (wool)
چوٹے کا پتھر نکالنے والا	Lime quarrier			دھڑ بنانے والا	Blanket weaver
نمک نکالنے والا	Salt miner			علاج بنانے والا	Carpet maker
سودہ نکالنے والا	Saltpetre extractor			عالباف	Shawl weaver
سحی نکالنے والا	Alkali preparer	اون کے پتو و کمبل بنانے والا		Weaver of woollen blankets	
سحی بنانے والا	Carbonate of soda extractor	اون اٹیرنے والا		Wool winder	
روئی صاف کرنے والا	Cotton cleaner	اونہ کاٹنے والا		Wool spinner	
نہان پینچا پینچا	Cotton ginner, presser				

APPENDIX IV—

PART I—

Occupation		Group No	Occupation	
Urdu	English		Urdu	English
دیشم کا کپڑا بنانے والا	Silk weaver	54	آرا کش	Sawyer
دیشم گر	Silk spinner	55	لڑکپاں کاری گر	Ornament
دیشم کی تار بنانے والا	Silk thread maker		خوابی	Turner
دنگریز چھبنا ر لاری	Dyer and cloth printer		لکڑی کے صندوق بنانے والا	Wooden box maker
کپڑا رنگنے والا	Cloth dyer		کنگی بنانے والا	Loom comb maker
دیشم دار تاروں کو	Bleacher of textiles	56	نچار	Joiner
کومب کرانے والا	Lace maker		داس کی چیز بنانے والا	Worker in bamboo articles
لٹس بنانے والا	Do		ڈوکوی بنانے والا	Basket maker
گوٹھ رکھنا بنانے والا	Fringes maker		چھاپو بنانے والا	Broom maker
دیشم کی توری بنانے والا	Silk braid maker		چک سار	Chik (corcon) maker
دش سار	Saddle maker		بھج بنانے والا	Leather winnowing fan maker
ار بنانے والا	Harness maker		بھور گر	Mat maker
سراج	Saddler		پاکھا بنانے والا	Fan (leaf) maker
بھجان بنانے والا	Leather box maker (Yakhdan)	59	بٹوں کی چیزیں بنانے والا	Leaves, worker in
چمڑے کے تول بنانے والا	Bucket (leather) maker		لوہار-آدمگر	Blacksmith
مٹک بنانے والا	Water-bag (leather) maker		آلات کھادری بنانے والا	Maker of implements (agricultural)
چمڑے کی اشیاء بنانے والا	Leather articles maker		آہلی اشیاء بنانے والا	Maker of non articles
چمڑنگ چمڑا رنگنے والا	Dyer (leather)		امدی لڑک بنانے والا	Maker of steel trunks
کپڑ بنانے والا	Ghee-pot (leather) maker		چقو سز و ڈنڈ کرانے والا	Knife maker and grinder
چوری گر	Bangles maker		سٹن کہ لچنے والا	Grindstone turner
سپ کی چیزیں بنانے والا	Shell, worker in	60	قفل بنانے والا	Lock maker
سہلک اور ہڈی کی چیزیں بنانے والا	Horn, and bone, worker in		اغل دند	Farrier
			مس گر	Coppersmith
			داندے کے بوتل بنانے والا	do
			پچنل کے بوتل بنانے والا	Worker in brass and bell metals
			قلمکار	

Occupations returned

List of Occupations

Group No	Occupation		Group No	Occupation	
	Urdu	English		Urdu	English
61	تس کے برتن بنانے والا	Maker of tin utensils		چشمہ بنانے والا	Eye powder (summa) maker
	مچھل کو مفلحہ کو	Tinner		سداہی بنانے والا	Ink maker
	تس کے ٹریک بنانے والا	Maker of tin trunk	71	چکنہ سے بنانے والا	Flour grinder
63	کالہ-کمہار-مٹی کے	Potter		آٹا پسندے والا	Do
	توڑنے والے والا	Do		حدود چلانے والا حد درستی	Water mill worker
	کل کر	Do		مالک و مزدور گروہانہ	Proprietors and workmen of flour mills
64	اوست بنانے والا حشمت	Brick maker		حدود	Do
	ساز	Do		شالی کھٹ	Rice pounder
	مالکان و مزدور ہاتھ	Proprietors and workers (brick kiln)	72	مزدور ہاتھ	Water mill workers
		Do		چارل ہوندا	Rice parcher
65	شیشہ کی چوڑی بنانے والا	Bangles (glass) maker	73	سائے بھوندا	Gram parcher
	سائے کے پوتہ بنانے والا	Glass ware maker		دکڑ قصابی	Butcher
	سای کے است بنانے والا	Image (earthen) maker		جھانکری	Jhat kar (butcher)
	شیشہ کو	Mirror maker		رہ قصابی	Butcher (beef)
66	آئینہ کاری بنانے والا	Fine-work maker	74	میری پنداسہ بنانے والا	Candy and patasha maker
	ہارون و ساز کو	Do		کر اور شہرہ بنانے والا	Makers of sugar molasses and Gur
67	ترب و سرقا وائو کی	Proprietor and worker in Aerated water and ice factory	75	پاپر وری بنانے والا	Paper ware maker
	مشین کے مالکان و	Do		مٹھائی بنانے والا	Sweet meat maker
	مزدور	Do		حلوائی	Confectioner
68	تیلی	Oil presser		مٹائی کلہ بنانے والا	Ice cream maker
	کولہو چالے والا	Do		اگر چندی بنانے والا	Condiment maker
	گہائی چالے والا	Do	77	مالک و راب	Brewery (owners, workers etc)
70	عرق نکالنے والا	Aiak (perfume) preparer	78	دنداکر بنانے والا	Manufacturers of tobacco
	مطار	Aiai preparer (rose water preparer)		دسوار بنانے والا	Snuff manufacturer
	صابن ساز	Soap maker	80	گاجا بنانے والا	Manufacturers of ganja
	ویکس کلرٹھ بنانے والا	Wax-cloth maker	81	جھپور-ساجھی مہرہ	Baker and cook
	رنگ ساز رنگ بنانے والا	Paint manufacturer		گاندھی-داس تھروش	Bread seller (cook shop keeper)

Occupation		Group No	Occupation	
Urdu	English		Urdu	English
بیسکیت و دیگرہ بنانے والا	Biscuit factory (owners workmen etc)	87	فانی	Farber
کدک بنانے والا	Cake maker		دل کی توپی بنانے والا	Wig maker
پدو ساز	Cheese maker		حمام والا	Owner and employee of bath house
مکھن بنانے والا	Butter maker		گاری کر رنگ کرنا والا	Carrriage painter
گھہ بنانے والا	Ghee preparer	88	بچوں کی گازی بنانے والا	Cabinet maker
سوجی	Shoe maker		فرش چر بنانے والا	Furniture maker and workman
بوت بنانے والا	Boot maker		لیمپ بنانے والا	Lamp maker
چمدا	Shoe maker		پرنہ بنانے والا	Screen maker
چپلی بنانے والا	Sandal (chaphi) maker	89	حیمہ بنانے والا	Tent maker
کش نوز	Shoe maker		چار پائی بنانے والا	Bed stead (of any material) maker
توری	Tailor		دستمہ بنانے والا	Bedding maker
دروگر	Darner		کدیلہ بنانے والا	Cushion maker
دوسمیں نوز	Postin maker	90	کھر کا سامان بنانے والا	Upholsterer
طلا چھانے والا	Embroiderer in gold lace		حونا بنانے والا	Lime burner
کھرہ لکالے والا	Embroiderer in lace		سمنہ بنانے والا	Cement worker
کوٹہ چھانے والا	Embroiderer in lace		تو نا کدواں بنانے والا	Well sinker
کار بنانے والا	Embroiderer	91	سنگ تراش	Stone cutter and dresser
توپ بنانے والا	Cap and kullah maker		راج	Mason
کلاہ دور	Cap and hat maker		کلمکار	Mason
چھتری چھانے والا	Umbrella maker and repairer		ایڈ بنانے والا	Brick carrier
کوا		5	پرتہ بنانے والا	Painter
دھوئی بنانے والا	Washerman		معدار و تھکدار بنانے والا	Builder (building contractor)
پوانی اشیاء رنگنے والا	Dyer of used articles		سوجی بنانے والا	Sulphur pounder
کدلی کر	Cloth colender		سمنہ بنانے والا	White washer
حدام	Barber	6	مستری بنانے والا	Persons engaged in making and repairing cycles
حدام بنانے والا	Barber		مستری	Persons engaged in making and repairing motor vehicles
سرمونڈا	Barber		سانیکل	

Occupations returned

List of Occupations

Group No	Occupation		Group No	Occupation	
	Urdu	English		Urdu	English
92	کارسی چھکڑا ہالکی ہڈا ہوا	Carriage, cart, Palki etc. makers	100	نہنگی-سہتر چورا حاکورب-مصلی	Sweeper or scavenger
	کارسی کا پدم ہڈا ہوا	Wheel maker and wheel wright		تھیکیدار مٹی	Dust contractor
93	کشتی بنانے و مرمت کرنے والا	Boat maker and repairer		ٹھیکیدار	Refuse contractor
94	دھاتی گھر میں کام کرنے والا	Worker in elec- tricity power house		گودر جمع کرنے والا	Cow-dung gatherer
95	ملازم پرنٹنگ پریس	Worker in printing press	102	کھانہ جمع کرنے والا	Manure contractor
	حلقہ ساز	Book binder		ملاح موٹو	Boatman
96	ناحہ ہڈا ہوا	Harmonium maker		مالکان کھنی	Boat owner and employee
	دفات ساز	Guitar maker	103	سڈرواں	
	طبلہ-تھول-مارچ بنانے و مرمت کرنے والا	Drum maker, re- pairer		کشتی کا رسہ کھینچنے والا	Tow-man
97	کارسی ساز	Clock and watch maker		سیڑی ہٹ پبلک ورکس ڈپارٹمنٹ	Irrigation Depart- ment service
	سامان جراحی و عیوب دار ہڈا ہوا	Maker of surgical or scientific instru- ments etc	104	ملازم بہر ماسوائے مردور	Person employed (other than labourers) on rivers and canals
98	زرگر-سوار سودار کھنی ساز	Goldsmith Worker in precious stones	105	ملازم بہر	Labourers employed on canals and river
	جوت کرنے والا	Jewel setter		پل کا چھڑاسی	Bridge peon
	گلدستہ ہڈا ہوا	Gold smith dust washer		سڑک کا اور سہو	Road overseer
99	کھلونے بنانے والا	Toy maker	106	سڑک کا ٹھیکیدار	Contractor for road works
	پتھر بنانے والا	Cage maker		پل کا محصول لینے والا	Toll collector, bridge
	گلدستہ ہڈا ہوا	Garland maker		ملازم بہر ہڈا ہوا	P. W D Service
	حلقہ ہڈا ہوا	Hukka (pipe) maker	107	سڑک پر پتھر لگنے والا	Breaker of stones for road
	پتنگ بنانے والا	Kite maker	108	قاری سڑک	Road cooly
	تصویر بنی چوکھٹ بنانے والا	Picture frame maker		موٹر کار ڈرائیور اور مینجر	Motor car driver and Manager
				ٹانگہ ایجنٹ	Tanga agent
				کارسی ڈان	Tum tum driver
				کچوان ٹانگہ والا	Tanga driver

Occupation		Group No	Occupation	
Urdu	English		Urdu	English
دھڑا اٹکھ چلانے والا	Ekka driver	116	ساموکار	Money lender
دھڑا چھوڑا چلانے والا	Bullock cart driver		صاف دہال	Money changer and broker
ہکی والا	Hackney carriage driver		کمیسیں ایجنٹ	Commission agent
کھار	Dooly bearer		بھلام کرنے والا	Auctioneer
ڈولی اٹھانے والا	Dooly bearer		دال بھداری	Bill broker
پالکی یا دھڑا ہڈا	Palki bearer		بھڑا دانی	Weighman
گدھے کے دھڑا ہڈا	Ass driver		گھروں کا ایجنٹ	House agent
دیل کا مالک و بوجھ لانے والا	Ox driver		کمیسیں ایجنٹ	Commission Agent
اونٹ و بھڑا چلانے والا	Camel and mule driver	117	براز	Cloth seller (cotton and silk)
ٹھولہ لانا والا	Pack horse driver		سوت بھڑے والا	Thread and yarn seller
گرایہ کش	Owners of pack animals		دھم فروش	Trader in silk
کھدی سے سامان اٹارنے والا	Unloader of boats		کٹ پھس فروش	Cut piece goods dealer
دارکش	Porter		دھڑی فروش	Rope seller
بھعام رساں	Messenger		دھڑی فروش	Cotton dealer
ملازم دھڑاے ساسوے	Railway employees of all kinds (other than coolies)		دھڑا فروش	String-bedstead seller
قلو	Railway Contractor		بوری کا سوداگر	Dealer in gunny bags
ٹھیکدار دھڑا	Railway cooly	118	سوداگر چرم	Trader in skins, leather and hides
دھڑا دھڑا	Porter		مشک اور بولہ فروش	Trader in bucket and water bags (leather)
دھڑاے گاڑی سے اسباب	Railway Mistri		ہکی کا سامان فروش	Harness seller
اولی دھڑا	Water carrier, Railway		ہکی کا سوداگر	Trader in bones
دھڑاے گاڑی سے اسباب	Post office, Telegraph and Telephone service		حانوروں کے پروں کا کاروبار کرنے والا	Trader in furs and feathers
ملازم ڈاکخانہ و ڈاک گھر و ٹیلیفون	Bank managers and other employees		یخدان فروش	Yakhdan seller
ملازم و میڈیجر بنک	Exchange and insurance agents		سوداگر چوب لکڑی	Trader in timber
ایجنٹ انشورنس		119	لکڑی کا بھڑا فروش	Sawdust seller

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Occupation		Group No.	Occupation	
Urdu	English		Urdu	English
1 دنداسہ اور درختوں کے چھانکے فروش	Trader in barks	128	ہوٹل کا ملازم و مہندس	Manager, owner or employee of hotels
سوداگر دالیں	Trader in bamboos		چوکدار-سالک-تھیکدار	Owner, contractor or employee of Sarais
توکریاں فروخت کرنے والا	Basket seller		کدائی	Roast-meat seller
3 پیدل فروش	Brass metal seller	129	دوبلوں و دیگر کچے پھیری	Hawker of drinks and food stuffs
ہر قسم کا سامان ذراعتی فروخت کرنے والا	Implement seller		دال	Flour seller
لوہا فروش	Ironmonger		اقا فروش	Grain seller
چھری-چاقو فروش	Knife seller	130	چارل فروش	Rice seller
سیدھے کپے مشین بیچنے والا	Sewing-machine seller		دوکان کریمانہ	Grocer
تین فروش	Tin dealer		لوں بیل کی دوکان والا	Oil, salt dealer
تھپڑا فروش	Fire-arms seller	131	دوکاندار گھی کھچڑی	Ghee, rice etc dealer
4 ایدسہ و کھپڑیل کا سوداگر	Trader in bricks and tiles		دال فروش	Pulse dealer
مٹی کے برتن بیچنے والا	Trader in pottery		مٹھائی فروش	Dealer in sweet- meats
15 رنگ فروش - وارش فروش	Dye and paint seller	132	دوکاندار شربت	Molasses seller
بدھارہ	Pedlar		شہد فروش	Honey seller
دوائی فروش	Chemist and druggist		شکر و گڑ فروش	Gur and sugar seller
مٹی کا قیل پہنچانے والا	Kerosine oil seller	133	ای کے فروش	Egg seller
پٹرول کا سوداگر	Trader in petroleum		گھی فروش	Butter seller
شورہ فلمی فروش	Saltpetre seller		گھی فروش	Ghee seller
26 تھیکدار آبکاری و شربت ملازم آبکاری	Wine vendor	134	پدما فروش	Cheese seller
درف بیچنے والا	Ice seller		دودھ دہی والا	Milk and Curd seller
حودہ فروش	Liquor seller		دکری فروش	Goat dealer
ولایتی پانی کی دوکان	Aerated water seller	135	دودھ فروش	Sheep dealer
27 قہوہ خانے والا	Tea seller		کنور-تیمتر-بھیر فروش	Pigeon, partridge, quail etc seller
ملازم اک ہنگامہ	D & k-bungalow employee		سدر گھاس و چارہ فروش	Grass and fodder seller
			چوکھر فروش	Bran dealer
			سوکھی گھاس بیچنے والا	Hay seller
			پان فروش	Betel leaf seller

Occupation		Group No	Occupation	
Urdu	English		Urdu	English
حوراب کے پر لہ بیچنے والا	Band seller	140	قالین فروش	Trader in carpets
مچھلی فروش	Fish dealer		پوند فروش	Curtain seller
مدوہ فروش	Fruit seller		فرنیچر فروش	Trader in furniture
پناری	Grocer		پھوڑ فروش	Mat seller
اچار فروش	Pickle seller		خدمہ فروش	Tent seller
سورہی چائے فروش	Green tea grocer		مس و عطر کے بوتل	Utensil (cooking) seller etc
سبزی فروش	Vegetable seller		در وخت کرے والا	Handled-utensile seller
ٹمباکو فروش	Tobacco seller		انمل کے بوتل فروخت کرتے والا	Dealer in glass-ware
دوا فروش	Snuff seller		شیشہ و لیمپ فروخت کرتے والا	Haberdasher
ٹھیکیدار فہرے	Opium contractor		دطر، دیہاری والا	Trader in building material
بھنگ چرس فروخت کرنے والا	Bhang and charas seller	141	عمارت کے سامان کی بھارت کو - والا	Lime dealer
عطر فروش	Perfume seller	142	پوا فروش	Surkhi seller
حوی فروش	Shoe seller		سورہی فروش	Dealer in bicycles
بوت فروش	Boot seller		اڈیکل فروش	" Motor cycles
توپنی و کلاہ فروش	Dealer in caps		سوٹر فروش	" motors
دسالی	Trader in socks, umbrellas and other articles of dress and the toilet	143	سودا گروہ کاری	Dealer in wheels of carts
کدکی فروش	Comb seller		گڑی، درازے فروخت کرتے والا	Dealer in carts and carriages
سوسہ فروش	Antimony seller		حجر و کدھ کی سودا گری کرتے والا	Dealer in mules and asses
کداری فروش	Lace seller		ارٹ و کھوڑے کی سودا گری کرتے والا	Dealer in camels and horses
صابن فروش	Soap seller		بیل کا سودا گو	Dealer in cattle
گودری فروش	Old-clothes dealer	144	لال مردیشیاں و اسہاں	Broker of sales of animals
ریشم فروش	Silk seller		لکڑی کا کوئلہ فروخت کرتے والا	Dealer in charcoal
کداری	Second-hand goods and furniture vendor			
بستر، فروش	Trader in bedding	145		
چارپائی بیچنے والا	Dealer in bedsteads			
کمل و عیرہ فروخت کرنے والا	Blanket seller			

Occupations returned

List of Occupations

Group No	Occupation		Group No	Occupation	
	Urdu	English		Urdu	English
146	ایکدھ کوئلہ	Coal merchant	152	پھیری والا	Blawker
	لکڑی دہچنے والا	Fire-wood seller		امدادی فروش	Stamp vendor
	اوبلی فروخت کرنے والا	Seller of cowdung		ملازمین فوج شاہی	Army (imperial)
	سامان حرکی فروش	Dealers in optical instruments		فوجی ملازمین ریاست	Army (Indian states)
147	گھڑی فروش	Dealer in clocks	154	ہائے مدد و سداہی	Navy or Merchant Service
	ہولی دہچنے والا	Dealer in bead necklaces		ملازمین فوج	in Force
	پتھر فروش	Cage seller		ملازمین پولیس	Police
	پتھر فروش	Fan seller		حکدار دیہہ	Village watchman
148	مدد و عی پھولا	Seller of artificial flowers	158	عام درخت سرکار ہول	Service of the State, general
	فروخت کرنے والا	Dealer in toys, small articles		ملازمین ہندوستانی	Service of Indian and Foreign States
	سامان شکار فروخت کرنے والا	Dealer in hunting and fishing tackle		ریاستی ملازمین	District Board Service
	اشٹھار جاری کرنے والا	Publisher		ملازمین کمیٹی	Municipal and other local service
149	کھارے و پھرن کے داغے	Dealer in musical instruments and curiosities	162	مٹی حالے والا	Lamp-lighter
	فروخت کرنے والا	News paper seller		پتواری	Patwar
	کتاب فروش	Book seller		ملازمین دیہہ	Village Official
	کاغذ سیاہی فروش	Paper and ink seller		لمبردار	Lambardar
150	تصویریں دہچنے والا	Dealer in pictures	163	پادری	Priest, clergyman
	سٹیشنری کا سوداگر	Stationer		پنڈت	Minister
	ری کاغذ فروش	Dealer in waste-paper		واعظ	Religious preacher
	کھنڈ فروش	Dealer in refuse		شکرہ حار	Receiver of alms
151	چمٹھوے فروش	Dealer in rags	164	امام مسجد	Priest of a mosque
	بندیا	Bania		مددہی دس گا میں	Religious mendicant
	عام درکار	Shopkeeper unspecified		دھنے والا	Faqr
	مذہق تجارت	Trader unspecified		سادھو درویش	Sadhu, monk
151	چھاپری فروش	Itinerant trader	165	اندیل پڑھنے والا	Bible reader

Occupation		Group No	Occupation	
Urdu	English		Urdu	English
گورو	Spiritual guide	173	دایہ	Mid-wife
مہنت	Pandit		لقچہ لکالے والا	Vaccinator
ملازم گرجا	Church servant		حویک لکالے والا	Applier of lorches
حاجم مسجد	Mosque attendant		مستطال کی دایہ	Nurse
مسماں حلالے والا	Service at a burning ground		لوس	
ملازم قندوسٹاں	Service at burials	174	ملازم وٹریڈری	Veterinary service
قبر کدہ	Grave digger		سلوٹری	Veterinary surgeon
ملازم دھرم سال	Servant in Dharm-sala		بعل ددہ	Farmer (cattle)
ملازم مشن	Mission Servant		حملہ استادان	Teacher of any kind
مجاور	Shrine-keeper		پروفیسر	Professor of any kind
ایجنٹ وکلا	Law agent	175	سکول ماسٹر	School master
وکیل	Lawyer of any kind		انسپیکٹر مدارس	Inspector of schools
قامی	Expounder of Muslim law		چپڑ اسی سکول	School attendant
کلوک وکلا	Lawyer's clerk		کلرک و دیگر ادائی	Clerk or servant connected with education
عوائض نویس	Petition writer		ملازم ان محکمہ تعلیم	
ملازم صفا کلاوی	Medical service	176	معمولی مدشی	Public scribe
ڈاکٹر	Doctor		خطوط نویس	Letter writer
سیڈیکل افسر	Civil Surgeon		ڈائٹ گڈیوالا	Typist
درگان دار ڈاکٹری	Registered medical practitioner		اسٹامپ نویس	Stamp-writer
آنکھوں کا ڈاکٹر	{ Oculist Eye Doctor		ونڈہ نویس	Bond-writer
حکیم یونانی	Physician	177	ملازم انجینیری (عام سڑکاری)	Engineering service (not Government).
دواوی حکیم	Quack-doctor		معمار	Architect
دانتوں اور کانوں کے کپڑے نکالنے والا	Extractor of worms from tooth or ear		لغشہ نویس	Draughtsman
دندان ساز	Dentists		دسترس کے حویب	Chairman of Settlement operations
ملازم اشوم یتیم خانہ	Servant in an asylum		کش	
کمپونڈر	Compounder	178	مصنف	Author
			ایڈیٹر احبار	Editor
			وسالہ نویس	Journalist
			فوتو گرافر	Photographer
			شاعر	Poet

Occupations returned

List of Occupations

Group No	Occupation		Group No	Occupation	
	Urdu	English		Urdu	English
179	پتھر کے دست بنانے والا قرآننگ کے اوسٹان مصوّر نقاش	Sculptor Drawing-master Artist Painter		مداری	Exhibitor of curiosities
180		Fortune-teller		بازیکو ساحر	Juggler, conjurer
		Astronomer		مدح خوان	Reciter
181	حوتھی	Astrologer	185	پهلوان	Wrestler
	جادوگر	Wizard, magician		مدحی	Snake charmer
182	انکڑ	Actor		پیشہ (موقوفہ)	Pensioners
	بادہ بجانے والا	Bandsmann, musician	186	وطیعة خور	Scholarship holder
	ناچنے والے طوائف	Bandman, musician, dancer, dancing girl		کرایہ خور	Rent receiver (houses)
	باجے کا اوسٹان	Music teacher	187	موتور ڈرائیور	Private motor driver
	مالکان و کارکنان تھیٹر	Theatre managers, employees, other than performers		کامداری	Private motor cleaner
	مدحی	Banuch		آپا	Avah
183	ملازم حزیبا گھر	Zoological-garden employees		ملازم و لوکر ڈم	Private domestic service
	کوکت و پہلو کلب وعمرہ کے مدحیوں و کام کرنے والے	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments		پیشہ - مانگی - مانگی - شہر	Water carrier
	مدحی	Race course	188	سایس	Syee
	مدحی	Servant in a library		دادچی	Cook
	سوسائٹی، ر کلب گھر کے ملازم	Employee of societies and clubs		حائسین	"
184	بازیکو - مدحی	Acrobat and tumbler	189	کوچاں	Coachman
	ریچھہ نڈھر وعمرہ لچالے والا	Keeper of performing bear, monkey, or other wild animal	190	خانہ	Maid servant
			191	خدمتکار	Servant
				مدحی	Manufacturer, businessman, or contractor otherwise unspecified
				حساب لکھنے والا حراچی وغیرہ (مد)	Cashier, accountant, clerk etc, in unspecified offices and factories, and shops
				مشینوں کا کام کرنے والا حس کا دکر نہیں ہوا	Mechanic, otherwise unspecified
				عام قلم - مزدور	Labourer, workman, otherwise unspecified

APPENDIX IV—Occupations returned

PART I—List of Occupations

Occupation		Group No	Occupation	
Urdu	English		Urdu	English
پوجاری وغیرہ	Pujari (Hindu priest)	195	دیگر غیر تصنیف شدہ کارخانہ مائے	Other unclassified non - productive industries
محبس وغیرہ	Inmate of jail		بازواری	Bankrupt
بیتیم خانہ کے رہنے والے	Inmate of asylums, alms-house etc		حوا کہ لاندے والا	Gambler
گدا کر	Beggar, vagrant		حوار کر	"
کلیجریانی	Prostitute			
دلالہ	Procurer			

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PART II

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APPENDIX—
PART II— Alphabetical

Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
A		A—contd	
Accountant (Bank)	115	Agriculture, Director of—	3
Accountant (Commercial)	189	Agriculture, Staff of Director of—	4
Accountant (District Board)	161	Agricultural Chemist	180
Accountant (in Government Offices)	159	Agricultural Expert	180
Accountant (Military)	153	Agricultural implement maker	59
Accountant (Mission Establishment)	166	Agricultural labourer	7
Accountant (Municipal)	161	Aide de Camp	153
Accountant (Public Works Department)	103	Alabaster worker	65
Accountant (Railway)	112	Allowance drawn from Mission Boarding Fund	185
Accountant (Village service)	162	Allowance drawn from relatives	185
Accounts Writer	189	Aloes (resin) preparer	70
Acharjya (Hindu Priest)	181	Alta (paint) dealer	125
Acrobat	184	Alta (paint) maker	70
Actor	182	Aluminium, worker in	61
Administrative Establishment (Air Force)	156	Ammunition-factory, worker in	66
Administrative Establishment (Medical)	169	Ammunition maker	66
Administrative Establishment (Military)	153	Ammunition seller	125
Administrative Establishment (Education)	174	Amulet maker	99
Administrative Establishment (Engineering and Survey)	177	Amulet seller	147
Advocate	167	Analyst	180
Aerated Water Factory (owners, workmen etc)	67	Animal catcher	28
Agent (of Bank)	115	Animal stuffer	99
Agent (Carting)	108	Animal (trained), exhibitor of—	184
Agent (Commercial)	116	Animal seller	125
Agent (Insurance)	115	Appraiser (Customs house)	159
Agent (Law)	167	Apprentice (District Board)	161
Agent (Motor Transport)	107	Apprentice (Government Office)	159
Agent (Railway)	112	Apprentice (pleader's)	167
Agent (Sugar press)	123	Apprentice (Printing Press)	95
Agent (Warehouse)	116	Apprentice (shop)	189
		Arak (perfume) preparer	70
		Arak (perfume) seller	138

Occupations returned

Index of Occupations

Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
A—contd		A—concl	
Agribicultural Expert ...	180	Auditor (Railway) ...	112
Archaeological Officer ...	180	Aviator (Military) ..	156
Architect ..	177	Ayah ..	187
Army Doctor ..	169		
Army Officer, non commissioned officer and private (Imperial Army)	153	B	
Army Officer, non commissioned officer and private (Indian State)	154	Bag (canvas) maker ...	45
Army Officer, non-commissioned officer and private (in civil employ)	159	Bag (gunny) maker ...	44
Army Officer, non commissioned officer and private (retired)	185	Bag (leather) maker ...	51
Artisan (unspecified) ..	191	Bailiff (Municipal) ..	161
Artist ..	179	Baker ..	81
Ashes, seller of— ..	149	Bakhar (Ferment) preparer ...	64
Ass breeder ..	22	Bakhar (Ferment) seller ..	128
Ass dealer ..	144	Ballast, labourer carrying ..	113
Ass (pack) owner, driver ..	110	Bamboo articles, maker of— ..	56
Assessor (Income Tax) ..	159	Bamboo seller ..	139
Assessor (Municipal)	161	Bandmaster (Military)	153
Assistant (Commercial)	189	Bandmaster (non Military) ...	182
Assistant Commissioner ..	159	Bandsman (Imperial Force) ...	153
Assistant Magistrate ..	159	Bandsman (not Military) ...	182
Assistant Surgeon	169	Bangles (glass), maker of— ..	65
Astrologer ..	181	Bangles (conch shell), maker of—	53
Astronomer ..	180	Bangles (gold and silver), maker of—	98
Asylum, inmate of— ..	192	Bangles (other or unspecified materials), maker of—	98
Asylum service ...	172	Bangles (all kinds), seller of— ..	147
Atar (of roses) preparer ...	70	Baniya ...	150
Atar (of roses) seller ...	138	Banker ...	115
Attorney ..	167	Banker's agent, employee ..	115
Auctioneer ..	116	Barber ..	86
Auditor ..	115	Bard ..	184
		Bar keeper, bar man ..	127
		Bark collector ...	19

APPENDIX—

PART II—Alphabetical

Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
B—contd		B—contd	
Barrister	167	Biscuit factory (owners, workmen, etc.)	81
Basket maker	56	Biscuit maker	81
Basket seller	121	Bishop	163
Bath house (owners, employees, etc.)	87	Blacksmith	59
Bead maker	98	Blacksmith's servant	59
Bead seller	147	Blanket seller	139
Bear dancer	184	Blanket weaver	46
Bearer (Church)	166	Bleacher of textiles	49
Bearer (domestic)	187	Boarding house keeper	127
Bearer (palki)	109	Boat builder, painter, repairer	93
Bedstead (of any material), maker	89	Boat man, boat owner	02
Bedstead (of any material), seller	139	Boat seller	113
Beggar (other than religious)	193	Boats, unloader of	111
Beggar (religious)	164	Body guard	153
Bellows, blower of blacksmith's	59	Boiler Inspector	159
Bell metal, seller of—	123	Boiler maker	59
Bell metal, worker in—	60	Bone black, manufacturer of—	53
Bell metal, utensils, maker and repairer of—	60	Bone seller	118
Bell metal, utensils seller	140	Bone, worker in—	53
Bell ringer (church)	166	Bonnet maker	84
Belt maker (dress)	84	Book agent	148
Belting maker (for machinery)	45	Book binder	95
Bench clerk	159	Book keeper (unspecified)	189
Betel leaf seller	134	Book maker (horse racing)	183
Bhagavat reader	165	Book publisher, seller	148
Bhang preparer	80	Boot maker	82
Bhang seller	137	Boot seller	138
Bhisti, (water carrier)	187	Bottle seller	140
Bible reader	165	Box (leather) maker	51
Bicycle dealer	142	Box (tin) maker	61
Bicycle maker, repairer	91	Box (wood) maker	55
Bird catcher	28	Braid (all kinds) seller	117
Bird seller	134	Brakeman	112

Occupations returned—continued

Index of Occupations—continued

Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
B--contd		B--concl'd	
Bian dealer ...	133	Bullock (pack) driver, owner	110
Brass foundry (owners, workmen, etc.)	60	Bungalow repairer	90
Brass, seller of— ..	123	Burial ground or burning ghat service	166
Brass utensils maker, repairer of— ...	60	Burning ghat Brahman	166
Brass utensils, seller of— ...	140	Business man (unspecified) .	188
Brass, workmen— ...	60	Butcher	73
Brewery (owners, workmen, etc.) ...	77	Butler	187
Brick burner	64	Butter maker ..	81
Brick carrier, layer ..	90	Butter seller ...	131
Brick maker, moulder ...	64		
Brick pounder ...	90		
Brick seller .	124	0	
Brick and tile factory (owners, workmen, etc.)	114	Cabinet maker .	88
Bridge, peon attached to— ...	115	Cafe, manager, etc. .	127
Bustles, seller of— ...	118	Cage maker ...	99
Broker, (shares and stocks) .	116	Cage seller ..	147
Broker (unspecified) ..	116	Cake maker .	81
Broker's agent ...	116	Call man (Telegraph and Telephone)	114
Broom maker ...	56	Camel attendant .	22
Broom seller .	140	Camel breeder ...	22
Bush seller ..	138	Camel dealer	144
Bucket (leather) maker .	51	Camel driver	110
Bucket (wooden) maker ..	55	Camel (pack) owner ...	110
Buffalo herdsman ..	21	Can (tin) maker	61
Buffalo keeper ..	21	Canal labourer	104
Bugler (Imperial Army) .	153	Canal service (including construction)	103
Bugler (other than military) ...	182	Cantonment Magistrate .	159
Builder (building contractor) ..	90	Canvas seller ..	117
Building contractor ..	90	Cap maker, binder	84
Building material, trader in— ..	141	Cap seller	138
Bullock cart driver, owner ...	108	Capitalist ...	185
Bullock dealer, hirer ..	144	Captain (Imperial Army)	153
		Carbonate of soda (saji) extractor .	41

Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
C—contd		C—contd	
Carpenter .	55	Cattle herdsman	21
Carpentry works (owners, workmen, etc.)	55	Cattle skinner	51
Carpet seller	43	Chain (copper) maker	60
Carpet weaver (cotton)	43	Chain (gold and silver) maker ...	98
Carpet weaver (wool) .	46	Chain (iron) maker . .	59
Carriage builder	92	Chainman . .	177
Carriage (Railway) examiner	112	Chain maker . .	59
Carriage (Railway) workshop (managers, workmen, etc.)	112	Chairman, Municipality	161
Carriage painter	88	Chaman . .	39
Carriage seller	143	Chandler	154
Carriage wheel maker	92	Chaplain	165
Carriage wheel seller ...	143	Chaprasī (Canal service) ...	103
Carrier (carrying agency) .	108	Chaprasī (Cantonment) ...	161
Carrier (porter) .	111	Chaprasī (District Board)	161
Cart driver, owner	108	Chaprasī (Education Department) ...	175
Cart maker, repairer ...	92	Chaprasī (Forest) .	17
Cart seller	143	Chaprasī (Government)	159
Cartei (Municipal)	161	Chaprasī (Municipality) . .	161
Carting Agent	108	Chaprasī (Post or Telegraph)	124
Carver (wood and ebony) .	55	Chaprasī (School) ...	175
Cashier (Bank) . .	115	Chaprasī (Shop)	189
Cashier (Coal Depôt)	145	Chaprasī (unspecified)	111
Cashier (Government)	159	Chattas seller ...	137
Cashier (Municipal)	161	Charcoal burner ...	18
Cashier (Railway) .	112	Charcoal dealer	145
Cashier (unspecified) ...	189	Charcoal cake maker . .	18
Catamite ...	194	Charcoal cake seller ...	145
Catechist .	165	Chaudī (of coolies, etc.) .	108
Cattle breeder ...	21	Chaukidar (Circuit house) ...	159
Cattle dealer .	144	Chaukidar (Dāk Bungallow) ...	127
Cattle farrier . .	173	Chaukidar (District Board) ...	161
		Chaukidar (Government Office) ...	159

Occupations returned—continued

Index of Occupations—continued

Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
C—contd		C—contd	
Chaukidar (Graveyard) ...	166	Clerk (Canal) ..	103
Chaukidar (Lodging-house) ...	127	Clerk (Broker's) ..	116
Chaukidar (Municipality) ..	161	Clerk (Cantonment) ..	161
Chaukidar (private) ...	187	Clerk (Customs) ...	159
Chaukidar (Railway) ..	112	Clerk (District Board) .	161
Chaukidar (Village) ..	158	Clerk (Education) ..	175
Cheese maker ..	81	Clerk (Forest Department)	17
Cheese seller ..	131	Clerk (Government)	150
Chemical products, dealer in—	125	Clerk (Hotel) ...	127
Chemist (dealers in drugs) ...	125	Clerk (Insurance Office) .	115
Chemist (dispensing) ..	125	Clerk in Holy Orders ..	163
Chess board maker ...	99	Clerk (landed estate) .	4
Chief Commissioner .	159	Clerk (of learned, charitable societies, clubs, etc.)	123
Chikan-work maker .	50	Clerk (Lawyer's) .	168
Chikan workseller .	138	Clerk (Mercantile) .	189
Chilli seller ..	134	Clerk (Military Department) ..	153
Chimney builder ...	90	Clerk (Municipality)	161
China preparer ..	72	Clerk (Post office) .	114
Chocolate maker ..	75	Clerk (Printing Press)	95
Church service .	166	Clerk (Railway)	112
Cigar, cigarette maker ..	78	Clerk (Survey office)	177
Cigar, cigarette seller ..	135	Clerk (Telegraph) ..	114
Circuit house servant .	127	Clerk (unspecified, shops, etc.) ..	189
Circumciser ..	166	Clock maker, repairer	97
Circus manager or servant (not performer)	183	Clock seller	146
Circus performer ...	184	Cloth dyer, punter	49
Civil officer ...	159	Cloth seller ..	117
Civil service .	159	Cloth washer ..	85
Civil Surgeon .	169	Cloth weaver (cotton) ...	43
Clergyman ...	163	Cloth weaver (silk) .	47
Clerk (articled) ...	168	Cloth weaver (wool) ..	46
Clerk (Bank) .	115	Clothes (old) dealer .	13

APPENDIX—

PART II—Alphabetical

Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
C—contd		C—contd	
Clothing (ready-made), dealer in— .	138	Concubine	195
Club, service in residential ...	127	Condiment dealer .	130
Club, service in Polo, Cricket etc ...	183	Conjuroi .	184
Coachman (private) ...	187	Conservancy cooly ...	100
Coachman (of public conveyance) ...	108	Conservancy Inspector ...	161
Coal broker ...	116	Conservator of Forests ...	17
Coal dealer, agent ..	145	Constable .	157
Cobbler ...	82	Contractor, Building ...	90
Cocoanut seller ...	134	Contractor, for coolies ...	116
Cocoanut fibre rope maker .	45	Contractor for railway works	112
Cocoon dealer ...	117	Contractor for road works ...	105
Cocoon winder	47	Contractor unspecified	188
Coffee roaster	81	Controller (Government Department)	159
Coffee stall keeper .	127	Convict in Jail or Reformatory ...	192
Coke burner (at gas works) ..	94	Cook (domestic) ...	187
Collar maker ..	84	Cook (in hotel) ..	127
Collecting clerk (unspecified) .	180	Cooly (ballast) ..	113
Collector (Deputy) ..	159	Cooly (Municipal) ...	161
Collector (Income tax) ...	159	Cooly (Public Works Department)	106
Collector of a District ...	159	Cooly (Railway) .	113
Collector (Municipal) .	161	Cooly (Road) ..	106
College Hostel staff ..	175	Cooly (Telegraph) ...	114
Colonel (Imperial Army)	153	Cooly (unspecified) .	191
Comb maker .	87	Cooly Depot, clerk in .	160
Comb seller ...	138	Cord manufacturer ..	45
Commercial traveller ..	116	Cotton cloth calenderer .	49
Commissariat farm establishment	21	Cotton carpet seller .	130
Commission Agent	116	Cotton weaver	43
Composer (music)	182	Cotton carder, cleaner ...	42
Compositor (Printing Press)	95	Cotton cloth seller ..	117
Compounder (Hospital) ..	172	Cotton dyer, fuller ...	49
Conch shell bangle maker ...	53	Cotton ginner ..	42
Concrete worker in— ..	90		

Occupations returned—continued

Index of Occupations—continued

Occupation	Group number	Occupation	
C—contd		C—concl'd	
Cotton ginning mills (owners, work men, etc)	42	Curtain seller	
Cotton presser	42	Cushion maker	
Cotton Pressing mills (owners, work men, etc)	42	Cushion seller	
Cotton (raw) dealer	117	Custom House Officer	
Cotton sizer	43	D	
Cotton spinner	43	Daffadar (Forest)	
Cotton thread seller	117	Daffadar (Police)	..
Cotton weaver	4	Dak runner	
Cotton weaving mills (owners, work- men, etc)	4	Dancer, dancing girl	
Country paper maker	71	Dargah, inmate of—	.
Country paper seller	148	Darner	
Country spirit distiller	77	Daroga (Customs)	
Country spirit seller	126	Daroga (Municipal)	
Comt of Wuds manager and employees	3	Daroga (Police)	
Cow-dung gatherer	100	Daroga (Salt Department)	.
Cow dung seller	145	Darzi	
Cowherd	21	Date mat maker	.
Cream seller	131	Day labourer	
Crockery, dealer in—	140	Dead bodies, burner of—	...
Crockery maker of—	65	Delivery agent	
Crop watcher	7	Dentist	
Crushed food seller	133	Deputy Collector, Commissioner	
Crystal ware manufacturer	65	Detective	.
Crystal seller	142	Devotee	
Cultivator (of own land)	5	Director of Criminal Intelligence	...
Cultivator (tenant)	6	Director of Public Instruction	...
Curd seller	131	Director of Public Information	.
Curiosity dealer	148	Dispensary service	..
Currier	51	Distillery (owners, workmen, etc)	...
Curtain maker	89	Distillery Expert	...
		Distributor (Press)	...

APPENDIX—

PART II—Alphabetical

Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
D—concl'd		E—cont'd	
Diviner .	181	Earing seller ...	146
Doctor	169	Earth worker .	106
Dog boy ..	187	Earthen pot (pipe bowl, etc.,) maker	63
Dog breeder ..	23	Earthen toy maker .	99
Dog seller	152	Earthen ware articles Seller of— .	124
Domestic service ..	187	Editor	178
Doorkeeper (private)	187	Education Department (employee) .	174
Doorkeeper (Railway)	112		and 175
Doorkeeper (shop)	189	Egg dealer ...	131
Draper	138	Ekka driver, owner	108
Draughtsman .	177	Ekka maker	92
Drawing master	174	Ekkā seller	143
Dredger, service in— .	104	Electric light works, employee in— ..	94
Dresser (in hospital)	172	Embroidery maker ..	50
Dressmaker ..	83	Enamelled cup, plate, etc., seller	130
Dress (ready made) seller	138	Endowment (educational, etc.,) holder	185
Driver (motor vehicles plying for hire)	107	Engine driver (factory, etc.) ...	100
Driver (private motors) .	186	Engine driver (Railway) .	112
Driver (Engine—on Railway) .	112	Engine driver (Steamer) .	102
Drummer (military)	153	Engineer (Civil, Executive)	103
Drummer (other than military) .	182	Engineer (District) .	161
Drum-maker repairer	96	Engineer (Electrical) .	94
Drum-seller ...	148	Engineer (Military, Royal) .	153
Dust contractor ..	100	Engineer (Municipal)	161
Dye seller ..	125	Engineer (Railway) ...	112
Dyer (leather)	51	Engineering workshop (owners, work men, etc.)	50
Dyer (of textiles) .	49	Engraver ..	95
Dyer (of used articles) ..	85	Engravings Dealer in—	148
E		Excavator	90
Ear borer	87	Exchange agent ..	115
Earing maker	98	Exchange broker .	115

Occupations returned—continued

Index of Occupations—continued

Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
E—concl'd		F—cont'd	
Excise Inspector, peons, etc .	159	Firewood seller	
Excise Lessee's servant .	126	Firework maker	
Executive Engineer .	103	Firework seller	1
Executive Officer (Cantonment)	159	Fish cage maker	
Exhibitor of curiosities, wild animals	184	Fish cage seller	1
Explosives, dealer in— .	125	Fish dealer	1
Exporter (of goods) ..	116	Fisherman	
Eye doctor (occulist) .	169	Fish net maker	..
Eye powder (surma) maker .	70	Fish net seller	.. 1
Eye powder (surma) seller .	138	Fitter (electric light or gas works)	
		Fitter (Railway)	1
		Fitter (unspecified)	1
F		Flour grinder	
Faku	164	Flour mill (owners, workmen, etc)	
Fan maker ..	99	Flour seller ..	1
Fan (leaf) maker .	56	Flower (artificial) maker ..	
Fan seller .	147	Flower (artificial) seller	1
Farm servant ..	7	Follower (Imperial Army) ..	1
Farmer (cultivator) ..	6	Footman	1
Fanner ..	173	Forest officer, clerk, ranger, guard, etc	..
Leathers, collector of— ..	28	Forest produce collector	
Leathers, dealer in— ..	118	Fortune teller	1
Ferryman ..	102	Funges, maker of— ..	
Libie (raw) dealer in—	117	Fruit seller .	1
Libie bag maker ..	45	Fruit tree grower, gratter, watcher	
Libie bag seller	139	Fuel collector .	
Field labourer, watcher .	7	Fuel seller .	1
File maker .	59	Fund holder	1
Fire arms seller of— .	123	Funeral service, taker of gifts, etc	1
Fireman (fire engine) .	161	Fur, hunter of animals for their—	1
Fireman (Railway) .	112	Fur, dealer in— .	11
Fireman (unspecified) ..	190		
Firewood collector ..	18		

APPENDIX—

PART II—Alphabetical

Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
F—concl'd		G—cont'd	
Furniture factory (owners, workmen, etc.)	88	Goat butcher	13
Furniture maker, polisher, varnisher	88	Goat dealer	132
Furniture seller	139	Goat herd	23
		Gold beater, burnisher	115
		Gold dealer	146
G		Gold wire drawer	95
Gaiter maker	84	Gold, worker in—	98
Gaiter seller	138	Goldsmith's dust washer	95
Gambler	195	Goveiness	174
Games, seller of bats, racquets, balls etc for—	147	Government officers of all grades	159
Gangman (of railway coolies)	112	Grain broker, dealer	120
Ganja pipraier	80	Grain gleaner	7
Ganja seller	137	Grain grinder, husker	71
Garden fruits, seller of—	134	Grain lender	129
Gardener	16	Grain parcher	71
Garlic seller	131	Grain (parched) seller of—	120
Gas fitter	94	Grain weigher measurer	116
Gas lighter (Municipal)	161	Grass cutter	19
Gas works (managers, workmen, etc.)	94	Grass seller	133
Gateman (Railway)	112	Grave digger	166
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Ghee pot (leather) maker	51	Greengrocer	134
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Gilder	98	Grindstone seller	152
Glass (looking) maker	65	Grocer	134
Glass (looking) seller	140	Groom (livery stable)	108
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Glove maker	87	Guard (Temple)	166
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Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
G—concl'd		H—concl'd	
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Gum seller	123	Hides, cutter of—	51
Gunner (Military)	153	Hing (asafoetida) dealer	125
Gunny bag seller	117	Hodman	90
Gur, maker of—	74	Hoe dealer	123
Gur seller	130	Homoeopathic practitioner	170
Guru (spiritual guide)	165	Honey collector	19
Gymnastic master	174	Honey seller	130
		Horn dealer	118
H		Horoscope caster	181
Haberdasher	138	Horse breeder, trainer	22
Hackney carriage huer	108	Horse dealer	144
Hair, dealer in—	117	Horse shoe maker	59
Hair dresser, plucker	86	Horse trainer (for racing)	183
Hakim (Judicial officer)	159	Hosier	138
Hakim (Physician)	170	Hosiery, maker of—	84
Hammerman	59	Hospital assistant	169
Hammerman in Railway Workshop	112	Hospital service	172
Hardware, maker of—	59	Hotel keeper manager etc	27
Hardware, seller of—	140	House agent	116
Harness maker	51	House builder, repainer, tiler	90
Harness seller	118	House owner	185
Hat maker	84	Hukka bearer	187
Hat seller	118	Hukka maker	90
Havildar (Military)	153	Hukka seller	147
Havildar (Police)	157	Hunter	28
Hay seller	133	Huntsman	183
Hawker	151		
Head Constable	157	I	
Headman of village	162	Ice Factor (s (owners, workmen, etc)	67
Health Officer	169	Ice maker	67
Herbalist	170	Ice cream maker	75
Herdsmen	23	Ice seller	126

Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
I—contd		I—concl	
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Image (of all kinds) seller	147	Irrigation Department employees ..	103
Implement (agricultural) maker	59	J	
Implement (agricultural) seller	123	Jailor, Jail Warder (Government)	159
Income from investments	185	Jamadar (Army)	153
Income tax assessor ..	159	Jamadar (Police)	157
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Informant	157	Jockey ..	183
Ink seller	148	Jomer ..	55
Ink man, printing press	95	Journalist ..	178
Ink pot maker	99	Judge ..	159
Inn keeper	127	Juggler ..	184
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Inspector (Permanent way)	112	Kanungo ..	3
Inspector (Police)	157	Kadi ..	167
Inspector (Postal)	114	Kennel man ..	28
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Inspector (Salt)	159	Kcyman (Railway)	112
Inspector (School)	174	Khansama (private)	187
Inspector (Traffic)	112	Khansama (Hotel, Dāk Bungalow)	127
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Inspectress (Schools)	174	Kite seller ..	147
Inspector General of Civil Hospitals	169	Knife grinder, maker	59
Inspector General of Police	157	Knife seller ..	123
Inspector General of Prisons	159	Koran reader ..	165
Instrument (musical) maker	96	Kuth (Sassurea Lappa) gatherer ..	19
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Insurance agent	115	Lac articles, maker of—	99
Interpreter (Court)	168	Lac articles, seller of—	148
Iron dealer ..	123	Lac dealer ..	125
Ironmonger ..	123	Lac dye maker	70
Iron (old) seller	123		
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Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
I—contd		I—concl	
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Lace maker . .	50	Lime stone burner . .	90
Lace seller ..	138	Lime quarrier ...	39
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Latrine cleaner .	100	Liquor distiller ..	77
Law Agent Lawyer .	167	Literary institution, service in—	182
Lawyer's clerk	168	Lithographer ...	95
Lead seller ..	123	Litho press owner ...	95
Lead, worker in—	61	Livery stable keeper ...	141
Leadsman .	102	Lead carrier .	111
Leaf plate maker ...	56	Local Board Road Overseer .	105
Leaf plate seller	121	Local Board service .	161
Leather articles, maker of—	51	Lock keeper (canal) ..	103
Leather articles, seller of—	118	Locksmith .	59
Leather curer...	51	Lodging-house keeper ...	127
Leather dealer	118	Loom, loom comb maker .	55
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Leather factory (owners, workmen, etc) ..	51	M	
Leather stamper ..	51	Magician	181
Leather tanner .	51	Magistrate (all grades) ...	155
Leaves, worker in—	56	Magistrate (Cantonment) ...	155
Lecturer .	174	Mahabrahman ...	166
Legal Remembrancer .	159	Maid servant ..	187
Lemonade seller ...	126	Mail carriage contractor, manager ...	107
Letter carrier (private) ...	111	Major (Army) ...	155
Library Service	183	Manager (Bank) ...	111
Lieutenant (Army) .	153	Manager (Hotel) ...	121
Time dealer in—	141	Manager (unspecified) .	181

Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
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Manure seller ..	149	Military service (Indian States) ..	154
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Marker (rifle range) ...	153	Milk (condensed) manufacturer ...	81
Mason ...	90	Milk seller ...	131
Masseur ..	172	Milliner ...	83
Mat maker (bamboo, cane or leaf) ...	56	Millinery, seller of—	138
Mat maker (cotton) ...	43	Millstone maker, mender ..	90
Mat maker (wool) ..	46	Millstone seller ..	152
Mat seller ...	139	Mimic ..	184
Match factory (owners, workmen etc)	66	Mineral water factory (owners, workmen, etc)	67
Match seller ...	125	Mission catechist ..	165
Matron (hospital, etc)	172	Mission pensioner ..	185
Mechanic ...	190	Mission service ...	166
Medical practitioner (Licensed) .	169	Missionary doctor ..	169
Medical practitioner (unlicensed) (Kabiraj, Hakim, etc)	170	Molasses preparer ..	74
Medicine seller ..	125	Molasses seller ...	130
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Mendicant (not religious) ...	193	Money lender, changer, tester ..	115
Mendicant (religious) .	164	Money-lender's agent ..	115
Menial (domestic)	187	Monk ...	164
Menial (unspecified)	191	Monkey dancer ..	184
Merchant (unspecified)	150	Mosaic seller ..	147
Messenger .	111	Mosaic worker ..	65
Metals, dealer in—	123	Mosque attendant ..	166
Metallurgist ..	180	Motor car maker, repairer ..	91
Meteorologist	180	Motor-car seller ...	142
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Military administrative establishment .	153	Mukhtiar ..	167
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Military Police ..	157	Mule (pack) owner, driver	110

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Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
M—concl'd		N—concl'd	
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Municipal service ...	161	Nickel, worker in—	61
Munsiff ..	159	Night soil remover ...	100
Museum (officer and staff) ...	183	Nomad (hunting) .	23
Mushroom grower ...	16	Nomad (keeping camels and asses) ..	22
Music composer ...	182	Nomad (keeping cattle) ...	21
Music, dealer in—	148	Nomad (keeping sheep)	23
Music teacher ...	182	Notary public ..	167
Musical instrument maker, repairer ...	96	Nun ...	164
Musical instrument player ..	182	Nurse (child's)	187
Musical instrument seller, hirer ..	148	Nurse (hospital, sick nurse)	172
Musician ..	182	Nurseryman	16
Muslin maker ...	43		
Muslin seller ...	117	O	
Mustard oil dealer ...	134	Oculist ...	169
Mustard manufacturer, presse	68	Officer (Civil) of Imperial Government	159
Mustard seed dealer ..	129	Officer (Education) ...	174
		Officer (Forest) ..	17
N		Officer Inspecting (Medical)	169
Naik (Imperial Army) ..	153	Officer (Military)	153
Naik (Military Police)	157	Officer (Non Commissioned) ...	153
Nail maker ..	59	Officer (Police) ..	157
Naturalist (Man of science) ...	180	Officer (Post and Telegraph)	114
Naturalist (taxidermist) ...	99	Officer (Public Works Department)	103, 105, 112
Nautch girl ...	182	Officer (Railway)	112
Navy service (all kinds)	155	Official Assignee	167
Nazir (Government)	159	Oil cake seller	133
Necklace maker	98	Oil (Har) seller	138
Necklace seller	146	Oilman (Railway)	112
Necromancer ...	181	Oilman (unspecified)	191
Net maker, weaver	45	Oil mill (owners, workmen, etc.)	68
Newar weaver ...	43	Oil presser, refiner	63 & 69
Newspaper manager, proprietor, etc ...	178	Oil press (iron) maker	59
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Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
Q—concl'd.		P--cont'd	
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Oil seller . .	134	Palm leaf, worker in—	56
Opium vendor ...	136	Pan (betel leaf) seller	130
Optical instruments maker	97	Panda (pilgrim conductor)	166
Optical instruments seller	146	Panda's servant	166
Optician	97	Pandit (school)	174
Orchard keeper	16	Paper hanger	90
Order supplier ...	116	Paper maker	70
Orderly (Military)	153	Paper seller	148
Orderly (Police)	157	Paper (waste) dealer	149
Organist .	182	Paper box maker	95
Ornament (jewellery) maker	98	Parched rice seller	129
Ornament seller	146	Parchment maker	51
Orphanage, inmate of—	192	Pasham worker	46
Overseer (Conservancy)	100	Paste-board manufacturer	70
Overseer (District Board)	177	Pastor	163
Overseer (Municipal)	161	Patent stone manufacturer	90
Overseer (Post Office)	114	Patshala teacher	174
Overseer (Public Works Department)	103, 105 & 112	Patwari	162
Overseer (Railway)	112	Pawnbroker	115
Overseer (Road)	105	Pedlar	151
Overseer (unspecified)	189	Pen (metal) maker	59
		Pen (metal) seller	148
		Pensioner (all kinds)	185
		Perfume preparer	70
	126	Perfume seller	138
	70	Periodicals, seller of—	148
	179	Petition writer	168
	93	Petroleum dealer	125
	88	Pewter jewellery maker	98
	90	Pewter seller	146
	109	Pewter, worker in—	61
	92	Photo engra	95

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Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
P—contd		F—contd	
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Photographic apparatus seller	146	Porcelain factory (owners, workmen, etc.)	65
Physician	169 & 170	Porcelain manufacturer	65
Pickle seller	134	Porcelain seller	140
Picture dealer	148	Porter	111
Picture frame maker	99	Portmanteau seller	118
Picture frame seller	148	Portrait painter	179
Piece-goods dealer	117	Postmaster General	114
Pigeon dealer	132	Post Office service (all grades)	114
Pilgrim conductor	166	Potato seller	134
Pilot	103	Pottery ware maker (potter)	63
Pump	194	Pottery ware seller	140
Pincushion maker	99	Poultry seller	132
Pipe (earthen) maker	63	Pound keeper	152
Pipe (iron) maker	59	Powder (looth) maker	170
Pitch dealer	125	Powder (tooth) seller	138
Pitch worker, melter	70	Preacher	165
Pith, worker in—	56	Preceptor (Religious)	163
Planet	55	Press (printing) proprietor	95
Plasterer	90	Preventive officer	159
Pleader	167	Priest	163
Plinth maker	90	Principal of a college	174
Ploughman	7	Print dealer	148
Plough maker	59	Printer	95
Plough seller	123	Printing press (owners, workmen, etc.)	95
Plumber	90	Printing (Government) Superintendent	95
Podder (money tester) (Government)	159	Prisoner (all kinds)	192
Podder (money tester) (private)	115	Private means	185
Poe	178	Private tutor	174
Pointsman (Railway)	112	Procurer	194
Police (all grades of police officers and men)	157	Professor	174
Political Officer	159	Proof reader	95
		Proprietor (of house, etc.)	185

Occupation	Group number	Occupation	number
P—concl'd		R—cont'd	
Proprietor, (landed estate) ...	1	Railway service of all kinds (other than above)	112
Prostitute ...	194	Railway workshop (owners, workmen, etc.)	112
Protector of emigrants	159	Ranger (Forest)	17
Public entertainment places of, (owners, managers, etc.)	183	Razor maker	59
Public entertainment, places of, persons employed in	183	Reader (religious service)	165
Public entertainment, places of, scribes	176	Receiver (appointed by court)	116
Public Works Department Officers ...	159	Reciter	184
Publishers ...	148	Reed seller	122
Pujari (temple)	166	Refreshment room keeper	127
Pumpman (Railway)	112	Refuse matter, dealer in—	149
Punkha puller	187	Registrar (Education)	175
Puppet dancer	184	Registrar (Government)	159
Purohit	163	Religious mendicant	164
Purse maker	99	Religious student supported by teacher	164
Purser	102	Rent collector (agricultural land)	4
		Rent collector (municipal)	161
Q		Rent collector (unspecified)	189
Quack doctor	170	Rent payer (cultivator)	6
Quicksilver, dealer in—	123	Rent receiver (agricultural)	1
Quicksilver, worker in—	61	Rent receiver (house rent)	185
Quinclogist	180	Reporter (Newspaper)	178
		Resin preparer	70
R		Resin seller	125
Race course service	183	Restaurant (owners, managers, etc.)	127
Rag dealer	149	Rest house (owners, managers, etc.)	127
Rag gatherer	100	Revenue Agent	167
Railway cooly or porter or water carrier, all kinds	113	Rice (cooked) seller	127
Railway doctor	169	Rice winnower	71
Railway mail service	114	Rider (Jockey)	183
Railway police	157	Rider (private)	187
Railway sweeper	100	Ring (ornament) maker	98

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Occupation	Group number	Occupation	Group number
R—concl'd		S—cont'd	
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Ring for well (earthen) maker ..	64	Scholarship holder ..	18
Ring for well (earthen) seller ...	124	School Inspector, master	17
Road, breaker of stone for— ..	106	Scissors maker .	55
Road labourer ...	106	Scissors seller ...	123
Road (Sarkar, contractor) ...	105	Screen maker ...	88
Rope maker ...	45	Screen maker (bamboo) ...	56
Rope seller ..	117	Screen seller ...	135
Rope works (owners, workmen, etc)	45	Scripture reader .	16
Rosary maker	99	Secretary (Government) ...	155
Rosary seller .	147	Section holder, press ...	9
Rose water preparer ...	70	Section writer (Government) ...	155
Rose-water seller ...	138	Section writer (unspecified) ...	176
Rubber stamp maker ..	99	Seed (garden) seller .	141
Rubber stamp seller .	143	Sepoy (Military) .	152
		Sepoy (Indian State) ...	154
S		Sepoy (Police) ...	157
Saddle cloth maker, embroiderer .	50	Sera (owners, managers, etc) ...	127
Saddle cloth seller ...	117	Sergeant (Military) .	152
Saddler ...	51	Sergeant (Police) .	157
Saddlery, dealer in— ...	118	Servant (groom, coachman, dog boy, etc)	187
Sadhu (religious mendicant) ...	164	Servant (in door, e g , cook, bearer, water carrier)	187
Sajji (carbonate of soda) refiner ...	70	Servant (in trade or industry unspecified)	185
Salesman (unspecified)	189	Service in residential clubs ..	127
Saltpetre extractor	40	Service in charitable, etc societies	183
Saltpetre refiner ...	70	Service in turf, polo club, etc ..	183
Saltpetre seller .	125	Sewing machine maker, repairer ..	59
Salt preparer, miner, extractor ...	40	Sewing-machine seller .	123
Salt seller ..	134	Shares and other property (not land) income from—	185
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Shawl weaver	... 46	Slaughterer	73
Sheep breeder, grazier	. 23	Snake catcher	... 28
Sheep dealer	... 132	Snake charmer	.. 184
Shell bangle maker	... 53	Snuff manufacturer	... 78
Shell bangle seller	... 147	Snuff seller	135
Shell burner (for lime)	.. 90	Soap factory (owners, workmen, etc)	70
Shell dealer	. 118	Soap seller	138
Shell, worker in—	. 53	Sock maker	84
Shepherd	... 23	Sock seller	138
Shikari	28	Soda Water Factory (owners, workmen, etc)	67
Shoe maker (any material)	82	Soda water seller	126
Shoe seller	.. 138	Soldier (Imperial Army)	153
Shop boy, girl (unspecified)	. 189	Soldier (Indian State)	. 154
Shop keeper (unspecified)	. 150	Solicitor	. 167
Shop keeper's clerk, servant	. 189	Spade maker	. 98
Shorthand writer	. 176	Spade seller	. 123
Shunter (Railway)	. 112	Spangle maker	. 98
Signaller (Railway)	112	Spangle seller	147
Signaller (Telegraph)	114	Spear maker	58
Signboard painter	. 90	Spectacle maker	97
Silk braid maker	.. 50	Spectacle seller	146
Silk carder, spinner	.. 47	Spice dealer	. 130
Silk weaver	47	Spiritual guide	. 165
Silk cloth seller	117	Stamp vendor	152
Silk dyer	49	Starch manufacturer	70
Silk lace maker	. 50	Stationer	... 148
Silk lace seller	138	Station Master (Railway)	. 112
Silver (braid) maker	50	Stenographer	. 176
Silver, dealer in—	.. 146	Stone breaker for roads	.. 106
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Silver, worker in—	. 98	Straw, dealer in—	... 136
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Sub Registrar ...	159	Tannery (owners, workmen, etc) ...	51
Subadar (Imperial Army) .	153	Tape maker ...	43
Subadar (Indian State) ...	154	Tax collector (Municipal) .	161
Sugarcane presser .	74	Taxidermist ...	99
Sugarcane press hirer, seller .	123	Tea, dealer in—	143
Sugar factory (owners, workmen, etc)	74	Teacher (of music and dancing)	182
Sugar refiner ...	74	Teacher (of Drawing) .	179
Sugar seller .	130	Teacher (all others)	174
Superintendent Jail	119	Telegraph and telephone service (all grades)	114
Superintendent Market, Ochter .	161	Temple, inmate of—	164
Superintendent Veterinary Department	173	Temple service	166
Surgeon (wherever employed) ..	169	Tenant (cultivator) .	6
Surki dealer .	141	Tennis Court service .	183
Surki pounder ...	90	Tent maker .	89
Surma (eye powder) maker ..	70	Tent seller	140
Surma (eye powder) seller ...	138	Thana office	157
Survey office employee .	177	Thatch dealer ..	122
Surveyor (Railway) .	112	Thatcher	56
Surveyor (Road) .	105	Theatre performer	182
Surveyor (others)	177	Theatre manager, employees other than performers	183
Sweeper ...	100	Thought reader .	181
Sweeping contractor	100	Thread maker .	43
Sweetmeat maker ..	75	Thread (silk) maker	47
Sweetmeat seller	130	Thread (sacred) seller ..	147
		Ticket Collector (Railway) .	112
T		Tiles, dealer in—	124
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Tailor ...	83	Tiler ..	90
Tale worker ..	65	Timber dealer ...	119
Tallow manufacturer	70	Tin, dealer in—	123
Tallow seller	125	Tin, worker in—	61

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Fin smith	61	Udasi (religious mendicant)	164
Tobacco manufacturer	78	Umbrella maker, repairer	84
Tobacco seller, tobacconist	135	Umbrella (of all material) seller	138
Toddy seller	126	Underwriter	115
Toilet articles, dealer in—	135	Uniform maker	83
Toll collector (bridge)	105	Utensil (brass, copper, etc) maker, repairer	60
Toll collector (canal)	103	Utensil (catheter) maker, repairer	63
Tomb keeper	166	Utensil (iron) maker, repairer	98
Tool maker, grinder	59	Utensil (glass) maker, repairer	65
Tool seller	123	Utensil (porcelain) maker, repairer	65
Tooth powder maker	70	Utensil (soap stone, etc) maker, repairer	65
Tooth powder seller	138	Utensil (tin, aluminum) maker, repairer	61
Tow maker	45	Utensil (cooking, etc) seller	140
Towman (boat)	102	V	
Toy maker	99	Vaccination Inspector, Vaccinator	172
Toy seller	147	Vagabond, Vagrant	193
Trader, itinerant	151	Vakil	167
Trader, tradesman (unspecified)	150	Varnish, dealer in—	15
Traffic Inspector (Railway)	112	Vegetable seller	134
Trainer of race horses	183	Veterinary Surgeon	173
Translator (Government)	159	Village Headman, servant	162
Trolleyman (Railway)	112	W	
Trumpeter	182	Waggon unloader	113
Trunk (leather) maker	51	Waiter (Hotel, etc)	137
Trunk (steel) maker	59	Walking stick maker	84
Trunk (tin) maker	61	Warder (Jail)	159
Trustee of Temple	166	Warehouse (owners and employees)	116
Tumbler (acrobat)	184	Warrant Officer (Army)	153
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Tutor	174		
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Watch seller ...	118	Wood cutter ..	18
Water bag (mashk) maker .	51	Wood sawyer	54
Water-bag (mashk) seller ..	118	Wood seller	119
Water carrier (domestic) ...	187	Wood seller (for fuel) ...	145
Water carrier (Railway)	113	Wood turner, etc	55
Water carrier (unspecified) .	187	Wood, worker in—	55
Water seller .	128	Wool, woollen goods, dealer in—	117
Water Works (Managers, workmen, etc.)	161	Wool carder, knitter, spinner .	46
Wax cloth manufacturer	70	Wool dyer ...	49
Way Inspector (Railway)	112	Wool weaver .	46
Weaver (cotton) .	43	Wreath (artificial) maker ..	99
Weaver (other fibres) .	15	Wreath (artificial) seller .	147
Weaver (silk) .	47	Wrestler ...	184
Weaver (wool) .	46		
Weightman (unspecified) ..	116	X	
Well bag (leather) maker .	51	Xylophone maker ...	96
Well bag (leather) seller ..	118		
Well sinker, engineer ...	90		
Wheel (carnage) maker .	92	Y	
Wheel (carnage) seller .	143	Yarn (cotton) beater, reeler, etc .	43
Wheelwright ..	92	Yarn (cotton and wool) seller ...	117
Whipper in ..	183	Yarn (wool) beater, reeler, etc. ..	46
Whitewasher ...	90		
Wholesale dealer (otherwise unspecified)	150		
Wicker work maker ...	56	Z	
Wig maker ..	86	Zamindar ..	1
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